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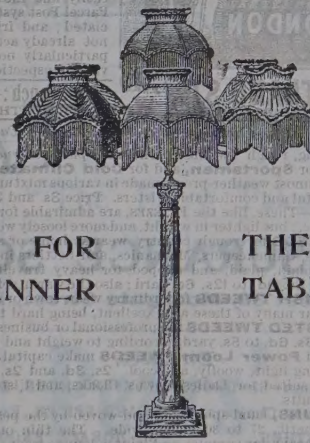

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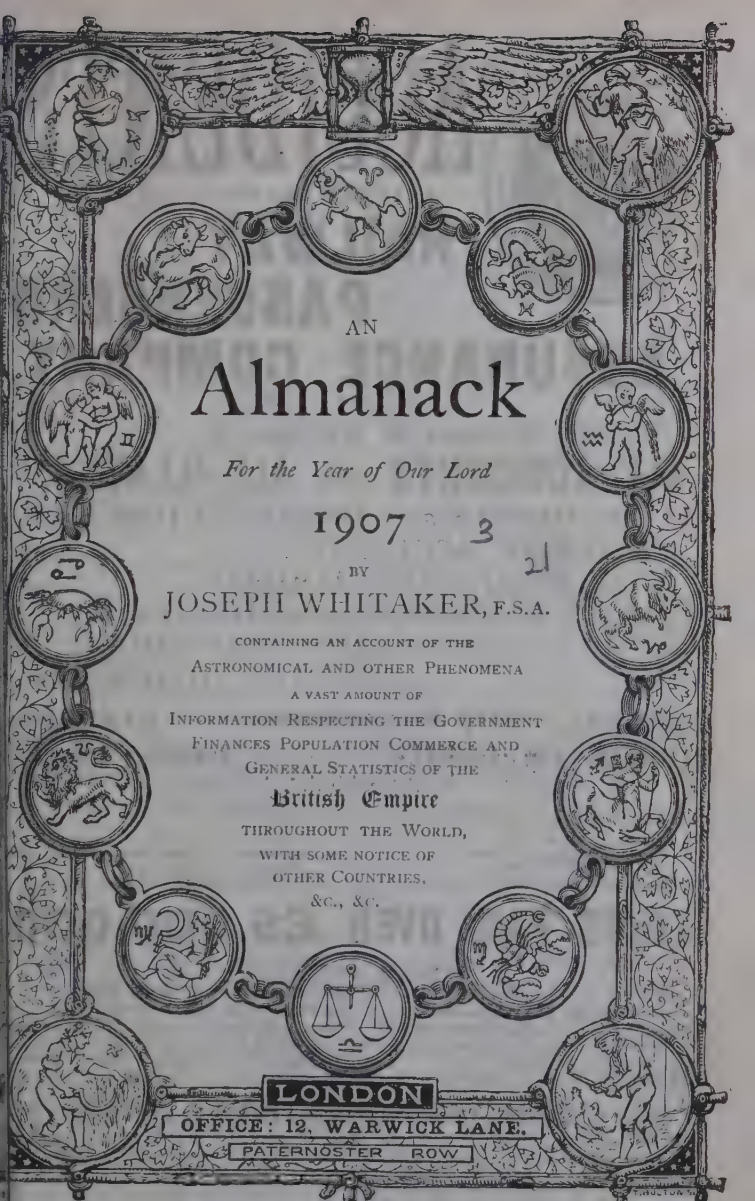

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1907

BY

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# PREFACE TO THE XXXIX^TH ANNUAL VOLUME.

270443

(1907.)

THE EDITOR trusts that his many subscribers are in the habit of glancing at this ancient institution, the Preface; for he has no other opportunity of expressing his thanks for the co-operation of his well-wishers, many of whom prefer to effect their good work without disclosing their names or addresses.

With regard to the new volume, it may be briefly stated that, in order to simplify the information afforded, several sections have been reconstructed, and rapidity of reference has been thereby increased. The Peerage now contains, in one series of lists, the holders of English, British, or United Kingdom, and Scottish and Irish titles, and the lists of the Baronets and of Knights Bachelors have been re cast and inserted in their correct positions; while the statistics of Finance and Indebtedness have been transferred to the general section dealing with the constituent portions of the British Empire.

Amongst the subjects introduced in this issue are short treatises on Army Reform and the Growth of Travelling Facilities in London, together with an epitomised account of the British Military System; while some of the articles previously included have been enlarged to meet modern requirements, and others have been temporarily or permanently omitted.

The remainder of the book has been subjected to rigid supervision, and the information therein contained has been brought down to the latest possible date.

In conclusion, the Editor begs to repeat his expressions of gratitude for the assistance afforded by his correspondents, and to request that letters may be posted to reach him not later than the last day of *October*, in order that the suggestions therein contained may receive due consideration and adequate attention.

12 WARWICK LANE,

LONDON, E.C., 15*th November*, 1906.

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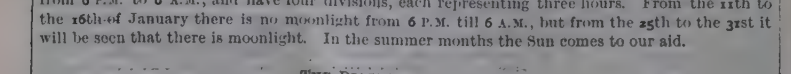
## WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, AND COMPANIONAGE.

A companion volume to the Almanack is published concurrently under this title. It is an Alphabetical Directory of Titled Persons, with a comprehensive Introduction and an Index to Country Seats. Price, neatly half-bound in blue morocco and scarlet cloth, *3s. 6d. net; Edition du Luxe*, royal blue morocco, gilt edges, *5s. net.*


## DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 11th to the 16th of January there is no moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 25th to the 31st it will be seen that there is moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

The Diagrams used are—



# WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1907.

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 6 AND 7 OF KING EDWARD VII.

## Common Notes for the Year, 1907.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Number ... ... ... ... | VIII. | *Rogation Sunday*... ... ... | May 5 |
| Epact ... ... ... ... | 16 | *Ascension Day—Holy Thursday* ... | ,, 9 |
| Solar Cycle... ... ... ... | 12 | *Pentecost—Whit Sunday* ... ... | ,, 19 |
| Roman Indiction... ... ... | 5 | *Trinity Sunday* ... ... ... | ,, 26 |
| Dominical Letter... ... ... | F. | *Corpus Christi* ... ... ... | ,, 30 |
| Julian Period (Year of) ... ... | 6620 | Birth of Prince of Wales (1865) ... | June 3 |
| Accession of King Edward VII. ... | Jan. 22 | Sundays after Trinity ... ... | ,, 26 |
| *Septuagesima Sunday* ... ... | ,, 27 | Birth of King Edward VII. (1841) ... | Nov. 9 |
| *Ash Wednesday* ... ... ... | Feb. 13 | *St. Andrew's Day* ... ... ... | ,, 30 |
| *Good Friday* ... ... ... | March 29 | Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ... | Dec. 1 |
| *Easter Day* (*see* p. 67) ... ... | ,, 31 | *First Sunday in Advent* ... ... | ,, 1 |
| St. George's Day ... ... ... | April 23 | CHRISTMAS DAY—Wednesday ... | ,, 25 |

## Beginnings of the Seasons, 1907.

| | d. | h. | | d. | h. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.) | March 21 | 7A | Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°) | Sept. 24 | 5M |
| Summer ,, ,, Cancer (90°) ... | June 22 | 2A | Winter, ,, ,, Capricornus (270°) | Dec. 23 | 0M |

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

## Law Sittings, 1907.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hilary..... | Begin Jan. 11 and end March 27 | Trinity ..... | Begin May 28 and end Aug. 12 |
| Easter..... | ,, April 9 ,, May 17 | Michaelmas..... | ,, Oct. 24 ,, Dec. 21 |

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31; *Easter* begins April 9, ends May 6; *Trinity* begins May 28, ends June 17; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that be Saturday or Sunday, then Call Day is the Monday following.

## University Terms, 1907.

| OXFORD. | Begins. | Ends. | CAMBRIDGE. | Begins. | Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lent .....January | 14 | .....March 23 | Lent.....January | 8 | .....March 27 |
| Easter.....April | 3 | .....May 17 | Easter.....April | 18 | .....June 24 |
| Trinity .....May | 18 | .....July 6 | Michaelmas .....October | 1 | .....December 19 |
| Michaelmas .....October | 10 | .....December 17 | | | |

## Calendar for the Year 1908 (Bissextile).

*January.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| M. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| Tu. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| W. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Th. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| F. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| S. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |

*February.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 |
| M. | — | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 |
| Tu. | — | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| W. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| Th. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| F. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| S. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |

*March.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| M. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Tu. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| W. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| Th. | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |
| F. | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | — |
| S. | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | — |

*April.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| M. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| Tu. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| W. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Th. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| F. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | — |
| S. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |

*May.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| M. | — | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| Tu. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |
| W. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | — |
| Th. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | — |
| F. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | — |
| S. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 | — |

*June.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| M. | — | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Tu. | — | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| W. | — | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | — |
| Th. | — | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| F. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |
| S. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | — |

*July.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| M. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| Tu. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| W. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Th. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| F. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| S. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |

*August.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| M. | — | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Tu. | — | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| W. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |
| Th. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | — |
| F. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | — |
| S. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | — |

*September.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| M. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Tu. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| W. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Th. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | — |
| F. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| S. | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |

*October.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| M. | — | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| Tu. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| W. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Th. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| F. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| S. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |

*November.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| M. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Tu. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | — |
| W. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| Th. | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |
| F. | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | — |
| S. | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | — |

*December.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. | — | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| M. | — | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| Tu. | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| W. | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Th. | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| F. | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | — |
| S. | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | — |

### MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1908.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Number ... | IX. | *Ash Wednesday* ... | March 4 | *Corpus Christi* ... ... | June 18 |
| Epact ... ... ... | 27 | Spring Commences ... | ,, 21 | Summer Commences... | ,, 21 |
| Solar Cycle ... ... | 13 | *Good Friday* ... | April 17 | Sundays after Trinity ... | ,, 23 |
| Roman Indiction ... | 6 | *Easter Day* ... ... | ,, 19 | Autumn Commences... | Sept. 23 |
| Dominical Letters ... | E D | *Holy Thursday* ... | May 28 | *First Sunday in Advent* | Nov. 29 |
| Julian Period (year of) | 6621 | *Pentecost—Whit Sunday* | June 7 | Winter Commences ... | Dec. 22 |
| *Septuagesima Sunday* | Feb. 16 | *Trinity Sunday* ... | ,, 14 | *Christmas Day* (Friday) | ,, 25 |

| DAY OF M. | Light and Dark. | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21d. 4h. M. | THE SUN Rises. H. M. | THE SUN Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year. | DAYS to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Tu | **Circumcision.** Empire of India proclaimed, | 8 8 | 3 58 | 1 | 364 |
| 2 | | W | J. Mason Good d. 1827. [1877. | 8 8 | 4 0 | 2 | 363 |
| 3 | | Th | * *For use of this Column, showing Daily Darkness and Moonlight, see note at end of p. 14. For Special High Tides, see p. 23.* | 8 8 | 4 1 | 3 | 362 |
| 4 | | F | | 8 7 | 4 2 | 4 | 361 |
| 5 | | S | Edward the Confessor died, 1066. | 8 7 | 4 3 | 5 | 360 |
| 6 | | S | **Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Richard II. b. 1367. | 8 7 | 4 5 | 6 | 359 |
| 7 | | M | Plough Monday. Old Christmas Day. | 8 6 | 4 6 | 7 | 358 |
| 8 | | Tu | *St. Lucian.* Cape Colony surrendered, 1806. | 8 6 | 4 7 | 8 | 357 |
| 9 | | W | Lord Nelson buried in St. Paul's, 1806. | 8 6 | 4 8 | 9 | 356 |
| 10 | | Th | The Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863. | 8 5 | 4 9 | 10 | 355 |
| 11 | | F | HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. | 8 5 | 4 11 | 11 | 354 |
| 12 | | S | Auguste Comte, philosopher, born, 1798. | 8 5 | 4 12 | 12 | 353 |
| 13 | | S | **First Sunday after Epiphany.** *St. Hilary.* | 8 4 | 4 14 | 13 | 352 |
| 14 | | M | Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845. | 8 3 | 4 15 | 14 | 351 |
| 15 | | Tu | Rev. Samuel Parr b. 1747; d. 6 March 1825. | 8 2 | 4 16 | 15 | 350 |
| 16 | | W | Coruña, 1809. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton b. 1853. | 8 1 | 4 18 | 16 | 349 |
| 17 | | Th | Battle of Falkirk, 1746. Abu Klea, 1885. | 8 0 | 4 20 | 17 | 348 |
| 18 | | F | *St. Prisca.* Sir Edmund Barton born, 1849. | 7 58 | 4 22 | 18 | 347 |
| 19 | | S | Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547. | 7 58 | 4 24 | 19 | 346 |
| 20 | | S | **Second Sunday after Epiphany.** *St. Fabian.* | 7 57 | 4 25 | 20 | 345 |
| 21 | | M | *St. Agnes.* Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793. | 7 56 | 4 27 | 21 | 344 |
| 22 | | Tu | *St. Vincent.* ACCESS. OF KING EDWARD VII. | 7 55 | 4 29 | 22 | 343 |
| 23 | | W | William Pitt died, 1806; born, 28 May 1759. | 7 54 | 4 30 | 23 | 342 |
| 24 | | Th | Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806. | 7 52 | 4 32 | 24 | 341 |
| 25 | | F | **Conversion of St. Paul.** | 7 51 | 4 33 | 25 | 340 |
| 26 | | S | Gen. Gordon killed, 1885; b. 28 Jan. 1833. | 7 50 | 4 35 | 26 | 339 |
| 27 | | S | **Septuagesima Sunday.** William II. b. 1859. | 7 49 | 4 37 | 27 | 338 |
| 28 | | M | Henry VIII. died, 1547. Aliwal, 1846. | 7 47 | 4 39 | 28 | 337 |
| 29 | | Tu | Thomas Paine, Deist, b. 1737; d. 8 June '09. | 7 46 | 4 40 | 29 | 336 |
| 30 | | W | Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Landor b. 1775. | 7 44 | 4 42 | 30 | 335 |
| 31 | | Th | Charles Edward, Young Pretender, died, 1788. | 7 43 | 4 44 | 31 | 334 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 7d. | 2h. | 48m. | Afternoon. |
| ● New Moon | 14 | 5 | 57 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 21 | 8 | 42 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 29 | 1 | 45 | Afternoon. |

Perigee 13d. 3h. M. 223,300.
Apogee 25d. 6h. M. 252,000.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1906, on 18 days; total fall, 3·72 inches; *above* the average, 1841-5c, by 1·73 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*January* 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force.

— Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

21. 6 Edward VII. ends.

22. 7 Edward VII. begins.

## THE SUN.

| | After Clock. | Hrly Var of Equa of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var of R. A. | Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon | Hrly Var. of Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 3 18 | 1·19 | 18 43 15 | 11·05 | 23 4 38 | 11·4 | 18 39 57 | 5 19 11 |
| 2 | 3 47 | 1·18 | 18 47 40 | 11·04 | 22 59 51 | 12·6 | 18 43 54 | 5 15 15 |
| 3 | 4 15 | 1·16 | 18 52 5 | 11·02 | 22 54 35 | 13·7 | 18 47 50 | 5 11 19 |
| 4 | 4 42 | 1·15 | 18 56 29 | 11·01 | 22 48 53 | 14·9 | 18 51 47 | 5 7 23 |
| 5 | 5 10 | 1·13 | 19 0 53 | 10·99 | 22 42 43 | 16·0 | 18 55 43 | 5 3 27 |
| 6 | 5 37 | 1·12 | 19 5 16 | 10·97 | 22 36 6 | 17·1 | 18 59 40 | 4 59 31 |
| 7 | 6 3 | 1·10 | 19 9 40 | 10·96 | 22 29 2 | 18·2 | 19 3 36 | 4 55 35 |
| 8 | 6 29 | 1·08 | 19 14 2 | 10·94 | 22 21 32 | 19·3 | 19 7 33 | 4 51 39 |
| 9 | 6 55 | 1·06 | 19 18 24 | 10·92 | 22 13 35 | 20·4 | 19 11 29 | 4 47 43 |
| 10 | 7 20 | 1·04 | 19 22 46 | 10·89 | 22 5 12 | 21·5 | 19 15 26 | 4 43 47 |
| 11 | 7 44 | 1·01 | 19 27 7 | 10·87 | 21 56 23 | 22·6 | 19 19 23 | 4 39 51 |
| 12 | 8 9 | 0·99 | 19 31 28 | 10·85 | 21 47 9 | 23·7 | 19 23 19 | 4 35 56 |
| 13 | 8 32 | 0·96 | 19 35 48 | 10·82 | 21 37 29 | 24·7 | 19 27 16 | 4 32 0 |
| 14 | 8 55 | 0·94 | 19 40 7 | 10·80 | 21 27 24 | 25·7 | 19 31 12 | 4 28 4 |
| 15 | 9 17 | 0·91 | 19 44 26 | 10·77 | 21 16 54 | 26·8 | 19 35 9 | 4 24 8 |
| 16 | 9 38 | 0·88 | 19 48 44 | 10·74 | 21 6 0 | 27·8 | 19 39 5 | 4 20 12 |
| 17 | 9 59 | 0·85 | 19 53 1 | 10·71 | 20 54 41 | 28·8 | 19 43 2 | 4 16 16 |
| 18 | 10 19 | 0·82 | 19 57 18 | 10·68 | 20 42 58 | 29·8 | 19 46 59 | 4 12 20 |
| 19 | 10 39 | 0·79 | 20 1 34 | 10·65 | 20 30 52 | 30·8 | 19 50 55 | 4 8 24 |
| 20 | 10 57 | 0·76 | 20 5 49 | 10·62 | 20 18 23 | 31·7 | 19 54 52 | 4 4 28 |
| 21 | 11 15 | 0·73 | 20 10 3 | 10·59 | 20 5 31 | 32·7 | 19 58 48 | 4 0 32 |
| 22 | 11 32 | 0·70 | 20 14 17 | 10·55 | 19 52 16 | 33·6 | 20 2 45 | 3 56 36 |
| 23 | 11 48 | 0·66 | 20 18 30 | 10·52 | 19 38 39 | 34·5 | 20 6 41 | 3 52 40 |
| 24 | 12 4 | 0·63 | 20 22 42 | 10·49 | 19 24 40 | 35·4 | 20 10 38 | 3 48 45 |
| 25 | 12 19 | 0·60 | 20 26 53 | 10·45 | 19 10 20 | 36·3 | 20 14 34 | 3 44 49 |
| 26 | 12 33 | 0·56 | 20 31 4 | 10·42 | 18 55 39 | 37·2 | 20 18 31 | 3 40 53 |
| 27 | 12 46 | 0·53 | 20 35 13 | 10·39 | 18 40 37 | 38·0 | 20 22 28 | 3 36 57 |
| 28 | 12 58 | 0·49 | 20 39 22 | 10·35 | 18 25 15 | 38·9 | 20 26 24 | 3 33 1 |
| 29 | 13 9 | 0·46 | 20 43 30 | 10·32 | 18 9 33 | 39·7 | 20 30 21 | 3 29 5 |
| 30 | 13 20 | 0·43 | 20 47 37 | 10·28 | 17 53 31 | 40·5 | 20 34 17 | 3 25 9 |
| 31 | 13 30 | 0·39 | 20 51 44 | 10·25 | 17 37 10 | 41·3 | 20 38 14 | 3 21 13 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1906.

| | TEMPERATURE | | | BAROM. | RAIN | SUN | WIND. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Avge 50 Yrs. | Mean. | FALL. | SHINE. | (Pressure lbs. to foot.) | |
| | | | | inches. | inch. | hours. | Directn. | Pressure |
| 1 | 37·3 | 27·6 | 38·5 | 29·728 | ... | ... | ESE | lbs. 2·4 |
| 2 | 41·6 | 37·3 | ·5 | 29·583 | ·01 | ... | SE | 4·5 |
| 3 | 49·3 | 37·2 | ·5 | 29·414 | ·09 | ... | SE | 2·0 |
| 4 | 51·2 | 46·0 | ·4 | 29·487 | ·36 | 1·4 | SW | 3·7 |
| 5 | 51·3 | 46·8 | ·3 | 29·678 | ·22 | 1·0 | WSW | 4·6 |
| 6 | 52·6 | 43·6 | ·2 | 29·211 | ·27 | ... | WSW | 17·0 |
| 7 | 46·6 | 36·4 | ·1 | 29·392 | ·17 | 3·3 | SW | 3·6 |
| 8 | 46·4 | 38·7 | ·0 | 29·223 | ... | 1·0 | WNW | 5·0 |
| 9 | 52·2 | 35·7 | 37·9 | 29·270 | ·24 | ·3 | SW | 11·0 |
| 10 | 45·0 | 36·4 | ·9 | 29·518 | ·01 | 5·2 | WSW | 6·5 |
| 11 | 45·8 | 32·5 | ·9 | 29·976 | ... | 5·2 | WSW | 12·0 |
| 12 | 52·0 | 44·3 | ·9 | 29·735 | ·33 | ·1 | SW | 16·0 |
| 13 | 53·2 | 39·1 | 38·0 | 29·582 | ·45 | 2·4 | WSW | 12·5 |
| 14 | 49·1 | 37·1 | ·2 | 29·968 | ... | 5·8 | WSW | 4·6 |
| 15 | 47·4 | 42·1 | ·3 | 29·684 | ·03 | 4·1 | SSW | 11·0 |
| 16 | 48·8 | 38·1 | ·5 | 29·674 | ·61 | 2·6 | SW | 13·5 |
| 17 | 48·1 | 39·8 | ·5 | 29·842 | ·12 | 5·3 | WSW | 7·0 |
| 18 | 49·6 | 38·8 | ·5 | 29·333 | ·29 | ·6 | SW | 19·4 |
| 19 | 42·9 | 35·4 | ·5 | 30·017 | ... | 5·1 | NNW | 12·0 |
| 20 | 39·9 | 29·1 | ·4 | 30·312 | ·01 | ·2 | WSW | 5·0 |
| 21 | 44·0 | 39·1 | ·3 | 29·975 | ·12 | ... | N | 5·5 |
| 22 | 39·2 | 31·9 | ·3 | 30·348 | ... | ·7 | NNE | 3·4 |
| 23 | 35·4 | 25·8 | ·4 | 30·484 | ... | ... | S | 0·1 |
| 24 | 39·0 | 26·6 | ·5 | 30·255 | ... | 1·0 | SW | 2·9 |
| 25 | 48·3 | 38·8 | ·8 | 29·623 | ·37 | ... | W | 6·6 |
| 26 | 52·1 | 40·3 | 39·0 | 29·843 | ... | ·8 | WSW | 1·2 |
| 27 | 52·3 | 44·0 | ·3 | 30·008 | ... | 3·3 | WSW | 2·7 |
| 28 | 50·1 | 45·2 | ·5 | 29·999 | ... | ·4 | SW | 5·0 |
| 29 | 51·2 | 41·3 | ·7 | 29·972 | ·02 | ·3 | WSW | 4·3 |
| 30 | 47·8 | 33·3 | ·8 | 30·210 | ... | 4·8 | WSW | 2·8 |
| 31 | 44·7 | 31·5 | ·8 | 30·236 | ... | ... | WSW | 0·9 |

## MEMORANDA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lamps to be lighted | (4.58) |
| 2. | | (5.0) |
| 3. | | (5.1) |
| 4. | | (5.2) |
| 5. | | (5.3) |
| 6. | ☾ | (5.5) |
| 7. | | (5.6) |
| 8. | | (5.7) |
| 9. | | (5.8) |
| 10. | | (5.9) |
| 11. | | (5.11) |
| 12. | | (5.12) |
| 13. | ☽ | (5.14) |
| 14. | | (5.15) |
| 15. | | (5.16) |
| 16. | | (5.18) |
| 17. | | (5.20) |
| 18. | | (5.22) |
| 19. | | (5.24) |
| 20. | ☽ | (5.25) |
| 21. | | (5.27) |
| 22. | | (5.29) |
| 23. | | (5.30) |
| 24. | | (5.32) |
| 25. | | (5.33) |
| 26. | | (5.35) |
| 27. | ☽ | (5.37) |
| 28. | | (5.39) |
| 29. | | (5.40) |
| 30. | | (5.42) |
| 31. | | (5.44) |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Morning. | Southing Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 5 49 | 9 6 | 1 2 | 8 3 14 | 20 5 21 | 54 33 | 14 53 | 16 17 | 431○2 |
| 2 | 6 52 | 9 43 | 1 50 | 8 54 | 9 18 15 | 20 54 | 54 14 | 59 17 | 43○21 |
| 3 | 7 58 | 10 15 | 2 39 | 9 44 | 22 15 34 | 25 55 | 19 15 | 6 18 | 17 4231○ |
| 4 | 9 7 | 10 41 | 3 26 | 10 33 | 51 12 8 | 58 55 | 49 15 | 14 19 | 17 4○123 |
| 5 | 10 16 | 11 6 | 4 13 | 11 22 | 50 8 7 | 8 56 | 25 15 | 24 20 | 17 4○23● |
| 6 | 11 28 | 11 28 | 4 59 | 12 11 | 50 3 38 | 9 01 | 57 | 6 15 | 35 21 17 | 421○3 |
| 7 | mrn. | 11 51 | 5 46 | 13 1 | 31 1 7 | 27S | 57 | 6 15 | 45 22 17 | ♅ 24○1 |
| 8 | 0 43 | aft. | 6 34 | 13 52 | 43 5 57 | 21 | 58 | 38 16 | 0 23 17 | 31○24 |
| 9 | 1 59 | 0 39 | 7 25 | 14 46 | 16 10 36 | 33 | 59 | 25 16 | 13 24 17 | 3○214 |
| 10 | 3 20 | 1 9 | 8 19 | 15 42 | 53 14 46 | 56 | 60 | 8 16 | 25 25 17 | 231○4 |
| 11 | 4 40 | 1 47 | 9 17 | 16 42 | 49 18 7 | 48 | 60 | 41 16 | 34 26 17 | ○234● |
| 12 | 5 58 | 2 34 | 10 18 | 17 45 | 41 20 18 | 37 | 61 | 0 16 | 39 27 17 | 1○234 |
| 13 | 7 9 | 3 33 | 11 21 | 18 50 | 12 21 3 | 51 | 61 | 1 16 | 39 28 17 | ♅ 2○34 |
| 14 | 8 9 | 4 43 | aft. 19 | 54 | 29 20 18 | 14 | 60 | 45 16 | 35 0 6 | 2○314 |
| 15 | 8 56 | 6 1 | 1 25 | 20 56 | 41 18 8 | 52 | 60 | 11 16 | 26 1 6 | 31○42 |
| 16 | 9 34 | 7 19 | 2 22 | 21 55 | 37 14 52 | 27 | 59 | 24 16 | 13 2 6 | 34○21 |
| 17 | 10 4 | 8 37 | 3 15 | 22 50 | 53 10 49 | 52 | 58 | 30 15 | 58 3 6 | 4231○ |
| 18 | 10 30 | 9 50 | 4 4 | 23 42 | 49 6 21 | 17 | 57 | 33 15 | 42 4 6 | 42○31 |
| 19 | 10 51 | 11 2 | 4 50 | 0 32 | 6 1 43 | 37S | 56 | 38 15 | 27 5 6 | 41○23 |
| 20 | 11 12 | mrn. | 5 35 | 1 19 | 36 2 49 | 58n | 55 | 49 15 | 14 6 6 | ♅ 42○3 |
| 21 | 11 34 | 0 10 | 6 19 | 2 6 | 10 7 9 | 12 | 55 | 9 15 | 3 7 6 | 42○13 |
| 22 | 11 55 | 1 17 | 7 2 | 2 52 | 34 11 5 | 46 | 54 | 38 14 | 55 8 6 | 431○2 |
| 23 | aft. | 2 22 | 7 47 | 3 39 | 26 14 32 | 17 | 54 | 17 14 | 49 9 6 | 34○12 |
| 24 | 0 48 | 3 26 | 8 33 | 4 27 | 15 17 21 | 43 | 54 | 6 14 | 46 10 6 | 321○● |
| 25 | 1 21 | 4 27 | 9 20 | 5 16 | 16 19 27 | 14 | 54 | 4 14 | 45 11 6 | 2○314 |
| 26 | 2 0 | 5 25 | 10 8 | 6 6 | 29 20 42 | 34 | 54 | 9 14 | 47 12 6 | 1○234 |
| 27 | 2 48 | 6 17 | 10 57 | 6 57 | 36 21 2 | 45 | 54 | 22 14 | 50 13 6 | 2○134 |
| 28 | 3 41 | 7 3 | 11 46 | 7 49 | 10 20 25 | 3 | 54 | 39 14 | 55 14 6 | 2○34● |
| 29 | 4 43 | 7 44 | mrn. | 8 40 | 40 18 49 | 43 | 55 | 1 15 | 1 15 6 | 31○24 |
| 30 | 5 48 | 8 17 | 0 35 | 9 31 | 39 16 20 | 14 | 55 | 25 15 | 8 16 6 | 3○124 |
| 31 | 6 57 | 8 46 | 1 23 | 10 21 | 54 13 3 | 30 | 55 | 52 15 | 15 17 6 | 321○4 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 17 25 1 | 16 3 27 | 14 28 29 | 6 23 53 | 22 50 31 |
| 6 | 17 56 31 | 16 13 38 | 14 40 20 | 6 20 59 | 22 52 4 |
| 11 | 18 29 22 | 16 26 17 | 14 52 14 | 6 18 11 | 22 53 43 |
| 16 | 19 3 11 | 16 41 0 | 15 4 11 | 6 15 32 | 22 55 28 |
| 21 | 19 37 39 | 16 57 29 | 15 16 10 | 6 13 5 | 22 57 19 |
| 26 | 20 12 33 | 17 15 27 | 15 28 11 | 6 10 53 | 22 59 15 |
| 31 | 20 47 41 | 17 34 42 | 15 40 13 | 6 8 58 | 23 1 15 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 22 50 10S | 16 20 45S | 13 32 42S | 23 14 50n | 9 25 25S |
| 6 | 23 42 25 | 16 35 36 | 13 30 46 | 23 17 7 | 9 15 26 |
| 11 | 24 6 11 | 17 1 49 | 15 26 21 | 23 19 9 | 9 4 48 |
| 16 | 23 58 11 | 17 34 50 | 16 19 17 | 23 20 57 | 8 53 33 |
| 21 | 23 16 0 | 18 10 37 | 17 9 25 | 23 22 30 | 8 41 46 |
| 26 | 21 57 51 | 18 45 45 | 17 56 40 | 23 23 51 | 8 29 28 |
| 31 | 20 2 28S | 19 17 15S | 18 40 56S | 23 25 1n | 8 16 44S |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ⊙ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 9 0 | 6 7 | 21 2 | 4 8 | 2 1 | 0 9 |
| 15 | 8 9 | 6 3 | 18 1 | 5 0 | 2 1 | 0 9 |
| 25 | 8 9 | 6 2 | 15 7 | 5 3 | 2 0 | 0 8 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ⊙ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 16 18 | 2 6 | 20 2 | 2 6 | 21 7 | 7 6 |
| 16 17 | 2 4 | 17 3 | 2 7 | 21 5 | 7 5 |
| 16 16 | 2 4 | 15 0 | 2 8 | 21 1 | 7 4 |

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*January* 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 4*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 50*m.*

*Jan.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·78*s.*

*Jan.* 5. Occultation of B.A.C 3837; magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 8*m. morn.*, 106° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 23*m. morn.*, 269° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 10. Occultation of γ Librae; magnitude 4·1. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 44*m. morn.*, 78° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 20*m. morn.*, 11° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 11. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 12*m. morn.*, ♀ 0° 17′ N.

*Jan.* 14. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 71.

*Jan.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·58*s.*

*Jan.* 21. Occultation of ξ² Ceti; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 7*m. aft.*, 64° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 12*m. aft.*, 188° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 26. Occultation of ν Geminorum; magnitude 4·1. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 40*m. aft.*, 151° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h.* 45*m. aft.*, 264° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 27. Occultation of 56 Geminorum; magnitude 5·0. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 39*m. aft.*, 77° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 352° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 29. Occultation of θ Cancri; magnitude 5·6. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 9*m. morn.*, 107° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 49*m. morn.*, 202° from the vertex.

*Jan.* 29. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 72.

*Jan.* 31. Occultation of 7 Leonis; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 19*m. aft.*, 100° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 5*m. aft.*, 10° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, and the Afternoons 46*m.*

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Tu | 2 50 | 3 7 | 0 4 | 0 22 | 8 12 | 8 30 | 7 13 | 7 31 | 0 59 | 1 18 | 3 22 | 3 39 | ... | 0 0 |
| W | 3 25 | 3 42 | 0 40 | 0 58 | 8 48 | 9 5 | 7 48 | 8 4 | 1 36 | 1 54 | 3 57 | 4 14 | 0 18 | 0 37 |
| Th | 4 0 | 4 18 | 1 16 | 1 34 | 9 22 | 9 39 | 8 20 | 8 36 | 2 12 | 2 30 | 4 32 | 4 51 | 0 56 | 1 15 |
| F | 4 36 | 4 53 | 1 52 | 2 10 | 9 56 | 10 14 | 8 53 | 9 12 | 2 48 | 3 7 | 5 10 | 5 30 | 1 34 | 1 54 |
| S | 5 12 | 5 31 | 2 29 | 2 49 | 10 33 | 10 52 | 9 32 | 9 52 | 3 26 | 3 45 | 5 51 | 6 13 | 2 14 | 2 35 |
| S | 5 52 | 6 13 | 3 10 | 3 32 | 11 11 | 11 31 | 10 14 | 10 37 | 4 5 | 4 27 | 6 36 | 7 1 | 2 58 | 3 22 |
| M | 6 37 | 7 3 | 3 56 | 4 24 | 11 54 | ... | 11 1 | 11 26 | 4 51 | 5 17 | 7 28 | 7 58 | 3 48 | 4 18 |
| Tu | 7 30 | 8 1 | 4 55 | 5 29 | 0 20 | 0 51 | 11 54 | ... | 5 45 | 6 17 | 8 31 | 9 6 | 4 50 | 5 23 |
| W | 8 32 | 9 5 | 6 6 | 6 45 | 1 25 | 2 2 | 0 24 | 0 58 | 6 50 | 7 24 | 9 42 | 10 16 | 5 56 | 6 28 |
| Th | 9 43 | 10 19 | 7 22 | 7 56 | 2 40 | 3 18 | 1 40 | 2 24 | 7 59 | 8 35 | 10 49 | 11 21 | 7 0 | 7 32 |
| F | 10 55 | 11 30 | 8 29 | 9 0 | 3 55 | 4 30 | 3 5 | 3 42 | 9 9 | 9 42 | 11 53 | ... | 8 5 | 8 37 |
| S | ... | 0 3 | 9 29 | 9 56 | 5 2 | 5 33 | 4 13 | 4 40 | 10 14 | 10 44 | 0 23 | 0 51 | 9 9 | 9 39 |
| S | 0 34 | 1 1 | 10 23 | 10 49 | 6 2 | 6 31 | 5 6 | 5 31 | 11 13 | 11 41 | 1 18 | 1 45 | 10 7 | 10 32 |
| M | 1 28 | 1 55 | 11 15 | 11 41 | 6 59 | 7 25 | 5 57 | 6 23 | ... | 0 9 | 2 11 | 2 36 | 10 56 | 11 20 |
| Tu | 2 21 | 2 46 | ... | 0 7 | 7 51 | 8 16 | 6 50 | 7 16 | 0 36 | 1 2 | 3 1 | 3 25 | 11 45 | ... |
| W | 3 11 | 3 35 | 0 32 | 0 56 | 8 40 | 9 3 | 7 40 | 8 3 | 1 28 | 1 53 | 3 49 | 4 13 | 0 10 | 0 35 |
| Th | 3 58 | 4 21 | 1 19 | 1 41 | 9 26 | 9 47 | 8 24 | 8 45 | 2 16 | 2 38 | 4 36 | 4 59 | 0 59 | 1 22 |
| F | 4 44 | 5 6 | 2 3 | 2 24 | 10 8 | 10 28 | 9 5 | 9 26 | 2 59 | 3 20 | 5 22 | 5 45 | 1 45 | 2 8 |
| S | 5 27 | 5 47 | 2 45 | 3 6 | 10 48 | 11 7 | 9 48 | 10 9 | 3 41 | 4 2 | 6 8 | 6 31 | 2 31 | 2 53 |
| S | 6 9 | 6 32 | 3 27 | 3 48 | 11 26 | 11 46 | 10 31 | 10 53 | 4 23 | 4 44 | 6 55 | 7 19 | 3 16 | 3 39 |
| M | 6 54 | 7 17 | 4 11 | 4 37 | ... | 0 7 | 11 15 | 11 38 | 5 6 | 5 29 | 7 44 | 8 12 | 4 4 | 4 32 |
| Tu | 7 42 | 8 9 | 5 5 | 5 36 | 0 32 | 1 1 | ... | 0 3 | 5 54 | 6 23 | 8 42 | 9 14 | 5 1 | 5 31 |
| W | 8 38 | 9 11 | 6 12 | 6 51 | 1 32 | 2 8 | 0 30 | 1 4 | 6 56 | 7 30 | 9 48 | 10 23 | 6 2 | 6 34 |
| Th | 9 49 | 10 27 | 7 29 | 8 3 | 2 46 | 3 25 | 1 47 | 2 31 | 8 6 | 8 42 | 10 57 | 11 30 | 7 7 | 7 40 |
| F | 11 2 | 11 35 | 8 35 | 9 4 | 4 2 | 4 36 | 3 12 | 3 47 | 9 15 | 9 45 | ... | 0 0 | 8 11 | 8 41 |
| S | ... | 0 6 | 9 32 | 9 55 | 5 5 | 5 33 | 4 17 | 4 44 | 10 14 | 10 40 | 0 29 | 0 54 | 9 9 | 9 35 |
| S | 0 35 | 0 59 | 10 16 | 10 36 | 5 59 | 6 22 | 5 6 | 5 26 | 11 4 | 11 25 | 1 16 | 1 37 | 9 59 | 10 20 |
| M | 1 21 | 1 42 | 10 54 | 11 12 | 6 44 | 7 4 | 5 45 | 6 3 | 11 45 | ... | 1 57 | 2 16 | 10 38 | 10 55 |
| Tu | 2 1 | 2 19 | 11 30 | 11 48 | 7 23 | 7 41 | 6 21 | 6 39 | 0 5 | 0 24 | 2 34 | 2 51 | 11 11 | 11 27 |
| W | 2 37 | 2 53 | ... | 0 6 | 7 58 | 8 15 | 6 57 | 7 15 | 0 43 | 1 1 | 3 8 | 3 24 | 11 44 | ... |
| Th | 3 9 | 3 26 | 0 24 | 0 42 | 8 32 | 8 49 | 7 33 | 7 50 | 1 19 | 1 38 | 3 41 | 3 59 | 0 2 | 0 21 |
| | ft. in. | | ft. in. | | ft. in. | | ft. in. | | ft. in. | | ft. in. | | ft. ft. | |
| Highs rise | 20 9 | | 26 3 | | 33 1 | | 20 10 | | 9 9 | | 16 4 | | 12 to 14 | |
| Lows ,, | 17 4 | | 20 0 | | 22 7 | | 16 4 | | 8 2 | | 12 7 | | 9 to 11 | |

## ING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 7 48M | 10 45M | 2 42A | 4 46M | 9 24M | 2 2A | 2 55M | 7 49M | 0 43A | 3 26A | 11 42A | 8 2M | 10 54M | 4 10A | 9 26A |
| 7 12M | 11 2M | 2 52A | 4 35M | 9 11M | 1 47A | 2 52M | 7 38M | 0 24A | 2 54A | 11 10A | 7 31M | 10 28M | 3 45A | 9 2A |
| 6 32M | 11 21M | 3 10A | 4 32M | 9 3M | 1 34A | 2 48M | 7 27M | 0 6A | 2 23A | 10 39A | 6 59M | 10 1M | 3 20A | 8 39A |
| 5 46M | 11 42M | 3 38A | 4 32M | 8 58M | 1 24A | 2 44M | 7 16M | 11 48M | 1 51A | 10 8A | 6 29M | 9 36M | 2 55A | 8 14A |
| 5 3M | 0 3A | 4 13A | 4 36M | 8 57M | 1 18A | 2 39M | 7 5M | 11 31M | 1 21A | 9 38A | 5 59M | 9 9M | 2 30A | 7 51A |

## RENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND INATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 25 | 58·1 | 88 | 48 | 50 |
| 1 | 25 | 48·6 | 88 | 48 | 51 |
| 1 | 25 | 38·8 | 88 | 48 | 52 |
| 1 | 25 | 29·6 | 88 | 48 | 51 |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising in the S.E. ; towards the end of the month too near the Sun for observation.
♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.
♂ MARS is a morning star, rising in E.S.E.
♃ JUPITER in Gemini, setting in the N.W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 26th, at *2h. 4m. aft.* ♃ 2° 37′ N.
♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting W. by S.

the early part of the month the constellations elopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and s Major are on the meridian about midnight. emini there is a fine compressed cluster of l stars, nearly midway between γ and ζ inorum, consisting of small stars densely ded together, and in small telescopes ly distinguishable from a nebula. It can best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 13th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. *6h. 43m.* and Decl. 20° 39′ S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished ; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune can be well observed in this month, and Ceres in early part of the month. See p. 75.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 330° ♓ 19d. 7h. A. | The Sun Rises. H. M. | The Sun Sets. H. M. | Days of the Year | Days to end of Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ▮ | F | George Cruikshank d. 1878; b. 27 Sept. 1792. | 7 42 | 4 46 | 32 | 333 |
| 2 | ▮ | S | Purification. Candlemas. | 7 40 | 4 48 | 33 | 332 |
| 3 | ▮ | S | Sexagesima. *St. Blaize.* Monte Video, 1807. | 7 39 | 4 49 | 34 | 331 |
| 4 | ▮ | M | Harrison Ainsworth b. 1805; d. 3 Jan. 1882. | 7 37 | 4 51 | 35 | 330 |
| 5 | ▮ | Tu | *St. Agatha.* Sir R. Peel b. 1788; d. 2 July '50. | 7 35 | 4 53 | 36 | 329 |
| 6 | ▮ | W | Sir Henry Irving b. 1838; d. 13 Oct. 1905. | 7 34 | 4 55 | 37 | 328 |
| 7 | ▮ | Th | Charles Dickens b. 1812; died, 9 June 1870. | 7 33 | 4 56 | 38 | 327 |
| 8 | ▮ | F | Half Qr. Day. Mary, Q. of Scots, behd. 1587. | 7 31 | 4 57 | 39 | 326 |
| 9 | ▮ | S | Fd.-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., b. 1838. | 7 29 | 4 59 | 40 | 325 |
| 10 | ▮ | S | Quinquagesima. Shrove S. Darnley murdered, | 7 27 | 5 1 | 41 | 324 |
| 11 | ▮ | M | Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847. [1567. | 7 25 | 5 3 | 42 | 323 |
| 12 | ▮ | Tu | Shrove Tuesday. Immanuel Kant d. 1804. | 7 23 | 5 5 | 43 | 322 |
| 13 | ▮ | W | Ash Wednesday. Richard Wagner d. 1883. | 7 21 | 5 7 | 44 | 321 |
| 14 | ▮ | Th | *St. Valentine.* Battle of St. Vincent, 1797. | 7 19 | 5 9 | 45 | 320 |
| 15 | ▮ | F | Old Candlemas. Sir Frederick Treves b. 1853. | 7 17 | 5 11 | 46 | 319 |
| 16 | ▮ | S | Melanchthon b. 1497. Lindl. Murray d. 1826. | 7 15 | 5 13 | 47 | 318 |
| 17 | ▮ | S | Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent. | 7 13 | 5 15 | 48 | 317 |
| 18 | ▮ | M | G. Peabody b. 1795. Benin captured, 1897. | 7 11 | 5 17 | 49 | 316 |
| 19 | ▮ | Tu | Madame Adelina Patti born, 1843. | 7 10 | 5 18 | 50 | 315 |
| 20 | ▮ | W | The Princess Royal b. 1867. Ember Day. | 7 8 | 5 20 | 51 | 314 |
| 21 | ▮ | Th | Trinidad captured, 1797. Spinoza died, 1677. | 7 6 | 5 22 | 52 | 313 |
| 22 | ▮ | F | George Washington b. 1732. Ember Day. | 7 4 | 5 24 | 53 | 312 |
| 23 | ▮ | S | John Keats died, 1821. Ember Day. | 7 2 | 5 26 | 54 | 311 |
| 24 | ▮ | S | St. Matthias, A. & M. Second Sunday in Lent. | 7 0 | 5 28 | 55 | 310 |
| 25 | ▮ | M | Sir Chris. Wren d. 1723; b. 28 Oct. 1632. | 6 57 | 5 29 | 56 | 309 |
| 26 | ▮ | Tu | Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., born, 1841. | 6 55 | 5 31 | 57 | 308 |
| 27 | ▮ | W | Longfellow born, 1807. Majuba, 1881. Paar- | 6 54 | 5 33 | 58 | 307 |
| 28 | ▮ | Th | Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. [deberg, 1900. | 6 52 | 5 34 | 59 | 306 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 6d. | 0h. | 52m. | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 13 | 5 | 43 | Afternoon. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 20 | 4 | 35 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 28 | 6 | 23 | Morning. |

Perigee 10d. 7h. M. 226,300 | Apogee 22d. 1h. M. 251,500

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1907.

| | Jan. | April. | July. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Walsall* .....Tu. | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| *Wolverhampton* ...W. | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| *Birmingham* .....Th. | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| *Stourbridge* .....F. | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| *Dudley* .....S. | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 |

MONTHLY NOTES.

*Feb.* 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas, Scottish Quarter Day.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 21st.

29. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1906, on 18 days; total fall, 1·80 inch; *above* the average, 1841–90, by ·32 inch.

## THE SUN.

| After Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon | Hourly Var. of R A | Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon | Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M S. | H. M. S. |
| 13 39 | 0·36 | 20 55 49 | 10·22 | 17 20 31 | 42·1 | 20 42 10 | 3 17 17 |
| 13 47 | 0·32 | 20 59 54 | 10·18 | 17 3 33 | 42 8 | 20 46 7 | 3 13 21 |
| 13 54 | 0·29 | 21 3 58 | 10·15 | 16 46 17 | 43·5 | 20 50 3 | 3 9 25 |
| 14 1 | 0·26 | 21 8 1 | 10·12 | 16 28 43 | 44·3 | 20 54 0 | 3 5 30 |
| 14 7 | 0·23 | 21 12 3 | 10·08 | 16 10 52 | 45·0 | 20 57 57 | 3 1 34 |
| 14 12 | 0·19 | 21 16 5 | 10·05 | 15 52 45 | 45·7 | 21 1 53 | 2 57 38 |
| 14 16 | 0·16 | 21 20 6 | 10·02 | 15 34 21 | 46·3 | 21 5 50 | 2 53 42 |
| 14 19 | 0·13 | 21 24 6 | 9·98 | 15 15 41 | 47·0 | 21 9 46 | 2 49 46 |
| 14 22 | 0·09 | 21 28 5 | 9·95 | 14 56 45 | 47·6 | 21 13 43 | 2 45 50 |
| 14 24 | 0·06 | 21 32 3 | 9·92 | 14 37 34 | 48·3 | 21 17 39 | 2 41 54 |
| 14 25 | 0·03 | 21 36 1 | 9·89 | 14 18 9 | 48·9 | 21 21 36 | 2 37 58 |
| 14 25 | 0·00 | 21 39 58 | 9·85 | 13 58 29 | 49·5 | 21 25 32 | 2 34 2 |
| 14 25 | 0·04 | 21 43 54 | 9·82 | 13 38 36 | 50·0 | 21 29 29 | 2 30 6 |
| 14 24 | 0·07 | 21 47 49 | 9·79 | 13 18 29 | 50·6 | 21 33 26 | 2 26 10 |
| 14 22 | 0·10 | 21 51 44 | 9·76 | 12 58 9 | 51·1 | 21 37 22 | 2 22 15 |
| 14 19 | 0·13 | 21 55 38 | 9·73 | 12 37 36 | 51·6 | 21 41 19 | 2 18 19 |
| 14 16 | 0·16 | 21 59 31 | 9·70 | 12 16 52 | 52·1 | 21 45 15 | 2 14 23 |
| 14 11 | 0·19 | 22 3 23 | 9·67 | 11 55 56 | 52·6 | 21 49 12 | 2 10 27 |
| 14 7 | 0·22 | 22 7 15 | 9·64 | 11 34 48 | 53·0 | 21 53 8 | 2 6 31 |
| 14 1 | 0·25 | 22 11 6 | 9·61 | 11 13 29 | 53·5 | 21 57 5 | 2 2 35 |
| 13 55 | 0·28 | 22 14 56 | 9·58 | 10 52 1 | 53·9 | 22 1 1 | 1 58 39 |
| 13 48 | 0·30 | 22 18 46 | 9·55 | 10 30 22 | 54·3 | 22 4 58 | 1 54 43 |
| 13 40 | 0·33 | 22 22 35 | 9·52 | 10 8 33 | 54·7 | 22 8 54 | 1 50 47 |
| 13 32 | 0·36 | 22 26 23 | 9·50 | 9 46 35 | 55·1 | 22 12 51 | 1 46 51 |
| 13 23 | 0·38 | 22 30 10 | 9·47 | 9 24 29 | 55·5 | 22 16 48 | 1 42 56 |
| 13 13 | 0·41 | 22 33 58 | 9·45 | 9 2 14 | 55·8 | 22 20 44 | 1 39 0 |
| 13 3 | 0·43 | 22 37 44 | 9·42 | 8 39 51 | 56·1 | 22 24 41 | 1 35 4 |
| 12 53 | 0·45 | 22 41 30 | 9·40 | 8 17 20 | 56·4 | 22 28 37 | 1 31 8 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1906.

| TEMPERATURE. Maximum. | Minimum. | Aver. 50 Yrs. | BAROM. Mean. | RAIN. FALL. | SUN. SHINE. | WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ° | ° | ° | inches.* | inch. | hours. | Directn. | Pressure. lbs. |
| 46·2 | 39·3 | 39·7 | 30·085 | ·01 | ... | WSW | 1·9 |
| 49·4 | 39·6 | ·7 | 29·858 | ·02 | 2·7 | W | 13·4 |
| 42·3 | 36·1 | ·7 | 29·548 | ·05 | 2·4 | NNW | 17·8 |
| 39·5 | 33·7 | ·8 | 29·844 | ·02 | 5·5 | N | 13·5 |
| 41·0 | 32·1 | ·8 | 30·074 | ... | 3·1 | NNE | 2·1 |
| 36·0 | 32·2 | ·7 | 30·103 | ·02 | ... | ENE | 0·5 |
| 44·2 | 33·7 | ·4 | 30·155 | ... | 3·6 | NNW | 1·3 |
| 46·0 | 32·6 | ·1 | 29·630 | ·14 | ... | WSW | 14·7 |
| 36·7 | 30·4 | 38·7 | 29·659 | ... | 5·3 | NW | 11·0 |
| 49·7 | 31·0 | ·4 | 28·920 | ·20 | ... | SSW | 13·2 |
| 44·0 | 34·3 | ·3 | 28·874 | ·03 | 1·1 | WNW | 6·5 |
| 40·7 | 28·0 | ·5 | 29·356 | ... | 1·6 | W | 1·3 |
| 40·7 | 27·1 | ·8 | 29·320 | ·02 | 1·5 | S | 2·8 |
| 46·2 | 30·1 | 39·2 | 29·494 | ... | 7·9 | SW | 1·6 |
| 43·2 | 32·4 | ·6 | 29·514 | ·20 | ·5 | S | 1·8 |
| 50·7 | 37·1 | ·8 | 29·422 | ·07 | ·4 | SW | 4·9 |
| 48·0 | 39·1 | ·8 | 29·507 | ·60 | ... | NNE | 2·2 |
| 43·8 | 38·5 | ·7 | 29·692 | ·19 | ... | E | 1·5 |
| 46·2 | 38·0 | ·6 | 29·574 | ·07 | ·1 | SW | 8·0 |
| 45·4 | 35·6 | ·5 | 29·923 | ... | 4·9 | WNW | 6·2 |
| 43·5 | 28·1 | ·5 | 30·045 | ... | 4·8 | NW | 0·7 |
| 44·6 | 26·1 | ·6 | 29·860 | ... | 1·5 | SSE | 1·0 |
| 38·2 | 31·0 | ·8 | 29·441 | ·01 | ... | E | 2·8 |
| 42·6 | 28·0 | ·9 | 29·582 | ... | 2·5 | SW | 1·8 |
| 49·7 | 37·5 | 40·0 | 29·314 | ·06 | 5·0 | W | 8·0 |
| 50·1 | 38·2 | ·1 | 29·261 | ... | ·6 | WSW | 2·7 |
| 47·0 | 35·7 | ·1 | 29·108 | ·08 | 3·0 | W | 6·2 |
| 44·5 | 33·5 | ·2 | 29·663 | ·01 | 4·8 | NW | 4·8 |

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer* with the average for 50 years. The readings of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea. The daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*, the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.46)
2. (5.48)
3. S. (5.49)
4. (5.52)
5. (5.53)
6. (5.55)
7. (5.56)
8. (5.57)
9. (5.59)
10. S. (6.1)
11. (6.3)
12. (6.5)
13. (6.7)
14. (6.9)
15. (6.11)
16. (6.13)
17. S. (6.15)
18. (6.17)
19. (6.18)
20. (6.20)
21. (6.22)
22. (6.24)
23. (6.26)
24. S. (6.28)
25. (6 29)
26. (6.31)
27. (6.33)
28. (6.34)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Morning. | Southes | Morning Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 8 | 9 11 | 2 11 | 11 11 27 | 9 6 53N | 56 20 | 15 23 | 18 6 | ○ ● ● ● |
| 2 | 9 | 9 34 | 2 58 | 12 0 37 | 4 42 0N | 56 50 | 15 31 | 19 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 3 | 10 | 34 | 9 56 | 3 44 | 12 49 56 | 0 0 | 88 | 57 22 | 15 39 | 20 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 4 | 11 | 47 | 10 18 | 4 32 | 13 40 6 | 4 47 | 2 | 57 55 | 15 48 | 21 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 5 | mrn. | 10 | 42 | 5 20 | 14 31 52 | 9 24 | 48 | 58 28 | 15 57 | 22 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 6 | 1 | 3 11 | 11 6 | 12 15 | 25 57 | 13 37 | 54 | 59 0 | 16 6 | 23 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 7 | 2 | 21 | 11 43 | 7 6 | 16 22 | 50 17 | 9 7 | 59 30 | 16 14 | 24 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 8 | 3 | 38 | aft. | 8 4 | 17 22 | 34 19 | 40 43 | 59 54 | 16 21 | 25 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 9 | 4 | 49 | 1 17 | 9 4 | 18 24 | 29 20 | 57 4 | 60 9 | 16 25 | 26 6 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 10 | 5 | 52 | 2 20 | 10 5 | 19 27 | 20 20 | 48 41 | 60 13 | 16 26 | 27 6 | ○ ● ● ● |
| 11 | 6 | 45 | 3 33 | 11 6 | 20 29 | 29 19 | 15 28 | 60 13 | 16 23 | 28 6 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 12 | 7 | 26 | 4 50 | aft. | 21 29 | 31 16 | 27 20 | 59 40 | 16 17 | 29 6 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 13 | 8 | 1 | 6 7 | 0 59 | 22 26 | 38 12 | 41 27 | 59 4 | 16 7 | 0 18 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 14 | 8 | 27 | 7 26 | 1 51 | 23 20 | 40 8 | 17 55 | 58 20 | 15 55 | 1 18 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 15 | 8 | 53 | 8 39 | 2 40 | 0 12 | 1 | 3 36 | 57 31 | 15 42 | 2 18 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 16 | 9 | 13 | 9 52 | 3 26 | 1 1 | 17 | 1 7 46N | 56 41 | 15 28 | 3 18 | ○ ○ ● ● |
| 17 | 9 | 36 | 11 1 | 4 12 | 1 49 | 13 | 5 40 | 17 | 55 55 | 15 16 | 4 18 | ○ ● ● ● |
| 18 | 9 | 57 | mrn. | 4 56 | 2 36 | 33 | 9 51 | 11 | 55 15 | 15 5 | 5 18 | ● ● ● ● |
| 19 | 10 | 21 | 0 8 | 5 41 | 3 23 | 56 | 13 32 | 10 | 54 44 | 14 56 | 6 18 | ● ● ● ● |
| 20 | 10 | 47 | 1 13 | 6 27 | 4 11 | 52 | 16 36 | 7 | 54 23 | 14 51 | 7 18 | ● ● ● ● |
| 21 | 11 | 18 | 2 17 | 7 13 | 5 0 | 41 | 18 56 | 41 | 54 12 | 14 48 | 8 18 | ● ● ● ● |
| 22 | 11 | 55 | 3 15 | 8 1 | 5 50 | 31 | 20 28 | 7 | 54 12 | 14 48 | 9 18 | ● ● ● ● |
| 23 | aft. | 4 10 | 8 50 | 6 4 | 1 17 | 21 | 5 35 | 54 | 21 14 | 50 10 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 24 | 1 | 32 | 4 59 | 9 39 | 7 | 32 | 40 | 20 | 45 48 | 54 | 39 14 | 55 11 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 25 | 2 | 30 | 5 41 | 10 28 | 8 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 27 41 | 55 | 3 15 | 1 12 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 26 | 3 | 34 | 6 17 | 11 17 | 9 | 15 | 41 | 17 | 13 5 | 55 | 32 15 | 9 13 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 27 | 4 | 44 | 6 48 | mrn. | 10 | 6 | 39 | 14 | 6 49 | 56 | 4 15 | 18 14 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |
| 28 | 5 | 54 | 7 15 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 57 | 5 | 10 16 | 39N | 56 | 36 15 | 27 15 | 18 | ● ○ ● ● |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 5 | 21 22 52 | 17 55 2 | 15 52 16 | 6 7 21 | 23 3 20 |
| 10 | 21 57 50 | 18 16 17 | 16 4 18 | 6 6 5 | 23 5 28 |
| 15 | 22 32 4 | 18 38 15 | 16 16 19 | 6 5 8 | 23 7 39 |
| 20 | 23 4 25 | 19 0 47 | 16 28 17 | 6 4 34 | 23 9 52 |
| 25 | 23 32 35 | 19 23 44 | 16 40 12 | 6 4 21 | 23 12 7 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ ° ′ ″ | ♀ ° ′ ″ | ♂ ° ′ ″ | ♃ ° ′ ″ | ♄ ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 17 29 14S | 19 42 36S | 19 22 8S | 23 26 1D | 8 3 37S |
| 10 | 14 18 53 | 19 59 40 | 20 0 12 | 23 26 53 | 7 50 9 |
| 15 | 10 35 11 | 20 6 43 | 20 35 4 | 23 27 40 | 7 36 25 |
| 20 | 6 28 40 | 20 2 29 | 21 6 43 | 23 28 22 | 7 22 28 |
| 25 | 2 21 55S | 19 46 1S | 21 35 8S | 23 29 0N | 7 8 22S |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 9 | 6 4 | 13 7 | 5 7 | 2 0 | 0 8 |
| 15 | 8 9 | 6 9 | 12 2 | 6 1 | 2 0 | 0 8 |
| 25 | 8 9 | 8 4 | 11 0 | 6 6 | 1 9 | 0 8 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 16 15 | 2 4 | 13 1 | 3 0 | 20 6 |
| 16 13 | 2 6 | 11 7 | 3 2 | 20 1 |
| 16 11 | 3 2 | 10 5 | 3 5 | 19 5 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 122° 9′ ☊.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*February* 1. Day breaks at *5h. 42m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *6h. 46m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *9h. 4m.*

*Feb.* 2. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, *5h. aft.*

*Feb.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 7·7s.*

*Feb.* 7. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *0h. 49m. morn.* ♂ 3° 57′ S.

*Feb.* 9. Venus at greatest elongation (47°) West, *4h. morn.*

*Feb.* 9. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *6h. 51m. morn.* ♀ 0° 51′ N.

*Feb.* 13. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, *8h. 1m. morn.* ☿ 1° 6′ N.

*Feb.* 14. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *5h. 51m. morn.* ♄ 1° 48′ N.

*Feb.* 16. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, *8h. morn.* Vesta 0° 42′ S.

*Feb.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 6·7s.*

*Feb.* 22. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *6h. 37m. aft.* ♃ 2° 45′ N.

*Feb.* 23. Occultation of ζ Geminorum; magnitude 4·0. The disappearance takes place at *7h. 11m. aft.*, 96° from the vertex; the reappearance at *8h. 29m. aft.*, 294° from the vertex.

*Feb.* 24. Occultation of 85 Geminorum; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at *7h. 7m. aft.*, 84° from the vertex; the reappearance at *8h. 5m. aft.*, 341° from the vertex.

*Feb.* 25. Occultation of δ Cancri; magnitude 4·2. The disappearance takes place at *5h. 30m. aft.*, 110° from the vertex; the reappearance at *6h. 31m. aft.*, 341° from the vertex.

*Feb.* 25. Jupiter stationary in the heavens, *9h. aft.*

*Feb.* 27. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, *2h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase *50m.*, and the Afternoons *48m.*

## Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| F | 3 44 | 4 2 | 1 0 | 1 18 | 9 6 | 9 24 | 8 7 | 8 23 | 1 57 | 2 15 | 4 17 | 4 35 | 0 39 | 0 58 |
| S | 4 20 | 4 37 | 1 36 | 1 53 | 9 41 | 9 58 | 8 39 | 8 55 | 2 32 | 2 49 | 4 53 | 5 11 | 1 16 | 1 35 |
| S | 4 55 | 5 12 | 2 11 | 2 29 | 10 15 | 10 33 | 9 12 | 9 31 | 3 7 | 3 26 | 5 29 | 5 49 | 1 54 | 2 14 |
| M | 5 31 | 5 51 | 2 48 | 3 8 | 10 52 | 11 11 | 9 51 | 10 12 | 3 45 | 4 5 | 6 10 | 6 33 | 2 35 | 2 56 |
| Tu | 6 12 | 6 35 | 3 30 | 3 53 | 11 30 | 11 51 | 10 34 | 10 58 | 4 26 | 4 49 | 6 58 | 7 24 | 3 19 | 3 46 |
| W | 6 59 | 7 25 | 4 19 | 4 48 | ... | 0 15 | 11 23 | 11 49 | 5 13 | 5 40 | 7 52 | 8 24 | 4 12 | 4 43 |
| Th | 7 53 | 8 24 | 5 21 | 6 0 | 0 44 | 1 17 | ... | 0 18 | 6 10 | 6 45 | 8 58 | 9 37 | 5 16 | 5 51 |
| F | 9 0 | 9 43 | 6 45 | 7 29 | 1 56 | 2 40 | 0 52 | 1 39 | 7 24 | 8 6 | 10 18 | 10 57 | 6 29 | 7 7 |
| S | 10 27 | 11 7 | 8 8 | 8 45 | 3 25 | 4 8 | 2 32 | 3 18 | 8 47 | 9 26 | 11 34 | ... | 7 44 | 8 21 |
| S | 11 46 | ... | 9 20 | 9 49 | 4 47 | 5 23 | 3 58 | 4 32 | 10 3 | 10 35 | 0 9 | 0 41 | 8 57 | 9 31 |
| M | 0 23 | 0 54 | 10 17 | 10 43 | 5 55 | 6 24 | 5 0 | 5 26 | 11 5 | 11 34 | 1 10 | 1 38 | 10 1 | 10 27 |
| Tu | 1 22 | 1 50 | 11 8 | 11 31 | 6 52 | 7 18 | 5 51 | 6 16 | ... | 0 1 | 2 5 | 2 29 | 10 50 | 11 12 |
| W | 2 15 | 2 37 | 11 54 | ... | 7 42 | 8 5 | 6 40 | 7 4 | 0 26 | 0 50 | 2 52 | 3 14 | 11 34 | 11 56 |
| Th | 2 59 | 3*21 | 0 17 | 0 40 | 8 27 | 8 48 | 7 27 | 7 48 | 1 13 | 1 36 | 3 35 | 3 56 | ... | 0 18 |
| F | 3*43 | 4 3 | 1 1 | 1 21 | 9 8 | 9 27 | 8 7 | 8 25 | 1 57 | 2 17 | 4 17 | 4 37 | 0 39 | 1 0 |
| S | 4 23 | 4 42 | 1 40 | 1 58 | 9 45 | 10 3 | 8 42 | 9 0 | 2 36 | 2 54 | 4 57 | 5 16 | 1 20 | 1 40 |
| S | 5 0 | 5 18 | 2 16 | 2 34 | 10 21 | 10 38 | 9 18 | 9 36 | 3 12 | 3 30 | 5 35 | 5 55 | 1 59 | 2 19 |
| M | 5 36 | 5 54 | 2 52 | 3 10 | 10 55 | 11 11 | 9 55 | 10 14 | 3 48 | 4 6 | 6 15 | 6 35 | 2 38 | 2 58 |
| Tu | 6 13 | 6 33 | 3 28 | 3 47 | 11 28 | 11 45 | 10 33 | 10 52 | 4 24 | 4 42 | 6 56 | 7 18 | 3 18 | 3 39 |
| W | 6 53 | 7 14 | 4 8 | 4 33 | ... | 0 4 | 11 12 | 11 34 | 5 2 | 5 25 | 7 42 | 8 9 | 4 2 | 4 28 |
| Th | 7 39 | 8 8 | 5 4 | 5 40 | 0 29 | 1 0 | ... | 0 1 | 5 53 | 6 26 | 8 41 | 9 17 | 4 59 | 5 33 |
| F | 8 41 | 9 20 | 6 21 | 7 5 | 1 36 | 2 27 | 0 33 | 1 14 | 7 4 | 7 44 | 9 56 | 10 36 | 6 9 | 6 46 |
| S | 10 4 | 10 46 | 7 48 | 8 25 | 3 1 | 3 44 | 2 4 | 2 52 | 8 25 | 9 4 | 11 15 | 11 51 | 7 24 | 8 1 |
| S | 11 24 | 11 58 | 8 57 | 9 26 | 4 25 | 5 0 | 3 35 | 4 10 | 9 37 | 10 9 | ... | 0 22 | 8 33 | 9 3 |
| M | ... | 0 30 | 9 51 | 10 13 | 5 29 | 5 55 | 4 39 | 5 2 | 10 36 | 11 0 | 0 50 | 1 13 | 9 31 | 9 56 |
| Tu | 0 55 | 1 18 | 10 33 | 10 51 | 6 19 | 6 40 | 5 23 | 5 42 | 11 21 | 11 42 | 1 34 | 1 54 | 10 17 | 10 36 |
| W | 1 38 | 1 58 | 11 9 | 11 27 | 7 0 | 7 19 | 6 0 | 6 17 | ... | 0 2 | 2 13 | 2 31 | 10 52 | 11 8 |
| Th | 2 16 | 2 33 | 11 44 | ... | 7 37 | 7 55 | 6 35 | 6 53 | 0 21 | 0 39 | 2 48 | 3 5 | 11 24 | 11 40 |

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

## SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 7 54M | 0 25A | 4 56A | 4 39M | 8 57M | 1 15A | 2 35M | 6 55M | 11 15M | 0 51A | 9 8A | 5 29M | 8 42M | 2 54A | 7 28A |
| 7 48M | 0 46A | 5 44A | 4 43M | 8 59M | 1 15A | 2 29M | 6 44M | 10 59M | 0 22A | 8 39A | 5 0M | 8 17M | 1 42A | 7 5A |
| 7 39M | 1 5A | 6 32A | 4 48M | 9 3M | 1 18A | 2 24M | 6 33M | 10 42M | 11 53M | 8 10A | 4 31M | 7 50M | 1 16A | 6 42A |
| 7 21M | 1 17A | 7 13A | 4 50M | 9 8M | 1 26A | 2 17M | 6 22M | 10 27M | 11 24M | 7 42A | 4 4M | 7 25M | 0 52A | 6 19A |

## PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 25 | 25·0 | 88 | 48 | 51 |
| 1 | 25 | 16·5 | 88 | 48 | 50 |
| 1 | 25 | 7·8 | 88 | 48 | 49 |
| 1 | 25 | 0·4 | 88 | 48 | 47 |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting S.W. by W. in first half of the month, and due W. towards end of month. In conjunction with Saturn on the 21st, at 11h. 17m. morn. ☿ 2° 40′ N.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♂ MARS is in Scorpio, not far from Antares.

♃ JUPITER in Gemini, near to η.

♄ SATURN in Aquarius, setting about 7h. in the evening, W. by S.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding α Cancri about 8m. in R.A. and nearly the same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month on the days immediately preceding and following the 12th. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8h. 34m. and Decl. 20° 20′ N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8h. 6m. 53s. and Decl. 17° 56′ N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 75.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark. | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude, 0° ♈ 21d. 7h. A. Spring Commences. | The Sun Rises. | The Sun Sets. | Days of the Year. | Days to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | H. M. | | |
| 1 | ▮ | F | St. David's Day. Mameluke massacre, 1811. | 6 49 | 5 36 | 60 | 305 |
| 2 | ▮ | S | *St. Chad.* J. Wesley d. 1791; b. 17 June 1703. | 6 47 | 5 37 | 61 | 304 |
| 3 | ▮ | S | Third Sunday in Lent. | 6 45 | 5 39 | 62 | 303 |
| 4 | ▮ | M | Mrs. Frances Abington, actress, died, 1815. | 6 43 | 5 41 | 63 | 302 |
| 5 | ▮ | Tu | Rev. Henry Wharton, historian, died, 1695. | 6 41 | 5 43 | 64 | 301 |
| 6 | ▮ | W | George Du Maurier b. 1834; d. 6 Oct. 1896. | 6 39 | 5 45 | 65 | 300 |
| 7 | ▮ | Th | *St. Perpetua.* First Prayer Bk. of Ed. VI., 1549 | 6 36 | 5 46 | 66 | 299 |
| 8 | ▮ | F | Aboukir, 1801. Rev. H. W. Beecher d. '87. | 6 34 | 5 48 | 67 | 298 |
| 9 | ▮ | S | Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862. | 6 31 | 5 50 | 68 | 297 |
| 10 | ▮ | S | 4th S. in Lent. King Edward VII. married, '63. | 6 29 | 5 52 | 69 | 296 |
| 11 | ▮ | M | Sir James Outram d. 1863; b. 29 Jan. 1803. | 6 26 | 5 54 | 70 | 295 |
| 12 | ▮ | Tu | *St. Gregory.* Bank issued £1 notes, 1797. | 6 24 | 5 56 | 71 | 294 |
| 13 | ▮ | W | Cowden Clarke d. 1877; born, 15 Dec. 1787. | 6 22 | 5 58 | 72 | 293 |
| 14 | ▮ | Th | Admiral Byng shot, 1757. | 6 20 | 6 0 | 73 | 292 |
| 15 | ▮ | F | Viscount Melbourne b. 1779; d. 24 Nov. 1848. | 6 18 | 6 1 | 74 | 291 |
| 16 | ▮ | S | H.R.H. Duchess of Kent died, 1861. | 6 16 | 6 3 | 75 | 290 |
| 17 | ▮ | S | Fifth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day. | 6 13 | 6 5 | 76 | 289 |
| 18 | ▮ | M | *Edward, King of the West Saxons.* | 6 11 | 6 6 | 77 | 288 |
| 19 | ▮ | Tu | David Livingstone b. 1813; d. 1 May 1873. | 6 9 | 6 8 | 78 | 287 |
| 20 | ▮ | W | Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727; b. 25 Dec. 1642. | 6 7 | 6 9 | 79 | 286 |
| 21 | ▮ | Th | *St. Benedict.* Robert Southey died, 1843. | 6 5 | 6 11 | 80 | 285 |
| 22 | ▮ | F | Justus von Goethe d. 1832; b. 28 Aug. 1749. | 6 2 | 6 12 | 81 | 284 |
| 23 | ▮ | S | Viscount Milner born, 1854. Novara, 1849. | 6 0 | 6 14 | 82 | 283 |
| 24 | ▮ | S | Palm Sunday. Longfellow died, 1882. | 5 57 | 6 16 | 83 | 282 |
| 25 | ▮ | M | Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day. | 5 55 | 6 18 | 84 | 281 |
| 26 | ▮ | Tu | Beethoven died, 1827; born, 16 Dec. 1770. | 5 53 | 6 19 | 85 | 280 |
| 27 | ▮ | W | Hilary Law S. end. Mrs. FitzHerbert d. '37. | 5 51 | 6 21 | 86 | 279 |
| 28 | ▮ | Th | Maundy Thursday. Sir R. Abercromby d. '01. | 5 48 | 6 22 | 87 | 278 |
| 29 | ▮ | F | Good Friday. *Vesta* discovered, 1807. | 5 46 | 6 24 | 88 | 277 |
| 30 | ▮ | S | Crimean War ended, 1856. | 5 44 | 6 26 | 89 | 276 |
| 31 | ▮ | S | Easter Sunday. Slave trade abolished, 1806. | 5 42 | 6 28 | 90 | 275 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 7d. | 8h. | 42m. | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 14 | 6 | 5 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 22 | 1 | 10 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 29 | 7 | 44 | Afternoon. |

Perigee 9d. 8h. M. 229,000.
Apogee 21d. 10h. A. 251,200.

### RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1906,

on 19 days; total fall, 1·12 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·34 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*March* 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Triennial Elections of County Councils take place on this date, or on substituted date between 2nd and 8th.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st. Ordinary day for election of Urban and Rural District Councillors, and for Triennial Election of Parish Councillors.

## THE SUN.

| | After Clock. | Hrly Var of Equn. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R. A. | Apparent Declination (8th) at Noon | Hrly Var. of Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 12 42 | 0·48 | 22 45 15 | 9·38 | 7 54 43 | 56·7 | 22 32 34 | 1 27 12 |
| 2 | 12 30 | 0·50 | 22 49 0 | 9·36 | 7 31 58 | 57·0 | 22 36 30 | 1 23 16 |
| 3 | 12 18 | 0·52 | 22 52 45 | 9·34 | 7 9 7 | 57·3 | 22 40 27 | 1 19 20 |
| 4 | 12 5 | 0·54 | 22 56 28 | 9·32 | 6 46 9 | 57·5 | 22 44 23 | 1 15 24 |
| 5 | 11 52 | 0·56 | 23 0 12 | 9·30 | 6 23 6 | 57·7 | 22 48 20 | 1 11 28 |
| 6 | 11 38 | 0·57 | 23 3 55 | 9·28 | 5 59 58 | 58·0 | 22 52 17 | 1 7 32 |
| 7 | 11 24 | 0·59 | 23 7 37 | 9·27 | 5 36 44 | 58·2 | 22 56 13 | 1 3 36 |
| 8 | 11 10 | 0·61 | 23 11 20 | 9·25 | 5 13 26 | 58·3 | 23 0 10 | 0 59 41 |
| 9 | 10 55 | 0·62 | 23 15 1 | 9·23 | 4 50 4 | 58·5 | 23 4 6 | 0 55 45 |
| 10 | 10 40 | 0·64 | 23 18 43 | 9·22 | 4 26 38 | 58·7 | 23 8 3 | 0 51 49 |
| 11 | 10 25 | 0·65 | 23 22 24 | 9·21 | 4 3 8 | 58·8 | 23 11 59 | 0 47 53 |
| 12 | 10 9 | 0·66 | 23 26 5 | 9·19 | 3 39 36 | 58·9 | 23 15 56 | 0 43 57 |
| 13 | 9 53 | 0·68 | 23 29 45 | 9·18 | 3 16 0 | 59·0 | 23 19 52 | 0 40 1 |
| 14 | 9 37 | 0·69 | 23 33 26 | 9·17 | 2 52 23 | 59·1 | 23 23 49 | 0 36 5 |
| 15 | 9 20 | 0·70 | 23 37 6 | 9·16 | 2 28 43 | 59·2 | 23 27 46 | 0 32 9 |
| 16 | 9 3 | 0·71 | 23 40 45 | 9·15 | 2 5 2 | 59·2 | 23 31 42 | 0 28 13 |
| 17 | 8 46 | 0·72 | 23 44 25 | 9·14 | 1 41 20 | 59·3 | 23 35 39 | 0 24 17 |
| 18 | 8 29 | 0·73 | 23 48 4 | 9·13 | 1 17 37 | 59·3 | 23 39 35 | 0 20 21 |
| 19 | 8 11 | 0·74 | 23 51 43 | 9·12 | 0 53 54 | 59·3 | 23 43 32 | 0 16 26 |
| 20 | 7 53 | 0·74 | 23 55 22 | 9·11 | 0 30 11 | 59·3 | 23 47 28 | 0 12 30 |
| 21 | 7 36 | 0·75 | 23 59 0 | 9·11 | 0 6 28 | 59·3 | 23 51 25 | 0 8 34 |
| 22 | 7 17 | 0·75 | 0 2 39 | 9·10 | North. | 59·2 | 23 55 21 | 0 4 38 |
| 23 | 6 59 | 0·76 | 0 6 17 | 9·10 | 0 40 55 | 59·2 | 23 59 18 | 0 0 42 |
| | | | | | | | | 23 56 46 |
| 24 | 6 41 | 0·76 | 0 9 56 | 9·09 | 1 4 34 | 89·1 | 0 3 15 | 23 52 50 |
| 25 | 6 23 | 0·77 | 0 13 34 | 9·09 | 1 28 11 | 59·0 | 0 7 11 | 23 48 54 |
| 26 | 6 4 | 0·77 | 0 17 12 | 9·09 | 1 51 46 | 58·9 | 0 11 8 | 23 44 58 |
| 27 | 5 46 | 0·77 | 0 20 50 | 9·09 | 2 15 19 | 58·8 | 0 15 4 | 23 41 2 |
| 28 | 5 27 | 0·77 | 0 24 28 | 9·09 | 2 38 48 | 58·7 | 0 19 1 | 23 37 6 |
| 29 | 5 9 | 0·77 | 0 28 6 | 9·09 | 3 2 14 | 58·5 | 0 22 57 | 23 33 11 |
| 30 | 4 50 | 0·77 | 0 31 44 | 9·09 | 3 25 37 | 58·4 | 0 26 54 | 23 29 15 |
| 31 | 4 32 | 0·76 | 0 35 22 | 9·09 | 3 48 56 | 58·2 | 0 30 50 | 23 25 19 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1906.

| TEMPERATURE. Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean (30 yrs.) | BAROM. Mean. | RAIN-FALL. | SUN-SHINE. | WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn. | Pressure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | | lbs. |
| 49·8 | 43·7 | 40·2 | 29·561 | ·01 | ... | WSW | 7·0 |
| 50·1 | 33·7 | ·4 | 29·754 | ·01 | ... | N | 1·5 |
| 48·9 | 27·4 | ·5 | 30·284 | ... | 8·3 | SW | 1·2 |
| 58·2 | 36·3 | ·7 | 30·188 | ... | 9·5 | SW | 1·7 |
| 52·3 | 36·2 | ·9 | 29·990 | ... | 3·3 | SSW | 3·1 |
| 64·2 | 47·3 | 41·1 | 30·141 | ... | 7·4 | SW | 2·7 |
| 65·0 | 42·5 | ·0 | 30·073 | ... | 10·5 | SW | 4·5 |
| 50·9 | 44·0 | 40·9 | 29·695 | ·11 | ... | WSW | 10·5 |
| 48·1 | 39·0 | ·8 | 29·722 | ·01 | 4·3 | W | 9·0 |
| 48·8 | 34·5 | ·7 | 29·813 | ·23 | ... | SW | 1·2 |
| 52·7 | 39·7 | ·6 | 29·151 | ·13 | ·5 | SW | 18·0 |
| 40·9 | 30·1 | ·7 | 29·443 | ·01 | 3·9 | NNW | 17·0 |
| 38·1 | 29·1 | ·9 | 29·723 | ·08 | 1·0 | SW | 4·2 |
| 43·0 | 31·1 | 41·2 | 29·866 | ·02 | 5·8 | NE | 2·8 |
| 55·1 | 39·1 | ·4 | 29·744 | ·02 | ·3 | WSW | 12·6 |
| 55·3 | 48·1 | ·5 | 29·847 | ... | ... | WSW | 12·5 |
| 63·9 | 44·1 | ·6 | 29·884 | ·03 | 10·6 | WSW | 5·2 |
| 48·4 | 38·1 | ·6 | 29·760 | ·03 | ... | NNW | 2·3 |
| 44·6 | 36·3 | ·5 | 29·982 | ·09 | 3·6 | N | 16·0 |
| 46·3 | 35·8 | ·4 | 29·583 | ·07 | 1·0 | N | 4·5 |
| 43·2 | 31·7 | ·4 | 29·934 | ·03 | 4·3 | NE | 4·4 |
| 41·8 | 30·2 | ·5 | 29·984 | ... | 6·5 | NE | 6·3 |
| 40·0 | 28·4 | ·8 | 29·754 | ·03 | 2·4 | NNE | 4·5 |
| 39·8 | 30·8 | 42·1 | 29·530 | ·07 | ·2 | N | 6·7 |
| 42·0 | 31·8 | ·4 | 29·471 | ·10 | 1·0 | NNE | 2·9 |
| 44·0 | 30·2 | ·9 | 29·621 | ·04 | 3·1 | NE | 6·6 |
| 44·3 | 32·8 | 43·3 | 29·798 | ... | 2·2 | ENE | 9·0 |
| 46·4 | 31·8 | ·7 | 29·917 | ... | 5·6 | NE | 2·9 |
| 46·5 | 33·9 | 44·1 | 29·978 | ... | 6·1 | NNE | 3·9 |
| 47·0 | 29·1 | ·6 | 30·097 | ... | ... | NNW | 0·8 |
| 52·1 | 38·3 | 45·0 | 30·144 | ... | ... | NW | 0·2 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.36)
2. (6.37)
3. ☽ (6.39)
4. (6.41)
5. (6.43)
6. (6.45)
7. (6.46)
8. (6.48)
9. (6.50)
10. ☽ (6.52)
11. (6.54)
12. (6.56)
13. (6.58)
14. (7.0)
15. (7.1)
16. (7.3)
17. ☽ (7.5)
18. (7.6)
19. (7.8)
20. (7.9)
21. (7.11)
22. (7.12)
23. (7.14)
24. ☽ (7.16)
25. (7.18)
26. (7.19)
27. (7.21)
28. (7.23)
29. (7.24)
30. (7.26)
31. ☽ (7.28)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Morning. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 7 7 | 7 38 | 0 53 | 11 47 10 | 5 52 50 | 57 | 8 15 | 36 16 | 18 | 23 ○4● |
| 2 | 8 22 | 8 1 | 1 41 | 12 37 16 | 1 7 37 | 57 | 37 15 | 44 17 | 18 | 1 ○234 |
| 3 | 9 37 | 8 23 | 2 29 | 13 27 57 | 3 45 | 58 | 58 | 3 15 | 51 18 | 18 ○1234 |
| 4 | 10 54 | 8 47 | 3 18 | 14 19 48 | 8 30 | 58 | 58 | 26 15 | 57 19 | 18 2 ○34 |
| 5 | mrn. | 9 13 | 4 9 | 15 13 27 | 12 51 | 46 | 58 | 45 16 | 2 20 | 18 3 ○34 |
| 6 | 0 12 | 9 44 | 5 2 | 16 9 | 18 16 | 32 | 55 | 59 | 1 16 | 6 21 18 | 31 42 |
| 7 | 1 26 | 10 22 | 5 57 | 17 7 | 23 19 | 17 | 33 | 59 | 13 16 | 10 22 18 | 34 21 |
| 8 | 2 39 | 11 8 | 6 55 | 18 7 | 26 20 | 51 | 51 | 59 | 20 16 | 12 23 18 | 432 ○● |
| 9 | 3 44 | aft. | 7 55 | 19 8 | 22 21 | 6 | 45 | 59 | 22 16 | 12 24 18 | 41 ●2● |
| 10 | 4 39 | 1 13 | 8 54 | 20 9 | 2 20 | 0 | 21 | 59 | 18 16 | 11 25 18 | 4 ○123 |
| 11 | 5 22 | 2 27 | 9 51 | 21 8 | 12 17 | 38 | 42 | 59 | 6 16 | 8 26 18 | 421 ○3 |
| 12 | 5 58 | 3 45 | 10 47 | 22 5 | 7 14 | 14 | 37 | 58 | 46 16 | 2 27 18 | 42 ○31 |
| 13 | 6 28 | 5 1 | 11 39 | 22 59 | 29 10 | 4 | 58 | 58 | 18 15 | 55 28 18 | 431 ○2 |
| 14 | 6 54 | 6 17 | aft. | 23 51 | 29 5 | 27 | 48 | 57 | 44 15 | 45 0 6 | 34 ○21 |
| 15 | 7 14 | 7 31 | 1 16 | 0 41 | 35 0 | 40 | 18s | 57 | 5 15 | 35 1 6 | 321 ○4 |
| 16 | 7 37 | 8 42 | 2 3 | 1 30 | 23 4 | 2 | 30n | 56 | 25 15 | 24 2 6 | 1 ○4● |
| 17 | 7 58 | 9 51 | 2 48 | 2 18 | 30 | 8 | 27 | 56 | 55 46 | 15 13 3 6 | ○1234 |
| 18 | 8 21 | 10 59 | 3 34 | 3 6 | 30 | 12 | 25 | 39 | 55 12 | 15 4 4 6 | 12 ○34 |
| 19 | 8 46 | mrn. | 4 19 | 3 54 | 50 | 15 | 47 | 9 | 54 44 | 14 56 5 6 | 2 ○134 |
| 20 | 9 16 | 0 3 | 5 6 | 4 43 | 49 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 54 25 | 14 51 6 6 | 31 ○24 |
| 21 | 9 50 | 1 5 | 5 54 | 5 33 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 42 | 54 15 | 14 49 7 6 | 3 ○124 |
| 22 | 10 32 | 2 3 | 6 42 | 6 24 | 3 | 21 | 10 | 27 | 54 16 | 14 49 8 6 | 321 ○4 |
| 23 | 11 21 | 2 53 | 7 31 | 7 15 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 36 | 54 28 | 14 52 9 6 | 4 ○23● |
| 24 | aft. | 3 38 | 8 20 | 8 6 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 48 | 54 49 | 14 58 10 6 | 4 ○23● |
| 25 | 1 16 | 4 16 | 9 8 | 8 57 | 28 | 18 | 14 | 55 | 55 19 | 15 6 11 6 | 412 ○3 |
| 26 | 2 25 | 4 48 | 9 57 | 9 48 | 23 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 55 55 | 15 16 12 6 | 42 ○13 |
| 27 | 3 36 | 5 15 | 10 45 | 10 39 | 0 | 11 | 47 | 18 | 56 36 | 15 27 13 6 | 413 ○2 |
| 28 | 4 47 | 5 40 | 11 33 | 11 29 | 29 | 7 | 29 | 50 | 57 17 | 15 38 14 6 | 43 ○12 |
| 29 | 6 3 | 6 5 | mrn. | 12 20 | 10 | 2 | 43 | 56n | 57 57 | 15 49 15 6 | 432 ○1 |
| 30 | 7 20 | 6 27 | 0 22 | 13 11 | 34 | 2 | 16 | 338 | 58 32 | 15 58 16 6 | 432 ○1 |
| 31 | 8 39 | 6 49 | 1 11 | 14 4 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 21s | 58 59 | 16 6 17 6 | 4 ○32● |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 2 | 23 53 0 | 19 46 58 | 16 52 1 | 6 4 31 | 23 14 23 |
| 7 | 0 1 58 | 20 10 21 | 17 3 44 | 6 5 1 | 23 16 40 |
| 12 | 23 58 5 | 20 33 48 | 17 15 18 | 6 5 52 | 23 18 57 |
| 17 | 23 44 41 | 20 57 10 | 17 26 41 | 6 7 4 | 23 21 14 |
| 22 | 23 29 23 | 21 20 25 | 17 37 52 | 6 8 35 | 23 23 30 |
| 27 | 23 19 30 | 21 43 29 | 17 48 47 | 6 10 25 | 23 25 44 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ ° ′ ″ | ♀ ° ′ ″ | ♂ ° ′ ″ | ♃ ° ′ ″ | ♄ ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1 8 7n | 19 16 47s | 22 0 24s | 23 29 35n | 6 54 9s |
| 7 | 3 18 32 | 18 34 32 | 22 22 35 | 23 30 5 | 6 39 53 |
| 12 | 3 38 4 | 17 39 24 | 22 41 46 | 23 30 32 | 6 25 38 |
| 17 | 2 11 27n | 16 31 47 | 22 58 4 | 23 30 53 | 6 11 27 |
| 22 | 0 ≈ 6s | 15 12 21 | 23 11 39 | 23 31 7 | 5 57 23 |
| 27 | 2 45 | 18s 13 41 | 56s 23 22 | 46s 23 31 | 12n 5 43 31s |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ | ♅ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 9 | 10 5 | 10 3 | 7 0 | 1 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 |
| 15 | 8 8 | 13 8 | 9 4 | 7 5 | 1 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 |
| 25 | 8 8 | 14 3 | 8 7 | 8 2 | 1 7 | 0 8 | 0 8 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ | ♅ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 16 9 | 4 0 | 9 8 | 3 7 | 19 0 | 7 2 | |
| 16 6 | 5 2 | 9 0 | 4 0 | 18 4 | 7 2 | |
| 16 4 | 5 4 | 8 3 | 4 4 | 17 8 | 7 3 | |

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*March* 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 55*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 10*h.* 47*m.*

*Mar.* 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) East, 2*h. morn.*

*Mar.* 4. Occultation of 51 Librae; magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 50*m. aft.*, 124° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h.* 48*m. morn.*, on the 5th, 349° from the vertex.

*Mar.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

*Mar.* 16. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h. aft.* Vesta 0° 7′ N.

*Mar.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

*Mar.* 20. Occultation of 63 Tauri; magnitude 5·6. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 2*m. morn.*, 32° from the vertex; at the time of reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

*Mar.* 20. Occultation of *m* Tauri; magnitude 5·1. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 24*m. aft.*, 82° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 17*m. aft.*, 187° from the vertex.

*Mar.* 21. Sun enters the sign Aries. Spring commences, 6*h.* 33*m. aft.*

*Mar.* 21.—Occultation of $\chi^1$ Orionis; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 16*m. aft.*, 42° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 30*m. aft.*, 255° from the vertex.

*Mar.* 22. Occultation of $\lambda^1$ Orionis; magnitude 4·8. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 56° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 25*m. morn.*, 231° from the vertex.

*Mar.* 29. Occultation of *b* Virginis; magnitude 5·2. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 13*m. morn.*, 150° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 9*m. morn.*, 239° from the vertex.

*Mar.* 30. Occultation of 80 Virginis; magnitude 5·8. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 42*m. aft.*, 218° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 47*m. aft.*, 264° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 7*m.*, and the Afternoons 52*m.*

## Time of High Water at the Undermentioned Places—

| Month. | Day of Week. | London Bridge. | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Grenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | F | 2 49 | 3 6 | 0 2 | 0 20 | 8 12 | 8 29 | 7 11 | 7 28 | 0 57 | 1 15 | 3 21 | 3 37 | 11 57 | ... |
| 2 | S | 3 22 | 3 39 | 0 37 | 0 55 | 8 46 | 9 2 | 7 45 | 8 2 | 1 33 | 1 51 | 3 54 | 4 11 | 0 15 | 0 34 |
| 3 | S | 3 57 | 4 15 | 1 13 | 1 32 | 9 19 | 9 37 | 8 18 | 8 35 | 2 9 | 2 28 | 4 29 | 4 48 | 0 52 | 1 11 |
| 4 | M | 4 34 | 4 52 | 1 50 | 2 8 | 9 55 | 10 13 | 8 52 | 9 10 | 2 46 | 3 4 | 5 8 | 5 27 | 1 31 | 1 51 |
| 5 | Tu | 5 10 | 5 28 | 2 27 | 2 46 | 10 31 | 10 49 | 9 29 | 9 49 | 3 23 | 3 42 | 5 47 | 6 8 | 2 11 | 2 32 |
| 6 | W | 5 48 | 6 10 | 3 6 | 3 29 | 11 8 | 11 29 | 10 10 | 10 34 | 4 2 | 4 25 | 6 32 | 6 58 | 2 54 | 3 18 |
| 7 | Th | 6 34 | 6 59 | 3 54 | 4 22 | 11 52 | ... | 10 59 | 11 26 | 4 50 | 5 17 | 7 26 | 7 57 | 3 45 | 4 16 |
| 8 | F | 7 28 | 8 1 | 4 56 | 5 38 | 0 18 | 0 52 | 11 56 | ... | 5 47 | 6 24 | 8 33 | 9 15 | 4 52 | 5 31 |
| 9 | S | 8 39 | 9 25 | 6 26 | 7 14 | 1 34 | 2 22 | 0 32 | 1 19 | 7 8 | 7 53 | 10 1 | 10 45 | 6 12 | 6 54 |
| 10 | S | 10 13 | 10 57 | 7 58 | 8 39 | 3 11 | 3 57 | 2 16 | 3 7 | 8 37 | 9 18 | 11 25 | ... | 7 35 | 8 15 |
| 11 | M | 11 39 | ... | 9 14 | 9 44 | 4 40 | 5 17 | 3 51 | 4 27 | 9 56 | 10 29 | 0 3 | 0 37 | 8 52 | 9 24 |
| 12 | Tu | 0 17 | 0 48 | 10 9 | 10 32 | 5 48 | 6 15 | 4 55 | 5 19 | 10 57 | 11 22 | 1 5 | 1 31 | 9 53 | 10 16 |
| 13 | W | 1 14 | 1 39 | 10 54 | 11 15 | 6 40 | 7 4 | 5 41 | 6 3 | 11 46 | ... | 1 55 | 2 17 | 10 37 | 10 57 |
| 14 | Th | 2 1 | 2 22 | 11 36 | 11 56 | 7 26 | 7 47 | 6 24 | 6 44 | 0 9 | 0 31 | 2 37 | 2 56 | 11 16 | 11 35 |
| 15 | F | 2 41 | 3 0 | ... | 0 16 | 8 6 | 8 25 | 7 4 | 7 24 | 0 52 | 1 12 | 3 15 | 3 33 | 11 54 | ... |
| 16 | S | 3 19 | 3 38 | 0 35 | 0 54 | 8 43 | 9 1 | 7 43 | 8 1 | 1 32 | 1 51 | 3 52 | 4 10 | 0 14 | 0 33 |
| 17 | S | 3 56 | 4 14 | 1 12 | 1 28 | 9 18 | 9 34 | 8 17 | 8 32 | 2 9 | 2 25 | 4 28 | 4 45 | 0 51 | 1 8 |
| 18 | M | 4 30 | 4 46 | 1 44 | 2 0 | 9 49 | 10 5 | 8 47 | 9 3 | 2 41 | 2 57 | 5 2 | 5 19 | 1 25 | 1 43 |
| 19 | Tu | 5 3 | 5 19 | 2 16 | 2 32 | 10 20 | 10 36 | 9 19 | 9 36 | 3 13 | 3 29 | 5 37 | 5 55 | 2 0 | 2 18 |
| 20 | W | 5 35 | 5 53 | 2 49 | 3 7 | 10 52 | 11 8 | 9 53 | 10 12 | 3 46 | 4 3 | 6 14 | 6 34 | 2 37 | 2 57 |
| 21 | Th | 6 12 | 6 32 | 3 26 | 3 48 | 11 25 | 11 46 | 10 32 | 10 54 | 4 22 | 4 43 | 6 56 | 7 21 | 3 18 | 3 41 |
| 22 | F | 6 55 | 7 21 | 4 15 | 4 47 | ... | 0 11 | 11 18 | 11 45 | 5 8 | 5 37 | 7 50 | 8 24 | 4 9 | 4 42 |
| 23 | S | 7 52 | 8 25 | 5 25 | 6 8 | 0 43 | 1 21 | ... | 0 18 | 6 11 | 6 51 | 9 2 | 9 44 | 5 18 | 5 56 |
| 24 | S | 9 7 | 9 53 | 6 55 | 7 40 | 2 4 | 2 51 | 1 1 | 1 53 | 7 33 | 8 18 | 10 27 | 11 8 | 6 37 | 7 17 |
| 25 | M | 10 39 | 11 19 | 8 19 | 8 51 | 3 37 | 4 18 | 2 45 | 3 29 | 8 58 | 9 32 | 11 44 | ... | 7 54 | 8 27 |
| 26 | Tu | 11 51 | ... | 9 19 | 9 42 | 4 53 | 5 22 | 4 3 | 4 30 | 10 2 | 10 27 | 0 15 | 0 42 | 8 57 | 9 23 |
| 27 | W | 0 22 | 0 46 | 10 2 | 10 21 | 5 46 | 6 9 | 4 53 | 5 13 | 10 49 | 11 10 | 1 4 | 1 24 | 9 46 | 10 5 |
| 28 | Th | 1 7 | 1 27 | 10 39 | 10 57 | 6 29 | 6 49 | 5 31 | 5 48 | 11 30 | 11 50 | 1 43 | 2 1 | 10 23 | 10 40 |
| 29 | F | 1 47 | 2 5 | 11 15 | 11 33 | 7 7 | 7 25 | 6 5 | 6 23 | ... | 0 9 | 2 19 | 2 36 | 10 56 | 11 13 |
| 30 | S | 2 21 | 2 37 | 11 51 | ... | 7 43 | 8 1 | 6 41 | 7 0 | 0 28 | 0 47 | 2 53 | 3 10 | 11 30 | 11 47 |
| 31 | S | 2 54 | 3*12 | 0 10 | 0 28 | 8 18 | 8 36 | 7 18 | 7 36 | 1 5 | 1 24 | 3 26 | 3 44 | ... | 0 6 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| D. | Mercury ☿ Rises h. m. | Mercury ☿ Souths h. m. | Mercury ☿ Sets h. m. | Venus ♀ Rises h. m. | Venus ♀ Souths h. m. | Venus ♀ Sets h. m. | Mars ♂ Rises h. m. | Mars ♂ Souths h. m. | Mars ♂ Sets h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m. | Saturn ♄ Rises h. m. | Saturn ♄ Souths h. m. | Saturn ♄ Sets h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 54M | 1 11A | 7 28A | 4 50M | 9 13M | 1 36A | 2 9M | 6 11M | 10 13M | 10 57M | 7 15A | 3 37M | 6 58M | 0 27A | 5 56A |
| 12 | 6 20M | 0 42A | 7 4A | 4 48M | 9 18M | 1 48A | 2 2M | 6 0M | 9 58M | 10 31M | 6 49A | 3 11M | 6 32M | 0 3A | 5 34A |
| 19 | 5 45M | 0 11A | 6 38A | 4 43M | 9 23M | 2 3A | 1 52M | 5 48M | 9 44M | 10 5M | 6 23A | 2 45M | 6 7M | 11 39M | 5 11A |
| 26 | 5 18M | 11 10M | 5 58A | 4 37M | 9 28M | 2 19A | 1 42M | 5 36M | 9 30M | 9 40M | 5 58A | 2 20M | 5 40M | 11 14M | 4 48A |

## Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star

| D. | R.A. H. | R.A. M. | R.A. S. | Decl. N. ° | Decl. N. ′ | Decl. N. ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 24 | 59·5 | 88 | 48 | 47 |
| 10 | 1 | 24 | 54·0 | 88 | 48 | 45 |
| 19 | 1 | 24 | 49·2 | 88 | 48 | 42 |
| 28 | 1 | 24 | 45·9 | 88 | 48 | 39 |

## Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star till about the 19th, setting in the W.; Morning Star at end of month, rising a little S. of E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 14th, at *o*h. 54*m*. aft. ☿ 8° 30′ N.

♀ Venus is a morning star throughout the month, rising S.E. by E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 10th, at 6*h*. 42*m*. aft. ♀ 1° 28′ N.

♂ Mars rises about 2*h*. after midnight in S.E. by E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 7th, at 10*h*. 26*m*. morn. ♂ 3° 13′ S.

♃ Jupiter in Gemini; souths early in evening. Near *η* Gemini.

♄ Saturn too near the Sun for observation in this month.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3′ to 4′ in diameter; it lies 2½° S.E. of *β* Ursa Majoris. The spectroscopic examination leads to the inference that it is mainly a mass of incandescent gas.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R.A. 12*h*. 14*m*. and Decl. 15° 0′ N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulæ, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 13th of the month.

## Fasts and Festivals.
## Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 21*d.* 6*h.* M.

| DAY OF MONTH | Light and Dark. | W. | | THE SUN Rises. H. M. | THE SUN Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year. | DAYS to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | M | **Easter Monday.** Bank Hol. All Fools' Day. | 5 39 | 6 29 | 91 | 274 |
| 2 | | Tu | **Easter Tuesday.** Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. | 5 37 | 6 31 | 92 | 273 |
| 3 | | W | *St. Richard.* Washington Irving born, 1783. | 5 35 | 6 33 | 93 | 272 |
| 4 | | Th | *St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774. | 5 32 | 6 34 | 94 | 271 |
| 5 | | F | C. J. Rhodes b. 1853; d. 26 March 1902. | 5 30 | 6 36 | 95 | 270 |
| 6 | | S | J. Francis ("Athenæum") d. '82; b. 18 July '11. | 5 28 | 6 38 | 96 | 269 |
| 7 | | S | **First Sunday after Easter.** Old Lady Day. | 5 25 | 6 39 | 97 | 268 |
| 8 | | M | King Christian IX. b. 1818; d. 29 Jan. 1906. | 5 23 | 6 41 | 98 | 267 |
| 9 | | Tu | EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Rossetti d. '82. | 5 21 | 6 42 | 99 | 266 |
| 10 | | W | "General" William Booth born, 1829. | 5 19 | 6 44 | 100 | 265 |
| 11 | | Th | Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Bishop Selwyn d.'78. | 5 17 | 6 45 | 101 | 264 |
| 12 | | F | Rodney's victory, 1782. Henry Clay b. 1777. | 5 15 | 6 47 | 102 | 263 |
| 13 | | S | Edict of Nantes, 1598. Magdala, 1868. | 5 13 | 6 49 | 103 | 262 |
| 14 | | S | **2nd Sunday aft. Easter.** Prss. Beatrice b. '57. | 5 10 | 6 51 | 104 | 261 |
| 15 | | M | President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. | 5 8 | 6 52 | 105 | 260 |
| 16 | | Tu | Culloden, 1746. Madame Tussaud d. 1850. | 5 6 | 6 54 | 106 | 259 |
| 17 | | W | Benjamin Franklin d. 1790; b. 17 Jan. 1706. | 5 4 | 6 56 | 107 | 258 |
| 18 | | Th | John Foxe ("Book of Martyrs") died, 1587. | 5 2 | 6 58 | 108 | 257 |
| 19 | | F | *St. Alphege.* Beaconsfield d.'81. Primrose Day. | 5 0 | 6 59 | 109 | 256 |
| 20 | | S | Napoleon III. born, 1808; died, 9 Jan. 1873. | 4 58 | 7 0 | 110 | 255 |
| 21 | | S | **Third Sunday after Easter.** | 4 55 | 7 2 | 111 | 254 |
| 22 | | M | Henry Fielding born, 1707; died 8 Oct. 1754. | 4 53 | 7 4 | 112 | 253 |
| 23 | | Tu | ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare born, 1564. | 4 50 | 7 6 | 113 | 252 |
| 24 | | W | Russo-Turkish War commenced, 1877. | 4 48 | 7 8 | 114 | 251 |
| 25 | | Th | **St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.** | 4 46 | 7 9 | 115 | 250 |
| 26 | | F | Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty (Garter) born, 1847. | 4 45 | 7 11 | 116 | 249 |
| 27 | | S | R. W. Emerson died, 1882; born, 25 May 1803. | 4 43 | 7 13 | 117 | 248 |
| 28 | | S | **Fourth Sunday after Easter.** | 4 41 | 7 14 | 118 | 247 |
| 29 | | M | G. E. Cokayne b. '25. Gen. Boulanger b. '37. | 4 39 | 7 15 | 119 | 246 |
| 30 | | Tu | London University founded, 1827. | 4 37 | 7 17 | 120 | 245 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 5*d* | 3*h.* | 21*m.* | Afternoon. |
| ● New Moon | 12 | 7 | 6 | Afternoon. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 20 | 8 | 38 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 28 | 6 | 5 | Morning. |

Perigee 3*d.* 5*h.* M. 229,100.
Apogee 18*d.* 5*h.* A. 251,500.
Perigee 30*d.* 2*h.* A. 225,800.

### RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1906,

on 9 days; total fall, ·68 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·98 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*April* 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. Bank Holiday.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1906-1907, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

6. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

15. Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

## THE SUN.

| Day. | After Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R. A. | Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon. | Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 4 14 | 0·76 | 0 39 1 | 9·09 | 4 12 11 | 58·0 | 0 34 47 | 23 21 23 |
| 2 | 3 56 | 0·76 | 0 42 39 | 9·10 | 4 35 21 | 57·8 | 0 38 43 | 23 17 27 |
| 3 | 3 38 | 0·75 | 0 46 18 | 9·10 | 4 58 26 | 57·6 | 0 42 40 | 23 13 31 |
| 4 | 3 20 | 0·74 | 0 49 56 | 9·11 | 5 21 26 | 57·4 | 0 46 37 | 23 9 35 |
| 5 | 3 2 | 0·74 | 0 53 35 | 9·12 | 5 44 20 | 57·1 | 0 50 33 | 23 5 39 |
| 6 | 2 44 | 0·73 | 0 57 14 | 9·13 | 6 7 8 | 56·9 | 0 54 30 | 23 1 43 |
| 7 | 2 27 | 0·72 | 1 0 53 | 9·14 | 6 29 51 | 56·6 | 0 58 26 | 22 57 47 |
| 8 | 2 10 | 0·71 | 1 4 33 | 9·15 | 6 52 27 | 56·3 | 1 2 23 | 22 53 52 |
| 9 | 1 53 | 0·70 | 1 8 12 | 9·16 | 7 14 55 | 56·0 | 1 6 19 | 22 49 56 |
| 10 | 1 36 | 0·69 | 1 11 52 | 9·17 | 7 37 17 | 55·7 | 1 10 16 | 22 46 0 |
| 11 | 1 20 | 0·68 | 1 15 32 | 9·18 | 7 59 31 | 55·4 | 1 14 12 | 22 42 4 |
| 12 | 1 4 | 0·67 | 1 19 13 | 9·19 | 8 21 37 | 55·1 | 1 18 9 | 22 38 8 |
| 13 | 0 48 | 0·65 | 1 22 53 | 9·20 | 8 43 34 | 54·7 | 1 22 6 | 22 34 12 |
| 14 | 0 32 | 0·64 | 1 26 34 | 9·22 | 9 5 23 | 54·3 | 1 26 2 | 22 30 16 |
| 15 | 0 17 | 0·63 | 1 30 16 | 9·23 | 9 27 3 | 54·0 | 1 29 59 | 22 26 20 |
| 16 | 0 2 | 0·61 | 1 33 57 | 9·24 | 9 48 33 | 53·5 | 1 33 55 | 22 22 24 |
| 17 | Bef. | 0·60 | 1 37 40 | 9·26 | 10 9 54 | 53·1 | 1 37 52 | 22 18 28 |
| 18 | 0 26 | 0·58 | 1 41 22 | 9·27 | 10 31 4 | 52·7 | 1 41 48 | 22 14 32 |
| 19 | 0 40 | 0·57 | 1 45 5 | 9·29 | 10 52 4 | 52·3 | 1 45 45 | 22 10 37 |
| 20 | 0 54 | 0·55 | 1 48 48 | 9·30 | 11 12 54 | 51·8 | 1 49 41 | 22 6 41 |
| 21 | 1 7 | 0·53 | 1 52 31 | 9·32 | 11 33 32 | 51·3 | 1 53 38 | 22 2 45 |
| 22 | 1 19 | 0·52 | 1 56 15 | 9·34 | 11 53 58 | 50·9 | 1 57 35 | 21 58 49 |
| 23 | 1 31 | 0·50 | 2 0 0 | 9·36 | 12 14 13 | 50·4 | 2 1 31 | 21 54 53 |
| 24 | 1 43 | 0·48 | 2 3 44 | 9·37 | 12 34 15 | 49·8 | 2 5 28 | 21 50 57 |
| 25 | 1 55 | 0·46 | 2 7 30 | 9·39 | 12 54 6 | 49·3 | 2 9 24 | 21 47 1 |
| 26 | 2 5 | 0·44 | 2 11 15 | 9·41 | 13 13 43 | 48·8 | 2 13 21 | 21 43 5 |
| 27 | 2 16 | 0·42 | 2 15 2 | 9·43 | 13 33 7 | 48·2 | 2 17 17 | 21 39 9 |
| 28 | 2 26 | 0·40 | 2 18 48 | 9·45 | 13 52 18 | 47·7 | 2 21 14 | 21 35 13 |
| 29 | 2 35 | 0·38 | 2 22 35 | 9·48 | 14 11 15 | 47·1 | 2 25 10 | 21 31 17 |
| 30 | 2 44 | 0·36 | 2 26 23 | 9·50 | 14 29 59 | 46·5 | 2 29 7 | 21 27 22 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1906.

| Day. | TEMPERATURE. Maximum | Minimum. | Avge. 50 yrs | BAROM. Mean. | RAIN-FALL. | SUN-SHINE. | WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | Directn. | Pressure. |
| 1 | 51·2 | 37·5 | 45·4 | 30·299 | ... | ... | NNE | lbs. 1·2 |
| 2 | 48·1 | 33·2 | ·7 | 30·341 | ... | 3·7 | ENE | 3·2 |
| 3 | 59·3 | 34·2 | 46·0 | 30·225 | ... | 11·4 | ESE | 6·2 |
| 4 | 56·5 | 33·5 | ·2 | 29·962 | ... | 12·2 | SE | 3·3 |
| 5 | 61·6 | 36·3 | ·2 | 29·724 | ... | 7·6 | SE | 1·6 |
| 6 | 59·6 | 36·6 | ·2 | 30·189 | ... | 11·0 | E | 2·0 |
| 7 | 60·9 | 30·3 | ·1 | 30·279 | ... | 9·8 | E | 0·8 |
| 8 | 59·5 | 39·7 | 45·9 | 30·337 | ... | 3·9 | NNE | 4·5 |
| 9 | 60·1 | 38·4 | ·6 | 30·388 | ... | 10·5 | NE | 3·4 |
| 10 | 63·2 | 35·6 | ·5 | 30·189 | ... | 11·0 | E | 3·0 |
| 11 | 69·3 | 39·0 | ·5 | 30·057 | ... | 10·3 | SSE | 0·9 |
| 12 | 73·2 | 40·1 | ·7 | 29·931 | ... | 10·7 | SW | 1·8 |
| 13 | 73·0 | 47·3 | 46·0 | 29·922 | ... | 9·9 | NNE | 1·8 |
| 14 | 54·8 | 35·8 | ·4 | 30·325 | ·03 | 8·1 | E | 3·8 |
| 15 | 58·8 | 28·3 | ·9 | 30·386 | ... | 11·1 | E | 1·2 |
| 16 | 66·0 | 29·3 | 47·3 | 30·072 | ... | 11·4 | WSW | 0·6 |
| 17 | 60·3 | 37·4 | ·7 | 29·678 | ... | 7·6 | NNE | 2·4 |
| 18 | 47·1 | 37·3 | 48·1 | 29·541 | ·02 | ... | NE | 16·9 |
| 19 | 49·6 | 35·7 | ·3 | 29·591 | ·03 | 3·1 | NNE | 13·5 |
| 20 | 56·4 | 28·1 | ·5 | 29·842 | ... | 2·9 | WSW | 2·0 |
| 21 | 63·0 | 42·0 | ·5 | 29·810 | ... | 5·9 | WSW | 4·8 |
| 22 | 56·7 | 41·3 | ·5 | 29·759 | ·09 | 9·0 | WNW | 7·5 |
| 23 | 52·0 | 34·8 | ·4 | 29·934 | ·01 | 6·3 | NNW | 2·0 |
| 24 | 48·0 | 30·3 | ·4 | 29·788 | ·07 | 2·7 | NNE | 1·4 |
| 25 | 49·6 | 33·8 | ·4 | 29·714 | ... | 7·5 | E | 11·5 |
| 26 | 51·1 | 29·2 | ·4 | 29·484 | ... | 3·3 | NE | 2·0 |
| 27 | 56·1 | 32·2 | ·5 | 29·594 | ... | 11·9 | NW | 2·8 |
| 28 | 51·4 | 34·1 | ·6 | 29·212 | ·26 | 5·5 | W | 7·0 |
| 29 | 51·5 | 30·8 | ·8 | 29·205 | ·09 | 9·5 | SW | 4·5 |
| 30 | 51·7 | 33·1 | 49·0 | 29·328 | ·08 | 2·7 | ENE | 2·1 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.29)
2. (7.31)
3. (7.33)
4. (7.34)
5. (7.36)
6. (7.38)
7. ☪ (7.39)
8. (7.41)
9. (7.42)
10. (7.44)
11. (7.45)
12. (7.47)
13. (7.49)
14. ☪ (7.51)
15. (7.52)
16. (7.54)
17. (7.56)
18. (7.58)
19. (7.59)
20. (8.0)
21. ☪ (8.2)
22. (8.4)
23. (8.6)
24. (8.8)
25. (8.9)
26. (8.11)
27. (8.13)
28. ☪ (8.14)
29. (8.15)
30. (8.17)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Morning. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 9 59 | 7 15 | 2 3 | 14 58 37 | 11 54 20S | 59 18 | 16 11 | 18 6 | ☽ ☌ ♀ 0 43 |
| 2 | 11 18 | 7 43 | 2 56 | 15 55 8 | 15 54 41 | 59 28 | 16 14 | 19 6 | 2 ○ 134 |
| 3 | mrn. | 8 19 | 3 52 | 16 53 44 | 18 58 30 | 59 29 | 16 14 | 20 6 | 1 ○ 24 |
| 4 | 0 33 | 9 4 | 4 50 | 17 53 55 | 20 51 13 | 59 24 | 16 13 | 21 6 | 3 ○ 124 |
| 5 | 1 41 | 9 59 | 5 50 | 18 54 44 | 21 24 1 | 59 13 | 16 10 | 22 6 | 321 ○ 4 |
| 6 | 2 36 | 11 3 | 6 48 | 19 54 59 | 20 35 31 | 58 57 | 16 6 | 23 6 | 32 ○ 14 |
| 7 | 3 24 | aft. | 7 46 | 20 53 35 | 18 31 46 | 58 38 | 16 0 | 24 6 | 1 ○ 324 |
| 8 | 4 0 | 1 29 | 8 40 | 21 49 52 | 15 24 35 | 58 16 | 15 54 | 25 6 | ☽ ☍ ♃ 43 |
| 9 | 4 30 | 2 44 | 9 32 | 22 43 39 | 11 29 4 | 57 52 | 15 48 | 26 6 | ☽ ☌ ○ 13 |
| 10 | 4 56 | 3 59 | 10 22 | 23 35 10 | 7 1 24 | 57 24 | 15 40 | 27 6 | ☽ ☍ ♀ 2 |
| 11 | 5 20 | 5 11 | 11 9 | 0 24 55 | 2 17 20S | 56 54 | 15 32 | 28 6 | 4 3 ○ 12 |
| 12 | 5 38 | 6 25 | 11 55 | 1 13 30 | 2 28 30N | 56 23 | 15 23 | 29 6 | 4 3 2 1 ○ |
| 13 | 6 1 | 7 35 | aft. | 2 1 32 | 7 2 56 | 55 52 | 15 15 | 0 7 | 4 3 2 ○ 1 |
| 14 | 6 22 | 8 43 | 1 26 | 2 49 32 | 11 14 22 | 55 21 | 15 7 | 1 7 | 4 1 ○ 32 |
| 15 | 6 46 | 9 50 | 2 12 | 3 37 56 | 14 52 46 | 54 55 | 14 59 | 2 7 | ☽ ☍ ♀ 23 |
| 16 | 7 15 | 10 53 | 2 59 | 4 27 0 | 17 49 39 | 54 33 | 14 53 | 3 7 | 4 2 ○ 3 ● |
| 17 | 7 47 | 11 53 | 3 46 | 5 16 48 | 19 58 11 | 54 18 | 14 49 | 4 7 | 4 1 ○ 3 ● |
| 18 | 8 24 | mrn. | 4 34 | 6 7 15 | 21 13 17 | 54 11 | 14 47 | 5 7 | 3 ○ 142 |
| 19 | 9 10 | 0 47 | 5 23 | 6 58 4 | 21 31 48 | 54 14 | 14 48 | 6 7 | 312 ○ 4 |
| 20 | 10 1 | 1 35 | 6 11 | 7 48 59 | 20 52 35 | 54 27 | 14 52 | 7 7 | 32 ○ 14 |
| 21 | 11 2 | 2 14 | 7 0 | 8 39 40 | 19 16 29 | 54 50 | 14 58 | 8 7 | 1 ○ 24 ● |
| 22 | aft. | 2 48 | 7 47 | 9 30 0 | 16 46 14 | 55 23 | 15 7 | 9 7 | ○ 1234 |
| 23 | 1 13 | 3 17 | 8 35 | 10 20 0 | 13 26 27 | 56 5 | 15 18 | 10 7 | 1 ○ 34 ● |
| 24 | 2 25 | 3 42 | 9 22 | 11 9 52 | 9 23 38 | 56 52 | 15 31 | 11 7 | 1 ○ 34 ● |
| 25 | 3 39 | 4 4 | 10 | 12 0 2 | 4 46 32N | 57 42 | 15 45 | 12 7 | 3 ○ 142 |
| 26 | 4 57 | 4 27 | 11 | 0 12 51 | 2 0 13 19S | 58 31 | 15 58 | 13 7 | 3124 ○ |
| 27 | 6 15 | 4 50 | 11 51 | 1 13 43 | 5 21 4 | 59 15 | 16 10 | 14 7 | 432 ○ 1 |
| 28 | 7 37 | 5 15 | mrn. | 1 4 38 | 8 10 18 | 30 59 | 50 16 | 20 15 | 17 41 ○ 2 ● |
| 29 | 8 58 | 5 42 | 0 45 | 15 35 | 15 14 44 | 42 60 | 12 16 | 26 16 | 17 4 ○ 123 |
| 30 | 10 18 | 6 17 | 1 42 | 16 34 56 | 18 18 | 9S 60 | 20 16 | 28 17 | 17 421 ○ 3 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 23 18 7 | 22 6 21 | 17 59 26 | 6 12 33 | 23 27 57 |
| 6 | 23 24 50 | 22 29 1 | 18 9 45 | 6 14 57 | 23 30 8 |
| 11 | 23 37 59 | 22 51 28 | 18 19 41 | 6 17 37 | 23 32 15 |
| 16 | 23 55 57 | 23 13 45 | 18 29 10 | 6 20 31 | 23 34 20 |
| 21 | 0 17 38 | 23 35 53 | 18 38 9 | 6 23 40 | 23 36 20 |
| 26 | 0 42 22 | 23 57 56 | 18 46 34 | 6 27 1 | 23 38 17 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 1 | 4 17 13S | 12 1 32S | 23 31 40S | 23 31 6N | 5 29 52S |
| 6 | 4 46 25 | 10 12 14 | 23 38 38 | 23 30 46 | 5 16 31 |
| 11 | 4 17 45 | 8 15 15 | 23 44 2 | 23 30 11 | 5 3 30 |
| 16 | 2 59 56 | 6 11 51 | 23 48 13 | 23 29 19 | 4 50 53 |
| 21 | 1 0 59S | 4 3 22 | 23 51 39 | 23 28 5 | 4 38 44 |
| 26 | 1 32 26N | 1 51 8S | 23 54 47S | 23 26 30N | 4 27 43 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 8 | 12 1 | 8 1 9 1 | 1 7 | 0 8 | |
| 15 | 8 8 | 10 2 | 7 6 10 0 | 1 6 | 0 8 | |
| 25 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 7 2 11 1 | 1 6 | 0 8 | |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 16 1 | 4 6 | 7 7 | 4 8 | 17 2 | 7 3 |
| 15 | 15 58 | 3 9 | 7 3 | 5 3 | 16 7 | 7 4 |
| 25 | 15 55 | 3 3 | 6 9 | 5 9 | 16 3 | 7 4 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 119° 0′ ♋.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*April* 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 50*m.*

*Apr.* 4. Occultation of 58 Ophiuchi; magnitude 5·0. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 34*m. morn.*, 137° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 24*m. morn.*, 214° from the vertex.

*Apr.* 4. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 48*m. aft.* ♂ 2′ 32″ S.

*Apr.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·38*s.*

*Apr.* 8. Occultation of γ Capricorni; magnitude 3·8. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 18*m. morn.*, 64° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, 338° from the vertex.

*Apr.* 9. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 4*h.* 58*m. morn.* ☿ 0° 32′ N.

*Apr.* 12. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 2*h. aft.*

*Apr.* 13. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h. aft.* Vesta 0° 24′ N.

*Apr.* 15. Mercury at greatest elongation (28°) West, 4*h. morn.*

*Apr.* 18. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 57*m. aft.* ☽ 2° 4′ N.

*Apr.* 19. Occultation of 56 Geminorum; magnitude 5·0. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 24*m. aft.*, 109° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 6*m. aft.*, 186° from the vertex.

*Apr.* 19. Occultation of 61 Geminorum; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 53*m. aft.*, 107° from the vertex; the reappearance on the 20th at 0*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 193° from the vertex.

*Apr.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·08*s.*

*Apr.* 21. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 2*h.* 41*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 38′ N.

*Apr.* 30. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 0*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, and the Afternoons 48*m.*

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Week | | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | M | 3*31 | 3*49 | 0 47 | 1 6 | 8 54 | 9 12 | 7 54 | 8 11 | 1 44 | 2 3 | 4 3 | 4 23 | 0 26 | 0 46 |
| 2 | Tu | 4* 8 | 4 28 | 1 26 | 1 46 | 9 31 | 9 52 | 8 29 | 8 48 | 2 22 | 2 42 | 4 43 | 5 4 | 1 6 | 1 27 |
| 3 | W | 4 48 | 5 9 | 2 7 | 2 29 | 10 12 | 10 33 | 9 9 | 9 31 | 3 3 | 3 25 | 5 26 | 5 50 | 1 50 | 2 14 |
| 4 | Th | 5 31 | 5 54 | 2 51 | 3 14 | 10 54 | 11 15 | 9 54 | 10 19 | 3 47 | 4 10 | 6 15 | 6 42 | 2 38 | 3 3 |
| 5 | F | 6 19 | 6 46 | 3 40 | 4 11 | 11 38 | ... | 10 46 | 11 15 | 4 36 | 5 5 | 7 12 | 7 45 | 3 31 | 4 5 |
| 6 | S | 7 18 | 7 52 | 4 47 | 5 30 | 0 8 | 0 43 | 11 46 | ... | 5 37 | 6 15 | 8 23 | 9 6 | 4 42 | 5 22 |
| 7 | S | 8 30 | 9 17 | 6 19 | 7 8 | 1 25 | 2 14 | 0 22 | 1 11 | 7 0 | 7 46 | 9 53 | 10 37 | 6 5 | 6 47 |
| 8 | M | 10 7 | 10 50 | 7 51 | 8 29 | 3 5 | 3 50 | 2 10 | 2 59 | 8 30 | 9 8 | 11 18 | 11 53 | 7 27 | 8 4 |
| 9 | Tu | 11 28 | ... | 9 1 | 9 28 | 4 30 | 5 3 | 3 41 | 4 14 | 9 43 | 10 13 | ... | 0 24 | 8 38 | 9 8 |
| 10 | W | 0 4 | 0 32 | 9 52 | 10 13 | 5 32 | 5 58 | 4 39 | 5 2 | 10 39 | 11 2 | 0 49 | 1 13 | 9 35 | 9 58 |
| 11 | Th | 0 57 | 1 19 | 10 33 | 10 52 | 6 21 | 6 43 | 5 22 | 5 41 | 11 24 | 11 45 | 1 35 | 1 55 | 10 17 | 10 35 |
| 12 | F | 1 40 | 1 59 | 11 12 | 11 31 | 7 3 | 7 22 | 6 0 | 6 20 | ... | 0 6 | 2 14 | 2 33 | 10 52 | 11 10 |
| 13 | S | 2 18 | 2 36 | 11 49 | ... | 7 41 | 7 59 | 6 39 | 6 58 | 0 26 | 0 45 | 2 51 | 3 8 | 11 28 | 11 46 |
| 14 | S | 2 53 | 3 10 | 0 7 | 0 25 | 8 16 | 8 33 | 7 16 | 7 33 | 1 3 | 1 22 | 3 25 | 3 42 | ... | 0 4 |
| 15 | M | 3 28 | 3 45 | 0 43 | 1 0 | 8 50 | 9 6 | 7 50 | 8 5 | 1 40 | 1 56 | 3 59 | 4 16 | 0 22 | 0 39 |
| 16 | Tu | 4 2 | 4 18 | 1 16 | 1 32 | 9 22 | 9 37 | 8 19 | 8 33 | 2 12 | 2 27 | 4 33 | 4 49 | 0 56 | 1 13 |
| 17 | W | 4 33 | 4 49 | 1 47 | 2 3 | 9 52 | 10 8 | 8 48 | 9 4 | 2 43 | 2 59 | 5 6 | 5 23 | 1 30 | 1 47 |
| 18 | Th | 5 5 | 5 22 | 2 20 | 2 38 | 10 24 | 10 41 | 9 22 | 9 41 | 3 16 | 3 33 | 5 42 | 6 3 | 2 5 | 2 25 |
| 19 | F | 5 41 | 6 2 | 2 57 | 3 18 | 10 58 | 11 16 | 10 1 | 10 23 | 3 52 | 4 13 | 6 25 | 6 48 | 2 46 | 3 9 |
| 20 | S | 6 24 | 6 48 | 3 41 | 4 9 | 11 38 | .... | 10 46 | 11 11 | 4 36 | 5 2 | 7 14 | 7 45 | 3 34 | 4 4 |
| 21 | S | 7 15 | 7 47 | 4 43 | 5 22 | 0 5 | 0 39 | 11 41 | ... | 5 32 | 6 8 | 8 20 | 8 59 | 4 38 | 5 15 |
| 22 | M | 8 23 | 9 3 | 6 6 | 6 51 | 1 18 | 2 1 | 0 15 | 0 58 | 6 48 | 7 30 | 9 41 | 10 22 | 5 54 | 6 32 |
| 23 | Tu | 9 50 | 10 30 | 7 31 | 8 6 | 2 47 | 3 29 | 1 51 | 2 37 | 8 9 | 8 45 | 10 58 | 11 31 | 7 8 | 7 42 |
| 24 | W | 11 5 | 11 37 | 8 36 | 9 1 | 4 6 | 4 39 | 3 17 | 3 49 | 9 16 | 9 44 | ... | 0 0 | 8 12 | 8 39 |
| 25 | Th | ... | 0 4 | 9 23 | 9 43 | 5 4 | 5 27 | 4 14 | 4 34 | 10 8 | 10 31 | 0 25 | 0 45 | 9 3 | 9 26 |
| 26 | F | 0 27 | 0 48 | 10 3 | 10 22 | 5 49 | 6 10 | 4 53 | 5 12 | 10 52 | 11 12 | 1 4 | 1 24 | 9 47 | 10 6 |
| 27 | S | 1 8 | 1 28 | 10 41 | 11 1 | 6 31 | 6 51 | 5 30 | 5 49 | 11 33 | 11 54 | 1 43 | 2 2 | 10 24 | 10 42 |
| 28 | S | 1 48 | 2 7 | 11 21 | 11 41 | 7 11 | 7 31 | 6 9 | 6 30 | ... | 0 16 | 2 22 | 2 41 | 11 1 | 11 20 |
| 29 | M | 2 26 | 2*45 | ... | 0 2 | 7 51 | 8 11 | 6 50 | 7 11 | 0 37 | 0 58 | 3 0 | 3 20 | 11 41 | ... |
| 30 | Tu | 3* 5 | 3*26 | 0 24 | 0 46 | 8 32 | 8 53 | 7 32 | 7 52 | 1 20 | 1 43 | 3 41 | 4 3 | 0 3 | 0 25 |

## ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 4 59M | 10 40M | 4 21A | 4 29M | 9 32M | 2 35A | 1 31M | 5 23M | 9 15M | 9 16M | 5 34A | 1 55M | 5 15M | 10 50M | 4 25A |
| 4 45M | 10 26M | 4 7A | 4 19M | 9 36M | 2 53A | 1 19M | 5 10M | 9 1M | 8 52M | 5 10A | 1 37M | 4 48M | 10 25M | 4 2A |
| 4 33M | 10 22M | 4 11A | 4 8M | 9 40M | 3 12A | 1 6M | 4 56M | 8 46M | 8 29M | 4 46A | 1 6M | 4 22M | 10 1M | 3 40A |
| 4 22M | 10 26M | 4 30A | 3 55M | 9 43M | 3 31A | 0 51M | 4 41M | 8 31M | 8 6M | 4 23A | 0 43M | 3 55M | 9 36M | 3 17A |
| 4 12M | 10 35M | 4 58A | 3 42M | 9 46M | 3 50A | 0 36M | 4 25M | 8 14M | 7 43M | 4 0A | 0 20M | 3 29M | 9 11M | 2 53A |

## PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND CLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 24 | 45·1 | 88 | 48 | 38 |
| 1 | 24 | 44·3 | 88 | 48 | 35 |
| 1 | 24 | 45·6 | 88 | 48 | 32 |
| 1 | 24 | 47·9 | 88 | 48 | 29 |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising E. by S. early in the month, and nearly due E. towards the end of the month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star. Rises E.S.E., and at end of month nearly due E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 9th, at 11*h.* 26*m.* morn. ♀ 2° 32′ N.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising S.E.

♃ JUPITER in Gemini, a little North of *μ*.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E. by S.

At the latter part of April the constellations raco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian out midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in nes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of *η* Ursæ Majoris, n be observed in this month. The Southern bula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous ht, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, he Halo Nebula." Later observations placed among the "Spiral" Nebulæ. That this is not true incandescent Nebula is shown by the sence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15*h.* 14*m.*, Decl. 2° 28′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 12th are the best for observing these objects. Juno can be well observed in this month. See page 75.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 22d. 6h. M.

| DAY OF M. | Light and Dark. | W. | | THE SUN Rises H. M. | Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year. | To end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | W | St. Philip & St. James. Union with Scot. 1707. | 4 35 | 7 19 | 121 | 244 |
| 2 | | Th | Jacob Meyerbeer, composer, died, 1864. | 4 33 | 7 21 | 122 | 243 |
| 3 | | F | *Invention of the Cross.* Finisterre, 1747. | 4 32 | 7 22 | 123 | 242 |
| 4 | | S | J. Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May 1895. | 4 30 | 7 24 | 124 | 241 |
| 5 | | S | Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday. | 4 28 | 7 26 | 125 | 240 |
| 6 | | M | *St. John a. P. L.* Rogation Day. R. A. opens. | 4 26 | 7 28 | 126 | 239 |
| 7 | | Tu | Rogation Day. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., b. '47. | 4 24 | 7 29 | 127 | 238 |
| 8 | | W | Rogation Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873. | 4 23 | 7 30 | 128 | 237 |
| 9 | | Th | Ascension Day. Holy Thurs. Half Qr. Day. | 4 21 | 7 31 | 129 | 236 |
| 10 | | F | Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 1857. | 4 20 | 7 32 | 130 | 235 |
| 11 | | S | Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812. | 4 18 | 7 34 | 131 | 234 |
| 12 | | S | S. after Ascension. J. von Liebig born, 1808. | 4 16 | 7 36 | 132 | 233 |
| 13 | | M | Hudson's Bay Company founded, 1670. | 4 14 | 7 38 | 133 | 232 |
| 14 | | Tu | Old May Day. Henry Grattan died, 1820. | 4 13 | 7 39 | 134 | 231 |
| 15 | | W | Daniel O'Connell died, 1847; b. 6 Aug. 1775. | 4 11 | 7 41 | 135 | 230 |
| 16 | | Th | Albuera, 1811. Mrs. F. D. Hemans d. 1835. | 4 10 | 7 42 | 136 | 229 |
| 17 | | F | EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. K. of Spain b. '86. | 4 8 | 7 44 | 137 | 228 |
| 18 | | S | Secession of the Free Church, 1843. | 4 7 | 7 45 | 138 | 227 |
| 19 | | S | Whit Sunday. Pentecost. *St. Dunstan.* | 4 5 | 7 47 | 139 | 226 |
| 20 | | M | Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. Albert Hall | 4 4 | 7 48 | 140 | 225 |
| 21 | | Tu | Whit Tuesday. [founded, 1867. | 4 3 | 7 49 | 141 | 224 |
| 22 | | W | Mutiny at the Nore, 1797. Ember Day. | 4 2 | 7 50 | 142 | 223 |
| 23 | | Th | Ramillies, 1706. [Ember Day. | 4 0 | 7 52 | 143 | 222 |
| 24 | | F | EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819. | 3 59 | 7 54 | 144 | 221 |
| 25 | | S | H.R.H. Prss. Christian b. 1846. Ember Day. | 3 58 | 7 56 | 145 | 220 |
| 26 | | S | Trinity Sunday. *St. Augustin, Archbishop.* | 3 57 | 7 57 | 146 | 219 |
| 27 | | M | *Venerable Bede.* Habeas Corpus Act, 1679. | 3 56 | 7 58 | 147 | 218 |
| 28 | | Tu | TRIN. LAW. SITTINGS BEGIN. Agassiz b. 1807. | 3 55 | 7 59 | 148 | 217 |
| 29 | | W | Marshal Grouchy d. 1847. Oak Apple Day. | 3 53 | 8 1 | 149 | 216 |
| 30 | | Th | CORPUS CHRISTI. Alfred Austin born, 1835. | 3 52 | 8 2 | 150 | 215 |
| 31 | | F | Peace of Pretoria, 1902. | 3 51 | 8 3 | 151 | 214 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 4d. | 9h. | 54m. | Afternoon. |
| ● New Moon | 12 | 8 | 59 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 20 | 1 | 28 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 27 | 2 | 18 | Afternoon. |

Apogee 16d. 9h. M. 252,000 | Perigee 28d. 5h. A. 223,200

### RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1906,

on 12 days; total fall, 1·56 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·44 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*May* 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. Royal Academy opens.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are—May 28; Nov. 28.

## The Sun.

| Day | Before Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination (N.Dh.) at Noon. | Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 2 52 | 0·34 | 2 30 11 | 9·52 | 14 48 27 | 45·9 | 2 33 4 | 21 23 26 |
| 2 | 3 0 | 0·31 | 2 34 0 | 9·54 | 15 6 42 | 45·3 | 2 37 0 | 21 19 30 |
| 3 | 3 7 | 0·29 | 2 37 49 | 9·57 | 15 24 41 | 44·7 | 2 40 57 | 21 15 34 |
| 4 | 3 14 | 0·27 | 2 41 39 | 9·59 | 15 42 26 | 44·0 | 2 44 53 | 21 11 38 |
| 5 | 3 20 | 0·24 | 2 45 30 | 9·61 | 15 59 55 | 43·4 | 2 48 50 | 21 7 42 |
| 6 | 3 25 | 0·22 | 2 49 21 | 9·64 | 16 17 8 | 42·7 | 2 52 46 | 21 3 46 |
| 7 | 3 30 | 0·19 | 2 53 12 | 9·66 | 16 34 5 | 42·0 | 2 56 43 | 20 59 50 |
| 8 | 3 35 | 0·17 | 2 57 5 | 9·69 | 16 50 45 | 41·3 | 3 0 39 | 20 55 54 |
| 9 | 3 38 | 0·15 | 3 0 57 | 9·71 | 17 7 9 | 40·6 | 3 4 36 | 20 51 58 |
| 10 | 3 42 | 0·12 | 3 4 51 | 9·74 | 17 23 16 | 39·9 | 3 8 33 | 20 48 2 |
| 11 | 3 44 | 0·10 | 3 8 45 | 9·76 | 17 39 5 | 39·2 | 3 12 29 | 20 44 7 |
| 12 | 3 46 | 0·07 | 3 12 39 | 9·78 | 17 54 37 | 38·5 | 3 16 26 | 20 40 11 |
| 13 | 3 48 | 0·05 | 3 16 34 | 9·81 | 18 9 51 | 37·7 | 3 20 22 | 20 36 15 |
| 14 | 3 49 | 0·03 | 3 20 30 | 9·83 | 18 24 46 | 36·9 | 3 24 19 | 20 32 19 |
| 15 | 3 49 | 0·00 | 3 24 26 | 9·86 | 18 39 23 | 36·1 | 3 28 15 | 20 28 23 |
| 16 | 3 49 | 0·02 | 3 28 23 | 9·88 | 18 53 41 | 35·4 | 3 32 12 | 20 24 27 |
| 17 | 3 48 | 0·05 | 3 32 21 | 9·90 | 19 7 40 | 34·6 | 3 36 8 | 20 20 31 |
| 18 | 3 46 | 0·07 | 3 36 18 | 9·93 | 19 21 19 | 33·7 | 3 40 5 | 20 16 35 |
| 19 | 3 45 | 0·09 | 3 40 17 | 9·95 | 19 34 39 | 32·9 | 3 44 2 | 20 12 39 |
| 20 | 3 42 | 0·11 | 3 44 16 | 9·97 | 19 47 38 | 32·1 | 3 47 58 | 20 8 43 |
| 21 | 3 39 | 0·14 | 3 48 15 | 9·99 | 20 0 17 | 31·2 | 3 51 55 | 20 4 47 |
| 22 | 3 36 | 0·16 | 3 52 16 | 10·01 | 20 12 36 | 30·4 | 3 55 51 | 20 0 52 |
| 23 | 3 32 | 0·18 | 3 56 16 | 10·04 | 20 24 34 | 29·5 | 3 59 48 | 19 56 56 |
| 24 | 3 27 | 0·20 | 4 0 17 | 10·06 | 20 36 11 | 28·6 | 4 3 44 | 19 53 0 |
| 25 | 3 22 | 0·22 | 4 4 19 | 10·08 | 20 47 27 | 27·7 | 4 7 41 | 19 49 4 |
| 26 | 3 17 | 0·24 | 4 8 21 | 10·10 | 20 58 21 | 26·8 | 4 11 37 | 19 45 8 |
| 27 | 3 11 | 0·26 | 4 12 23 | 10·12 | 21 8 54 | 25·9 | 4 15 34 | 19 41 12 |
| 28 | 3 4 | 0·28 | 4 16 26 | 10·14 | 21 19 5 | 25·0 | 4 19 31 | 19 37 16 |
| 29 | 2 57 | 0·30 | 4 20 30 | 10·16 | 21 28 53 | 24·1 | 4 23 27 | 19 33 20 |
| 30 | 2 50 | 0·32 | 4 24 34 | 10·18 | 21 38 20 | 23·1 | 4 27 24 | 19 29 24 |
| 31 | 2 42 | 0·34 | 4 28 38 | 10·20 | 21 47 24 | 22·2 | 4 31 20 | 19 25 28 |

## Meteorological Observations, May, 1906.

| Day | Temperature. Maximum. | Minimum. | Avge. 10 Yrs. | Barom. Mean. | Rain-fall. | Sun-shine. | Wind. (Pressure lbs to foot.) Directn. | Pressure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | | lbs. |
| 1 | 51·4 | 33·7 | 49·2 | 29·517 | ... | 2·9 | N | 0·7 |
| 2 | 50·3 | 34·6 | ·4 | 29·594 | ·07 | 2·8 | SSW | 3·8 |
| 3 | 62·3 | 47·1 | ·7 | 29·627 | ·01 | 7·1 | SSW | 6·1 |
| 4 | 62·2 | 46·9 | 50·0 | 29·821 | ·01 | 4·8 | SW | 3·5 |
| 5 | 63·2 | 40·3 | ·3 | 30·037 | ... | 8·6 | SW | 2·8 |
| 6 | 56·6 | 49·2 | ·6 | 29·970 | ... | ·3 | SSW | 3·3 |
| 7 | 71·0 | 46·8 | ·8 | 29·981 | ... | 1·0 | SW | 0·5 |
| 8 | 76·2 | 42·3 | 51·0 | 29·783 | ... | 11·5 | NE | 0·9 |
| 9 | 63·5 | 47·1 | ·2 | 29·627 | ·05 | ... | N | 1·8 |
| 10 | 51·3 | 43·6 | ·5 | 29·611 | ... | ... | NE | 1·1 |
| 11 | 59·1 | 42·0 | ·7 | 29·580 | ... | 4·2 | SE | 1·3 |
| 12 | 71·0 | 46·5 | 52·0 | 29·703 | ... | 5·8 | E | 0·9 |
| 13 | 75·0 | 47·2 | ·3 | 29·838 | ... | 13·7 | ENE | 2·0 |
| 14 | 68·0 | 46·2 | ·6 | 29·742 | ... | 10·2 | NNE | 5·3 |
| 15 | 60·4 | 42·9 | ·8 | 29·564 | ... | 5·3 | N | 4·2 |
| 16 | 54·3 | 43·2 | 53·1 | 29·310 | ·17 | 2·7 | NW | 4·1 |
| 17 | 49·0 | 37·1 | ·3 | 29·349 | ... | ·3 | N | 1·6 |
| 18 | 57·3 | 31·6 | ·6 | 29·437 | ... | 6·5 | E | 1·1 |
| 19 | 64·2 | 39·8 | ·9 | 29·518 | ... | 4·6 | N | 1·2 |
| 20 | 48·2 | 42·3 | 54·2 | 29·573 | ·79 | ... | NNW | 0·6 |
| 21 | 55·6 | 43·1 | ·6 | 29·703 | ... | 1·5 | NNE | 3·1 |
| 22 | 57·0 | 43·1 | 55·0 | 29·757 | ... | ·2 | SE | 1·0 |
| 23 | 71·0 | 46·1 | ·3 | 29·597 | ·01 | 8·1 | SE | 1·9 |
| 24 | 66·2 | 47·3 | ·6 | 29·642 | ·05 | 5·3 | SSW | 4·2 |
| 25 | 64·0 | 44·1 | ·7 | 29·905 | ·01 | 12·4 | SW | 5·7 |
| 26 | 60·0 | 45·9 | ·9 | 29·821 | ·22 | ... | SSW | 2·1 |
| 27 | 66·6 | 52·5 | 56·0 | 29·790 | ·15 | ·3 | WSW | 2·8 |
| 28 | 74·8 | 55·0 | ·0 | 29·912 | ... | 9·7 | SW | 2·3 |
| 29 | 72·7 | 53·8 | ·2 | 29·917 | ... | 13·5 | WSW | 3·6 |
| 30 | 69·1 | 48·9 | ·5 | 29·834 | ·02 | 10·2 | W | 4·7 |
| 31 | 63·6 | 47·6 | ·8 | 29·528 | ... | ·5 | W | 3·2 |

## Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.19)
2. (8.21)
3. (8.22)
4. (8.24)
5. ☽. (8.26)
6. (8.28)
7. (8.29)
8. (8.30)
9. (8.31)
10. (8.32)
11. (8.34)
12. ☽. (8.36)
13. (8.38)
14. (8.39)
15. (8.41)
16. (8.42)
17. (8.44)
18. (8.45)
19. ☽. (8.47)
20. (8.48)
21. (8.49)
22. (8.50)
23. (8.52)
24. (8.54)
25. (8.56)
26. ☽. (8.57)
27. (8.58)
28. (8.59)
29. (9.1)
30. (9.2)
31. (9.3)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Morning. | Southg Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 11 32 | 6 58 | 2 41 | 17 36 37 | 20 40 | 0S 60 14 | 26 18 | 17 | ☽42○3 |
| 2 | mrn. | 7 50 | 3 42 | 18 39 | 7 21 | 38 2 | 59 57 | 16 22 | 19 17 | 43○12 |
| 3 | 0 36 | 8 52 | 4 43 | 19 40 | 59 21 | 9 23 | 59 30 | 16 15 | 20 17 | ☽34○ |
| 4 | 1 25 | 10 4 | 5 42 | 20 40 | 50 19 | 20 32 | 58 58 | 16 6 | 21 17 | 324○1 |
| 5 | 2 4 | 11 17 | 6 37 | 21 37 | 52 16 | 24 43 | 58 24 | 15 56 | 22 17 | 13○24 |
| 6 | 2 36 | aft. | 7 30 | 22 31 | 55 12 | 38 11 | 57 48 | 15 47 | 23 17 | ○1234 |
| 7 | 3 3 | 1 49 | 8 20 | 23 23 | 18 8 | 17 28 | 57 14 | 15 37 | 24 17 | 21○34 |
| 8 | 3 26 | 3 0 | 9 7 | 0 12 | 37 3 | 37 50S | 56 41 | 15 28 | 25 17 | 2○134 |
| 9 | 3 48 | 4 11 | 9 52 | 1 0 | 36 1 | 7 0N | 56 10 | 15 20 | 26 17 | 3 24● |
| 10 | 4 5 | 5 22 | 10 37 | 1 47 | 57 5 | 44 43 | 55 41 | 15 12 | 27 17 | 31 ○24 |
| 11 | 4 26 | 6 31 | 11 22 | 2 35 | 20 10 | 4 3 | 55 15 | 15 5 | 28 17 | 32 ○14 |
| 12 | 4 50 | 7 37 | aft. | 3 23 | 13 13 | 54 39 | 54 51 | 14 58 | 0 3 | 13 ○4● |
| 13 | 5 15 | 8 43 | 0 53 | 4 11 | 55 17 | 7 11 | 54 32 | 14 53 | 1 3 | 4 ○132 |
| 14 | 5 44 | 9 44 | 1 40 | 5 1 | 32 19 | 33 36 | 54 16 | 14 49 | 2 3 | 42○3 |
| 15 | 6 22 | 10 41 | 2 29 | 5 51 | 54 21 | 7 35 | 54 7 | 14 46 | 3 3 | 42 13 |
| 16 | 7 3 | 11 32 | 3 17 | 6 42 | 44 21 | 45 6 | 54 4 | 14 45 | 4 3 | ○2● |
| 17 | 7 52 | mrn. | 4 5 | 7 33 | 35 21 | 24 36 | 54 9 | 14 47 | 5 3 | 431○2 |
| 18 | 8 49 | 0 13 | 4 53 | 8 24 | 4 20 | 6 58 | 54 23 | 14 51 | 6 3 | 432○1 |
| 19 | 9 50 | 0 49 | 5 41 | 9 13 | 57 17 | 55 13 | 54 47 | 14 57 | 7 3 | 431○● |
| 20 | 10 56 | 1 21 | 6 27 | 10 3 | 12 14 | 53 58 | 55 20 | 15 6 | 8 3 | 4 ○312 |
| 21 | aft. | 1 45 | 7 14 | 10 52 | 3 11 | 9 9 | 56 2 | 15 18 | 9 3 | 12 ○3● |
| 22 | 1 16 | 2 9 | 8 0 | 11 40 | 55 6 | 47 58 | 56 52 | 15 31 | 10 3 | 2 ○143 |
| 23 | 2 29 | 2 30 | 8 48 | 12 30 | 26 1 | 59 28N | 57 47 | 15 46 | 11 3 | 1 ○324 |
| 24 | 3 47 | 2 53 | 9 37 | 13 21 | 22 3 | 4 45S | 58 43 | 16 2 | 12 3 | ☾3○24 |
| 25 | 5 7 | 3 13 | 10 29 | 14 14 | 30 8 | 9 28 | 59 35 | 16 16 | 13 3 | 32○14 |
| 26 | 6 29 | 3 39 | 11 25 | 15 10 | 33 12 | 55 23 | 60 19 | 16 28 | 14 3 | 312○4 |
| 27 | 7 52 | 4 11 | mrn. | 16 9 | 51 16 | 59 50 | 60 50 | 16 36 | 15 3 | ○3124 |
| 28 | 9 12 | 4 49 | 0 24 | 17 12 | 10 19 | 59 33 | 61 3 | 16 40 | 16 3 | 12○34 |
| 29 | 10 23 | 5 36 | 1 26 | 18 16 | 24 21 | 35 40 | 60 58 | 16 38 | 17 3 | 2 ○413 |
| 30 | 11 20 | 6 37 | 2 30 | 19 20 | 48 21 | 39 0 | 60 36 | 16 32 | 18 3 | 41○32 |
| 31 | mrn. | 7 48 | 3 32 | 20 23 | 30 20 | 12 41S | 60 1 | 16 23 | 19 3 | 43○12 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. H. M. S. | ♀ Venus. H. M. S. | ♂ Mars. H. M. S. | ♃ Jupiter. H. M. S. | ♄ Saturn. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 9 57 | 0 19 57 | 18 54 22 | 6 30 33 | 23 40 8 |
| 6 | 1 40 29 | 0 42 0 | 19 1 28 | 6 34 16 | 23 41 55 |
| 11 | 2 14 22 | 1 4 9 | 19 7 45 | 6 38 9 | 23 43 36 |
| 16 | 2 52 4 | 1 26 27 | 19 13 8 | 6 42 10 | 23 45 11 |
| 21 | 3 33 49 | 1 49 0 | 19 17 31 | 6 46 20 | 23 46 40 |
| 26 | 4 18 53 | 2 11 50 | 19 20 50 | 6 50 36 | 23 48 1 |
| 31 | 5 5 8 | 2 35 2 | 19 22 57 | 6 54 59 | 23 49 16 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ ° ′ ″ | ♀ ° ′ ″ | ♂ ° ′ ″ | ♃ ° ′ ″ | ♄ ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 34 40N | 0 23 33N | 23 58 10S | 23 24 29N | 4 15 59S |
| 6 | 8 0 8 | 2 33 22 | 24 2 20 | 23 22 1 | 4 5 29 |
| 11 | 11 41 59 | 4 54 56 | 24 7 51 | 23 19 5 | 3 55 38 |
| 16 | 15 29 58 | 7 8 50 | 24 15 19 | 23 15 37 | 3 46 29 |
| 21 | 19 7 45 | 9 19 39 | 24 25 15 | 23 11 38 | 3 38 6 |
| 26 | 22 12 16 | 11 25 57 | 24 38 8 | 23 7 6 | 3 30 30 |
| 31 | 24 20 41N | 13 26 20N | 24 54 19S | 23 1 59N | 3 23 44S |

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*May* 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 44*m.*

*May* 1. Occultation of ξ Ophiuchi; magnitude 4·5. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 38*m. morn.*, 95° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 50*m. morn.*, 253° from the vertex.

*May* 2. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 36*m. aft.* ♂ 2° 20′ S.

*May* 3. Occultation of B.A.C. 6607; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 38*m. morn.*, 164° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 29*m. morn.* 263° from the vertex.

*May* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12*m.* 6·1*s.*

*May* 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 12*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 29′ N.

*May* 9. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 2*m. morn.* ♀ 3° 25′ N.

*May* 10. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 32*m. aft.* ☿ 3° 26′ N.

*May* 12. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h. morn.* Vesta 0° 29′ N.

*May* 16. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 44*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 31′ N.

*May* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 12*m.* 7·3*s.*

*May* 22. Jupiter and Neptune in conjunction, 0*h. morn.* ♃ 1° 0′ S.

*May* 27. Occultation of θ Librae; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 6*m. morn.*, 28° from the vertex; at the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

*May* 29. Occultations of $\nu^1$ and $\nu^2$ Sagittarii; magnitude 5·0 and 5·2 respectively. The disappearances take place at 10*h.* 46*m. aft.*, 159° from the vertex, and 11*h.* 5*m. aft.*, 136° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 11*h.* 41*m. aft.*, 267° from the vertex, and 0*h.* 11*m. morn.* of 30th, at 283° from the vertex, respectively.

In this month the Mornings increase 44*m.*, the Afternoons 44*m.*

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ ″ | ☿ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8 7 | 7 6 | 6 8 | 12 3 | 1 5 | 0 9 |
| 15 | 8 7 | 6 9 | 6 5 | 13 7 | 1 5 | 0 9 |
| 25 | 8 7 | 6 7 | 6 3 | 13 3 | 1 5 | 0 9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ ″ | ☿ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 15 53 | 2 9 | 6 5 | 6 6 | 15 9 | 7 5 |
| 15 | 15 51 | 2 6 | 6 2 | 7 3 | 15 5 | 7 6 |
| 25 | 15 49 | 2 5 | 6 0 | 8 2 | 15 3 | 7 7 |

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month | Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | W | 3*48 | 4 10 | 1 8 | 1 30 | 9 15 | 9 36 | 8 12 | 8 33 | 2 5 | 2 27 | 4 25 | 4 48 | 0 48 | 1 11 |
| 2 | Th | 4 33 | 4 55 | 1 52 | 2 15 | 9 57 | 10 19 | 8 54 | 9 17 | 2 49 | 3 12 | 5 11 | 5 36 | 1 35 | 2 0 |
| 3 | F | 5 17 | 5 42 | 2 40 | 3 7 | 10 42 | 11 7 | 9 42 | 10 10 | 3 36 | 4 2 | 6 3 | 6 33 | 2 26 | 2 54 |
| 4 | S | 6 11 | 6 40 | 3 36 | 4 8 | 11 33 | ... | 10 40 | 11 11 | 4 30 | 5 1 | 7 5 | 7 41 | 3 25 | 4 0 |
| 5 | S | 7 14 | 7 49 | 4 44 | 5 25 | 0 3 | 0 40 | 11 43 | ... | 5 34 | 6 12 | 8 20 | 9 2 | 4 39 | 5 19 |
| 6 | M | 8 27 | 9 8 | 6 9 | 6 53 | 1 21 | 2 5 | 0 19 | 1 2 | 6 52 | 7 32 | 9 44 | 10 23 | 5 57 | 6 33 |
| 7 | Tu | 9 51 | 10 29 | 7 30 | 8 4 | 2 49 | 3 28 | 1 54 | 2 38 | 8 8 | 8 43 | 10 58 | 11 31 | 7 7 | 7 39 |
| 8 | W | 11 3 | 11 37 | 8 35 | 9 2 | 4 4 | 4 36 | 3 15 | 3 48 | 9 15 | 9 45 | 11 59 | ... | 8 10 | 8 40 |
| 9 | Th | ... | 0 5 | 9 26 | 9 47 | 5 5 | 5 31 | 4 14 | 4 37 | 10 12 | 10 35 | 0 25 | 0 47 | 9 8 | 9 31 |
| 10 | F | 0 31 | 0 53 | 10 7 | 10 27 | 5 54 | 6 16 | 4 57 | 5 16 | 10 57 | 11 18 | 1 9 | 1 30 | 9 52 | 10 11 |
| 11 | S | 1 14 | 1 35 | 10 46 | 11 5 | 6 37 | 6 56 | 5 35 | 5 54 | 11 39 | 11 59 | 1 50 | 2 8 | 10 29 | 10 46 |
| 12 | S | 1 54 | 2 12 | 11 23 | 11 40 | 7 15 | 7 34 | 6 13 | 6 31 | ... | 0 18 | 2 26 | 2 43 | 11 3 | 11 20 |
| 13 | M | 2 28 | 2 45 | 11 58 | ... | 7 51 | 8 7 | 6 49 | 7 7 | 0 36 | 0 54 | 3 0 | 3 16 | 11 37 | 11 54 |
| 14 | Tu | 3 2 | 3 19 | 0 16 | 0 33 | 8 24 | 8 40 | 7 24 | 7 40 | 1 12 | 1 29 | 3 33 | 3 50 | ... | 0 12 |
| 15 | W | 3 35 | 3 52 | 0 50 | 1 6 | 8 56 | 9 12 | 7 55 | 8 10 | 1 46 | 2 2 | 4 6 | 4 23 | 0 29 | 0 46 |
| 16 | Th | 4 8 | 4 25 | 1 23 | 1 40 | 9 29 | 9 45 | 8 26 | 8 42 | 2 19 | 2 36 | 4 41 | 4 59 | 1 4 | 1 22 |
| 17 | F | 4 42 | 4 59 | 1 57 | 2 15 | 10 2 | 10 19 | 8 59 | 9 17 | 2 53 | 3 11 | 5 17 | 5 37 | 1 41 | 2 1 |
| 18 | S | 5 16 | 5 37 | 2 34 | 2 54 | 10 37 | 10 55 | 9 37 | 9 59 | 3 30 | 3 50 | 5 58 | 6 21 | 2 22 | 2 44 |
| 19 | S | 5 59 | 6 22 | 3 16 | 3 40 | 11 15 | 11 38 | 10 22 | 10 46 | 4 12 | 4 36 | 6 46 | 7 13 | 3 7 | 3 33 |
| 20 | M | 6 47 | 7 14 | 4 9 | 4 41 | ... | 0 5 | 11 12 | 11 40 | 5 2 | 5 31 | 7 44 | 8 18 | 4 4 | 4 37 |
| 21 | Tu | 7 46 | 8 20 | 5 17 | 5 58 | 0 37 | 1 13 | ... | 0 12 | 6 5 | 6 41 | 8 55 | 9 34 | 5 11 | 5 46 |
| 22 | W | 8 58 | 9 37 | 6 39 | 7 14 | 1 54 | 2 33 | 0 51 | 1 35 | 7 17 | 7 51 | 10 10 | 10 42 | 6 20 | 6 52 |
| 23 | Th | 10 12 | 10 44 | 7 45 | 8 13 | 3 10 | 3 44 | 2 18 | 2 54 | 8 24 | 8 54 | 11 11 | 11 38 | 7 21 | 7 49 |
| 24 | F | 11 14 | 11 42 | 8 39 | 9 3 | 4 15 | 4 42 | 3 26 | 3 52 | 9 21 | 9 47 | ... | 0 3 | 8 16 | 8 42 |
| 25 | S | ... | 0 7 | 9 26 | 9 47 | 5 7 | 5 31 | 4 15 | 4 37 | 10 12 | 10 35 | 0 26 | 0 48 | 9 7 | 9 31 |
| 26 | S | 0 31 | 0 53 | 10 8 | 10 30 | 5 54 | 6 17 | 4 57 | 5 18 | 10 58 | 11 22 | 1 9 | 1 31 | 9 53 | 10 14 |
| 27 | M | 1 15 | 1 36 | 10 53 | 11 15 | 6 40 | 7 3 | 5 39 | 6 1 | 11 46 | ... | 1 52 | 2 14 | 10 34 | 10 55 |
| 28 | Tu | 1 58 | 2 19 | 11 39 | ... | 7 26 | 7 49 | 6 24 | 6 48 | 0 10 | 0 35 | 2 36 | 2 58 | 11 18 | 11 42 |
| 29 | W | 2*43 | 3* 7 | 0 4 | 0 28 | 8 13 | 8 36 | 7 13 | 7 36 | 1 0 | 1 25 | 3 21 | 3 45 | ... | 0 7 |
| 30 | Th | 3 31 | 3 54 | 0 52 | 1 17 | 8 59 | 9 23 | 7 58 | 8 20 | 1 49 | 2 13 | 4 9 | 4 34 | 0 31 | 0 56 |
| 31 | F | 4 18 | 4 44 | 1 42 | 2 8 | 9 47 | 10 12 | 8 44 | 9 10 | 2 38 | 3 4 | 5 0 | 5 28 | 1 23 | 1 52 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. |
| 7 | 4 2M | 10 50M | 5 38A | 3 30M | 9 50M | 4 10A | 0 18M | 4 7M | 7 56M | 7 22M | 3 38A | 11 54A | 3 2M | 8 46M | 2 30A |
| 14 | 3 55M | 11 12M | 6 29A | 3 18M | 9 53M | 4 28A | 0 0M | 3 48M | 7 36M | 7 0M | 3 16A | 11 32A | 2 36M | 8 21M | 2 6A |
| 21 | 3 54M | 11 42M | 7 30A | 3 5M | 9 57M | 4 49A | 11 38A | 3 27M | 7 13M | 6 39M | 2 54A | 11 9A | 2 9M | 7 55M | 1 41A |
| 28 | 4 3M | 0 18A | 8 33A | 2 54M | 10 2M | 5 10A | 11 16A | 3 4M | 6 48M | 6 18M | 2 33A | 10 48A | 1 43M | 7 30M | 1 17A |

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| D. | R.A. H. | M. | S. | Decl. N. ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 24 | 49·4 | 88 | 48 | 29 |
| 10 | 1 | 24 | 53·4 | 88 | 48 | 26 |
| 19 | 1 | 24 | 59·2 | 88 | 48 | 24 |
| 28 | 1 | 25 | 6·1 | 88 | 48 | 23 |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the first half of the month, rising E. by N. An evening star in the last week, setting N.W. by W.

♀ Venus is a morning star in this month, rising E. by N.

♂ Mars is a morning star in the early part of the month, rising in S.E. In conjunction with Uranus on the 1st, at 11*h.* 12*m.* aft. ♂ 0° 46′ S. In conjunction with the Moon on the 30th, at *oh.* 41*m.* aft. ♂ 3° 13′ S.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, in Gemini, setting in the N.W.

♄ Saturn is a morning star, rising E. by S.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16*h.* 38*m.* and Decl. 36° 41′ N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 11th, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points. Juno may be well observed in this month. See p. 75.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark. | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 90° ♋ 22d. 2h. A. Summer Commences. | The Sun Rises. H. M. | The Sun Sets. H. M. | Days of the Year. | Days to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ▮ | S | *St. Nicomede.* Lord Howe's victory, 1794. | 3 51 | 8 4 | 152 | 213 |
| 2 | ▮ | S | First Sunday after Trinity. | 3 50 | 8 5 | 153 | 212 |
| 3 | ▮ | M | H.R.H. Pr. of Wales b. '65. Harvey d. 1657. | 3 50 | 8 6 | 154 | 211 |
| 4 | ▮ | Tu | George III. born, 1738. Magenta, 1859. | 3 49 | 8 7 | 155 | 210 |
| 5 | ▮ | W | *St. Boniface.* Adam Smith born, 1723. | 3 48 | 8 8 | 156 | 209 |
| 6 | ▮ | Th | Corneille born, 1606; died, 1 Oct. 1684. | 3 47 | 8 9 | 157 | 208 |
| 7 | ▮ | F | First Reform Act passed, 1832. | 3 46 | 8 10 | 158 | 207 |
| 8 | ▮ | S | Douglas Jerrold died, 1857; b. 3 Jan. 1803. | 3 46 | 8 11 | 159 | 206 |
| 9 | ▮ | S | Second Sunday after Trinity. | 3 46 | 8 12 | 160 | 205 |
| 10 | ▮ | M | Crystal Palace opened, 1854. | 3 46 | 8 12 | 161 | 204 |
| 11 | ▮ | Tu | St. Barnabas, A. & M. George I. d. 1727. | 3 45 | 8 13 | 162 | 203 |
| 12 | ▮ | W | Charles Kingsley b. 1819; d. 23 Jan. 1875. | 3 45 | 8 14 | 163 | 202 |
| 13 | ▮ | Th | Dr. Thomas Arnold b. 1795; d. 12 June 1842. | 3 45 | 8 15 | 164 | 201 |
| 14 | ▮ | F | Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800. Friedland, 1807. | 3 45 | 8 15 | 165 | 200 |
| 15 | ▮ | S | Magna Charta sealed at Runemede, 1215. | 3 44 | 8 16 | 166 | 199 |
| 16 | ▮ | S | Third Sunday after Trinity. Stoke, 1487. | 3 44 | 8 16 | 167 | 198 |
| 17 | ▮ | M | *St. Alban.* Joseph Addison died, 1719. | 3 44 | 8 16 | 168 | 197 |
| 18 | ▮ | Tu | Waterloo, 1815. Archbishop of York b. 1826. | 3 44 | 8 18 | 169 | 196 |
| 19 | ▮ | W | *Alabama* sunk by the *Kearsaye*, 1864. | 3 44 | 8 18 | 170 | 195 |
| 20 | ▮ | Th | *Trans. K. Edwd.* Access. of Qn. Victoria, 1837. | 3 44 | 8 18 | 171 | 194 |
| 21 | ▮ | F | First Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887. | 3 44 | 8 18 | 172 | 193 |
| 22 | ▮ | S | Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897. | 3 45 | 8 19 | 173 | 192 |
| 23 | ▮ | S | Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Plassey, 1757. | 3 45 | 8 19 | 174 | 191 |
| 24 | ▮ | M | St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day. Qr. Day. | 3 45 | 8 19 | 175 | 190 |
| 25 | ▮ | Tu | Sir F. Wingate (Sirdar) born, 1861. | 3 45 | 8 19 | 176 | 189 |
| 26 | ▮ | W | Navigation Acts repealed, 1849. | 3 45 | 8 19 | 177 | 188 |
| 27 | ▮ | Th | Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777. | 3 46 | 8 19 | 178 | 187 |
| 28 | ▮ | F | Cawnpore massacres, 1857. | 3 47 | 8 19 | 179 | 186 |
| 29 | ▮ | S | St. Peter, Ap. & Martyr. Rubens born, 1577. | 3 47 | 8 19 | 180 | 185 |
| 30 | ▮ | S | Fifth Sunday after Trinity. | 3 48 | 8 18 | 181 | 184 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter 3d. 5h. 20m. Morning.
● New Moon 10 11 50 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter 19 2 55 Morning.
○ Full Moon 25 9 27 Afternoon.
Apogee 12d. 7h. A. 252,500.
Perigee 26d. 2h. M. 222,000.

### RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1906,

on 7 days: total fall, 2·79 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 0·77 inch.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*June* 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of City of London to be elected by the citizens.

## The Sun.

| Day. | Before Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon. | Hrly Var. of Declination. | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 2 33 | 0·36 | 4 32 43 | 10·22 | 21 56 5 | 21·3 | 4 35 17 | 19 21 32 |
| 2 | 2 25 | 0·38 | 4 36 49 | 10·23 | 22 4 24 | 20·3 | 4 39 13 | 19 17 37 |
| 3 | 2 15 | 0·39 | 4 40 54 | 10·25 | 22 12 19 | 19·3 | 4 43 10 | 19 13 41 |
| 4 | 2 6 | 0·41 | 4 45 1 | 10·27 | 22 19 51 | 18·4 | 4 47 6 | 19 9 45 |
| 5 | 1 56 | 0·42 | 4 49 7 | 10·28 | 22 27 0 | 17·4 | 4 51 3 | 19 5 49 |
| 6 | 1 45 | 0·44 | 4 53 14 | 10·30 | 22 33 46 | 16·4 | 4 55 0 | 19 1 53 |
| 7 | 1 35 | 0·45 | 4 57 21 | 10·31 | 22 40 8 | 15·4 | 4 58 56 | 18 57 57 |
| 8 | 1 24 | 0·47 | 5 1 29 | 10·32 | 22 46 6 | 14·4 | 5 2 53 | 18 54 1 |
| 9 | 1 12 | 0·48 | 5 5 37 | 10·34 | 22 51 40 | 13·4 | 5 6 49 | 18 50 5 |
| 10 | 1 1 | 0·49 | 5 9 45 | 10·35 | 22 56 50 | 12·4 | 5 10 46 | 18 46 9 |
| 11 | 0 49 | 0·50 | 5 13 53 | 10·36 | 23 1 36 | 11·4 | 5 14 42 | 18 42 13 |
| 12 | 0 37 | 0·51 | 5 18 2 | 10·37 | 23 5 58 | 10·4 | 5 18 39 | 18 38 17 |
| 13 | 0 25 | 0·52 | 5 22 11 | 10·37 | 23 9 55 | 9·4 | 5 22 35 | 18 34 22 |
| 14 | 0 12 | 0·52 | 5 26 20 | 10·38 | 23 13 28 | 8·4 | 5 26 32 | 18 30 26 |
| 15 | aft. | 0·53 | 5 30 29 | 10·39 | 23 16 36 | 7·3 | 5 30 29 | 18 26 30 |
| 16 | 0 13 | 0·53 | 5 34 38 | 10·39 | 23 19 20 | 6·3 | 5 34 25 | 18 22 34 |
| 17 | 0 26 | 0·54 | 5 38 48 | 10·39 | 23 21 39 | 5·3 | 5 38 22 | 18 18 38 |
| 18 | 0 39 | 0·54 | 5 42 57 | 10·40 | 23 23 33 | 4·2 | 5 42 18 | 18 14 42 |
| 19 | 0 52 | 0·54 | 5 47 7 | 10·40 | 23 25 2 | 3·2 | 5 46 15 | 18 10 46 |
| 20 | 1 5 | 0·54 | 5 51 16 | 10·40 | 23 26 6 | 2·2 | 5 50 11 | 18 6 50 |
| 21 | 1 18 | 0·54 | 5 55 26 | 10·40 | 23 26 46 | 1·1 | 5 54 8 | 18 2 54 |
| 22 | 1 31 | 0·54 | 5 59 35 | 10·40 | 23 27 1 | 0·1 | 5 58 4 | 17 58 58 |
| 23 | 1 44 | 0·54 | 6 3 45 | 10·40 | 23 26 51 | 0·9 | 6 2 1 | 17 55 2 |
| 24 | 1 57 | 0·53 | 6 7 54 | 10·39 | 23 26 16 | 2·0 | 6 5 58 | 17 51 6 |
| 25 | 2 9 | 0·53 | 6 12 3 | 10·39 | 23 25 17 | 3·0 | 6 9 54 | 17 47 11 |
| 26 | 2 22 | 0·53 | 6 16 13 | 10·38 | 23 23 52 | 4·0 | 6 13 51 | 17 43 15 |
| 27 | 2 35 | 0·52 | 6 20 22 | 10·38 | 23 22 3 | 5·1 | 6 17 47 | 17 39 19 |
| 28 | 2 47 | 0·51 | 6 24 31 | 10·37 | 23 19 50 | 6·1 | 6 21 44 | 17 35 23 |
| 29 | 2 59 | 0·51 | 6 28 40 | 10·37 | 23 17 11 | 7·1 | 6 25 40 | 17 31 27 |
| 30 | 3 11 | 0·50 | 6 32 48 | 10·36 | 23 14 9 | 8·1 | 6 29 37 | 17 27 31 |

## Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.4)
2. ☽ (9.5)
3. (9.6)
4. (9.7)
5. (9.8)
6. (9.9)
7. (9.10)
8. (9.11)
9. ☽ (9.12)
10. (9.12)
11. (9.13)
12. (9.14)
13. (9.15)
14. (9.15)
15. (9.16)
16. ☽ (9.16)
17. (9.16)
18. (9.18)
19. (9.18)
20. (9.18)
21. (9.18)
22. (9.19)
23. ☽ (9.19)
24. (9.19)
25. (9.19)
26. (9.19)
27. (9.19)
28. (9.19)
29. (9.19)
30. ☽ (9.18)

## Meteorological Observations, June, 1906.

| Day. | Temperature. Maximum. | Minimum. | Avge. 50 Yrs. | Barom. Mean. | Rain-fall. | Sun-shine. | Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn. | Pressure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | | lbs. |
| 1 | 63·6 | 44·2 | 57·2 | 29·398 | ·01 | 5·4 | W | 13·0 |
| 2 | 61·1 | 45·6 | ·7 | 29·804 | ·01 | ·5 | NW | 2·6 |
| 3 | 70·7 | 47·1 | 58·0 | 30·026 | ... | 13·3 | N | 1·9 |
| 4 | 61·0 | 42·8 | ·2 | 30·192 | ... | 7·9 | NE | 1·4 |
| 5 | 63·8 | 37·6 | ·3 | 30·208 | ... | 9·9 | ENE | 1·0 |
| 6 | 66·0 | 39·7 | ·3 | 30·167 | ... | 12·1 | ESE | 1·4 |
| 7 | 71·7 | 39·1 | ·2 | 30·076 | ... | 12·1 | E | 1·4 |
| 8 | 74·6 | 42·9 | ·2 | 30·032 | ... | 13·9 | ENE | 0·8 |
| 9 | 72·1 | 46·1 | ·2 | 30·062 | ... | 11·4 | E | 1·1 |
| 10 | 68·9 | 46·3 | ·2 | 30·089 | ... | 14·5 | NE | 1·7 |
| 11 | 71·0 | 45·3 | ·4 | 30·077 | ... | 7·5 | NE | 1·4 |
| 12 | 72·0 | 47·0 | ·6 | 29·979 | ... | 8·3 | ENE | 1·3 |
| 13 | 61·9 | 48·1 | ·8 | 29·945 | ... | ... | NE | 2·8 |
| 14 | 55·4 | 47·5 | ·9 | 29·952 | ... | ·1 | NNE | 2·8 |
| 15 | 59·1 | 47·7 | 59·0 | 29·800 | ·03 | ·4 | N | 3·3 |
| 16 | 64·0 | 46·1 | ·0 | 29·799 | ·27 | 4·8 | E | 1·4 |
| 17 | 70·1 | 47·9 | ·1 | 29·859 | ·01 | 10·1 | SE | 1·2 |
| 18 | 75·9 | 43·1 | ·2 | 29·991 | ... | 8·5 | SSE | 0·1 |
| 19 | 75·0 | 46·4 | ·5 | 30·107 | ... | 6·3 | SSE | 0·2 |
| 20 | 82·0 | 51·1 | ·9 | 30·190 | ... | 14·5 | WSW | 1·6 |
| 21 | 77·7 | 59·1 | 60·3 | 30·139 | ... | 3·1 | W | 0·9 |
| 22 | 78·6 | 61·0 | ·7 | 29·988 | ... | 9·2 | NW | 0·9 |
| 23 | 78·5 | 54·7 | 61·0 | 29·800 | ... | 9·3 | ESE | 1·5 |
| 24 | 73·0 | 56·1 | ·2 | 29·768 | ·56 | 4·2 | WSW | 4·3 |
| 25 | 72·1 | 53·9 | ·3 | 29·950 | ... | 4·4 | SW | 3·1 |
| 26 | 74·4 | 55·6 | ·4 | 29·875 | ... | 14·9 | SW | 2·8 |
| 27 | 77·8 | 51·4 | ·4 | 29·765 | ... | 12·4 | SW | 2·9 |
| 28 | 78·3 | 56·2 | ·3 | 29·661 | ... | 7·6 | SW | 2·4 |
| 29 | 59·1 | 45·6 | ·2 | 29·838 | 1·90 | 3·8 | N | 10·7 |
| 30 | 66·0 | 41·2 | ·2 | 29·990 | ... | 10·8 | W | 2·2 |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Morning. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ′ ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 0 6 | 9 3 | 4 31 | 21 23 | 8 17 30 | 8·8 | 59 18 | 20 3 | 432○● |
| 2 | 0 40 | 10 22 | 5 26 | 22 19 | 12 13 50 | 6 | 58 30 | 15 58 | 21 3 | 4321○ |
| 3 | 1 8 | 11 37 | 6 | 17 23 | 11 54 | 9 31 | 51 | 57 43 | 15 45 | 22 3 | 4○12● |
| 4 | 1 33 | aft. | 7 | 6 0 | 1 53 | 4 52 | 36 | 56 58 | 15 33 | 23 3 | ♃ 41○3 |
| 5 | 1 52 | 2 3 | 7 | 51 0 | 49 59 | 0 6 | 46·8 | 56 17 | 15 22 | 24 3 | 42○13 |
| 6 | 2 13 | 3 12 | 8 | 36 1 | 37 4 | 4 33 | 34·0 | 55 41 | 15 12 | 25 3 | 41○23 |
| 7 | 2 33 | 4 21 | 9 | 20 2 | 23 54 | 8 57 | 50 | 55 11 | 15 4 | 26 3 | 3○412 |
| 8 | 2 56 | 5 27 | 10 | 5 3 | 11 8 | 12 56 | 23 | 54 47 | 14 57 | 27 3 | 321○4 |
| 9 | 3 19 | 6 34 | 10 | 50 3 | 59 11 | 16 20 | 10 | 54 27 | 14 52 | 28 3 | ♃ 32○4 |
| 10 | 3 46 | 7 37 | 11 | 37 4 | 48 16 | 19 0 | 48 | 54 12 | 14 48 | 29 3 | 3○124 |
| 11 | 4 20 | 8 34 | aft. | 5 | 38 20 | 20 51 | 9 | 54 2 | 14 45 | 0 12 | 1○234 |
| 12 | 4 59 | 9 29 | 1 | 13 6 | 29 4 | 21 46 | 1 | 53 58 | 14 44 | 1 12 | 2○134 |
| 13 | 5 46 | 10 13 | 2 | 1 7 | 20 1 | 21 42 | 45 | 53 59 | 14 44 | 2 12 | 1○34● |
| 14 | 6 41 | 10 51 | 2 | 50 8 | 10 38 | 20 41 | 37 | 54 7 | 14 46 | 3 12 | 3○124 |
| 15 | 7 41 | 11 22 | 3 | 37 9 | 0 31 | 18 45 | 35 | 54 22 | 14 50 | 4 12 | 321○4 |
| 16 | 8 44 | 11 49 | 4 | 23 9 | 49 32 | 15 59 | 37 | 54 45 | 14 57 | 5 12 | 324○1 |
| 17 | 9 52 | mrn. | 5 | 9 10 | 37 45 | 12 30 | 6 | 55 16 | 15 5 | 6 12 | |
| 18 | 10 59 | 0 13 | 5 | 54 11 | 25 33 | 8 24 | 16 | 55 56 | 15 16 | 7 12 | |
| 19 | aft. | 0 35 | 6 | 40 12 | 13 30 | 3 50 | 16·0 | 56 44 | 15 29 | 8 12 | |
| 20 | 1 24 | 0 57 | 7 | 27 13 | 2 24 | 1 2 | 24·8 | 57 37 | 15 44 | 9 12 | |
| 21 | 2 39 | 1 16 | 8 | 16 13 | 53 7 | 6 1 | 48 | 58 34 | 15 59 | 10 12 | |
| 22 | 3 59 | 1 41 | 9 | 8 14 | 46 32 | 10 52 | 38 | 59 30 | 16 15 | 11 12 | |
| 23 | 5 21 | 2 6 | 10 | 5 15 | 43 24 | 15 15 | 24 | 60 20 | 16 28 | 12 12 | |
| 24 | 6 43 | 2 40 | 11 | 5 16 | 43 59 | 18 47 | 14 | 60 58 | 16 39 | 13 12 | |
| 25 | 8 0 | 3 21 | mrn. | 17 47 | 47 21 | 5 12 | 61 | 20 16 | 44 | 14 12 | |
| 26 | 9 6 | 4 16 | 0 | 9 18 | 53 21 | 21 52 | 5 | 61 22 | 16 45 | 15 12 | |
| 27 | 9 59 | 5 24 | 1 | 14 19 | 58 35 | 21 2 | 27 | 61 4 | 16 40 | 16 12 | |
| 28 | 10 39 | 6 39 | 2 | 16 21 | 1 28 | 18 44 | 30 | 60 29 | 16 31 | 17 12 | |
| 29 | 11 12 | 8 0 | 3 | 15 22 | 0 48 | 15 16 | 36 | 59 42 | 16 18 | 18 12 | |
| 30 | 11 37 | 9 19 | 4 | 10 22 | 56 18 | 11 0 | 59 | 58 48 | 16 3 | 19 12 | |

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will be invisible till August 15.

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. H. M. S. | ♀ Venus. H. M. S. | ♂ Mars. H. M. S. | ♃ Jupiter. H. M. S. | ♄ Saturn. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 5 49 49 | 2 58 38 | 19 23 48 | 6 59 27 | 23 50 23 |
| 10 | 6 30 42 | 3 22 41 | 19 23 16 | 7 4 0 | 23 51 21 |
| 15 | 7 6 38 | 3 47 11 | 19 21 21 | 7 8 37 | 23 52 12 |
| 20 | 7 37 2 | 4 12 9 | 19 18 7 | 7 13 17 | 23 52 54 |
| 25 | 8 1 36 | 4 37 33 | 19 13 40 | 7 18 0 | 23 53 27 |
| 30 | 8 19 57 | 5 3 21 | 19 8 13 | 7 22 44 | 23 53 51 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ ° ′ ″ | ♀ ° ′ ″ | ♂ ° ′ ″ | ♃ ° ′ ″ | ♄ ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 25 22 11n | 15 19 22n | 25 13 59s | 22 56 18n | 3 17 49s |
| 10 | 25 20 29 | 17 3 33 | 25 37 1 | 22 50 1 | 3 12 48 |
| 15 | 24 28 57 | 18 37 27 | 26 2 58 | 22 43 8 | 3 8 44 |
| 20 | 23 2 15 | 19 59 37 | 26 30 58 | 22 35 39 | 3 5 37 |
| 25 | 21 14 27 | 21 8 45 | 26 59 47 | 22 27 36 | 3 3 29 |
| 30 | 19 18 46n | 22 3 40n | 27 27 58s | 22 18 57n | 3 2 20s |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ ″ | ☽ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8 7 | 7 3 | 6 0 | 17 2 | 1 4 | 0 9 |
| 15 | 8 7 | 8 5 | 5 8 | 19 0 | 1 4 | 0 9 |
| 25 | 8 7 | 10 2 | 5 6 | 20 4 | 1 4 | 0 9 |

## Semidiameter of the Sun and Planets.

| ☉ ′ ″ | ☽ ′ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 47 | 2 8 | 5 7 | 9 2 | 15 0 | 7 9 |
| 15 46 | 3 2 | 5 6 | 10 1 | 14 8 | 8 0 |
| 15 46 | 3 9 | 5 4 | 10 9 | 14 7 | 8 1 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 115° 47′ ♋.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*June* 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16*h*. 13*m*.

*June* 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h*. 15*m*. *morn*. ½ 2′ 41′ N.

*June* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·3*s*.

*June* 6. Mars stationary in the heavens, 2*h*. *morn*.

*June* 8. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h*. 3*m*. *aft*. ♀ 3° 18′ N.

*June* 9. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h*. *aft*. Vesta 0° 11′ N.

*June* 11. Mercury in conjunction with ε Geminorum, 0*h*. *aft*. At this time the star will be a little to the North of the planet, but separated from it by less than one minute of arc.

*June* 12. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h*. 8*m*. *aft*. ☿ 3° 9′ N.

*June* 12. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h*. 47*m*. *aft*. Neptune 0° 16′ N.

*June* 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. 38*m*. *morn*. ♃ 0° 57′ N.

*June* 15. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 8*h*. 30*m*. *aft*. ☿ 1′ 41′ N.

*June* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·7*s*.

*June* 21. Occultation of B.D. −8° 3737; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at 8*h*. 4*m*. *aft*., 74° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h*. 55*m*. *aft*., 337° from the vertex.

*June* 22. Sun enters sign Cancer. Summer commences, 2*h*. 23*m*. *aft*.

*June* 24. Occultation of ξ Ophiuchi; magnitude 4·5. The disappearance takes place at 11*h*. 40*m*. *aft*., 77° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h*. 48*m*. *morn*., on the 25th, 281° from the vertex.

*June* 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h*. 56*m*. *aft*. ♂ 5° 20′ S.

*June* 27. Mercury at greatest elongation (25°) East, 11*h*. *morn*.

In this month the Mornings increase 7*m* to the 21st, and decrease 4*m*. to end of the month; the Afternoons decrease 14*m*.

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| y of Week. | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| S | 5 11 | 5 37 | 2 35 | 3 2 | 10 37 | 11 2 | 9 37 | 10 5 | 3 31 | 3 58 | 5 57 | 6 27 | 2 21 | 2 50 |
| S | 6 5 | 6 34 | 3 29 | 3 58 | 11 28 | 11 55 | 10 34 | 11 3 | 4 25 | 4 53 | 6 58 | 7 31 | 3 19 | 3 50 |
| M | 7 4 | 7 36 | 4 30 | 5 6 | ... | 0 26 | 11 32 | ... | 5 22 | 5 54 | 8 6 | 8 43 | 4 24 | 5 1 |
| Tu | 8 10 | 8 45 | 5 44 | 6 23 | 1 1 | 1 39 | 0 3 | 0 37 | 6 29 | 7 4 | 9 21 | 9 57 | 5 36 | 6 9 |
| W | 9 22 | 9 57 | 6 59 | 7 32 | 2 18 | 2 55 | 1 17 | 2 0 | 7 38 | 8 10 | 10 29 | 10 59 | 6 40 | 7 9 |
| Th | 10 31 | 11 1 | 8 2 | 8 30 | 3 30 | 4 2 | 2 40 | 3 13 | 8 41 | 9 10 | 11 27 | 11 54 | 7 37 | 8 6 |
| F | 11 31 | 11 59 | 8 56 | 9 20 | 4 31 | 4 59 | 3 43 | 4 9 | 9 38 | 10 4 | ... | 0 19 | 8 34 | 9 0 |
| S | ... | 0 24 | 9 41 | 10 1 | 5 24 | 5 46 | 4 31 | 4 51 | 10 27 | 10 49 | 0 41 | 1 2 | 9 23 | 9 44 |
| S | 0 45 | 1 6 | 10 20 | 10 39 | 6 8 | 6 29 | 5 10 | 5 29 | 11 10 | 11 31 | 1 22 | 1 42 | 10 4 | 10 23 |
| M | 1 27 | 1 47 | 10 58 | 11 17 | 6 49 | 7 9 | 5 48 | 6 7 | 11 52 | ... | 2 1 | 2 19 | 10 41 | 10 58 |
| Tu | 2 5 | 2 23 | 11 36 | 11 55 | 7 28 | 7 46 | 6 26 | 6 45 | 0 12 | 0 31 | 2 38 | 2 56 | 11 15 | 11 33 |
| W | 2 41 | 2 59 | ... | 0 13 | 8 4 | 8 21 | 7 4 | 7 22 | 0 50 | 1 8 | 3 13 | 3 29 | 11 50 | ... |
| Th | 3 16 | 3 32 | 0 30 | 0 47 | 8 38 | 8 54 | 7 38 | 7 53 | 1 26 | 1 44 | 3 46 | 4 4 | 0 8 | 0 26 |
| F | 3 49 | 4 6 | 1 4 | 1 22 | 9 11 | 9 28 | 8 9 | 8 25 | 2 1 | 2 18 | 4 21 | 4 39 | 0 44 | 1 2 |
| S | 4 23 | 4 41 | 1 39 | 1 57 | 9 45 | 10 2 | 8 41 | 8 59 | 2 36 | 2 54 | 4 58 | 5 17 | 1 21 | 1 41 |
| S | 5 0 | 5 18 | 2 16 | 2 36 | 10 20 | 10 39 | 9 18 | 9 38 | 3 12 | 3 31 | 5 37 | 5 59 | 2 1 | 2 22 |
| M | 5 37 | 6 0 | 2 56 | 3 18 | 10 58 | 11 18 | 10 0 | 10 23 | 3 52 | 4 14 | 6 22 | 6 47 | 2 44 | 3 7 |
| Tu | 6 23 | 6 47 | 3 41 | 4 7 | 11 39 | ... | 10 47 | 11 11 | 4 37 | 5 1 | 7 13 | 7 41 | 3 32 | 4 0 |
| W | 7 14 | 7 42 | 4 36 | 5 8 | 0 3 | 0 31 | 11 36 | ... | 5 27 | 5 56 | 8 12 | 8 45 | 4 30 | 5 2 |
| Th | 8 11 | 8 42 | 5 42 | 6 18 | 1 4 | 1 39 | 0 4 | 0 35 | 6 27 | 6 59 | 9 19 | 9 53 | 5 34 | 6 5 |
| F | 9 18 | 9 52 | 6 54 | 7 26 | 2 14 | 2 49 | 1 11 | 1 53 | 7 31 | 8 3 | 10 25 | 10 54 | 6 35 | 7 3 |
| S | 10 24 | 10 54 | 7 55 | 8 23 | 3 23 | 3 55 | 2 32 | 3 6 | 8 34 | 9 4 | 11 21 | 11 47 | 7 31 | 7 59 |
| S | 11 24 | 11 53 | 8 50 | 9 16 | 4 25 | 4 53 | 3 36 | 4 3 | 9 33 | 10 2 | ... | 0 13 | 8 28 | 8 57 |
| M | ... | 0 20 | 9 41 | 10 6 | 5 20 | 5 47 | 4 28 | 4 52 | 10 29 | 10 56 | 0 38 | 1 3 | 9 25 | 9 50 |
| Tu | 0 46 | 1 12 | 10 31 | 10 57 | 6 14 | 6 41 | 5 15 | 5 39 | 11 23 | 11 51 | 1 28 | 1 53 | 10 14 | 10 38 |
| W | 1 38 | 2 3 | 11 24 | 11 52 | 7 8 | 7 35 | 6 5 | 6 33 | ... | 0 19 | 2 18 | 2 44 | 11 4 | 11 31 |
| Th | 2 29 | 2 56 | ... | 0 19 | 8 1 | 8 27 | 7 1 | 7 28 | 0 47 | 1 14 | 3 10 | 3 36 | 11 57 | ... |
| F | 3 22 | 3 46 | 0 45 | 1 10 | 8 52 | 9 17 | 7 52 | 8 15 | 1 41 | 2 7 | 4 1 | 4 27 | 0 23 | 0 50 |
| S | 4 12 | 4 37 | 1 35 | 2 0 | 9 41 | 10 5 | 8 38 | 9 2 | 2 32 | 2 57 | 4 53 | 5 20 | 1 16 | 1 43 |
| S | 5 3 | 5 28 | 2 26 | 2 51 | 10 30 | 10 54 | 9 28 | 9 54 | 3 22 | 3 47 | 5 47 | 6 14 | 2 10 | 2 37 |

## SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 4 24M | 10 54A | 9 24A | 2 44M | 10 7M | 5 30A | 10 54A | 2 38M | 6 18M | 5 57M | 2 11A | 10 25A | 1 17M | 7 4M | 0 51A |
| 4 54M | 1 24A | 9 54A | 2 37M | 10 13M | 5 49A | 10 29A | 2 10M | 5 47M | 5 37M | 1 50A | 10 3A | 0 50M | 6 38M | 0 26A |
| 5 24M | 1 43A | 10 2A | 2 30M | 10 20M | 6 10A | 10 3A | 1 39M | 5 11M | 5 18M | 1 29A | 9 40A | 0 23M | 6 11M | 11 59M |
| 5 51M | 1 52A | 9 53A | 2 27M | 10 28M | 6 29A | 9 34A | 1 6M | 4 33M | 4 58M | 1 8A | 9 18A | 11 52A | 5 45M | 11 34M |

## PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND CLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R. A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 25 | 9·3 | 88 | 48 | 22 |
| 1 | 25 | 17·3 | 88 | 48 | 21 |
| 1 | 25 | 25·5 | 88 | 48 | 20 |
| 1 | 25 | 34·9 | 88 | 48 | 20 |

n the last week of June the constellations aco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum bieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south out midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horse-shoe in shape, will be found in R.A. 18*h.* 15*m.*, and Decl. 16° S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to nsist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor lden says that one arm of the Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very small stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing. Uranus may be well observed in this month. See p. 75.

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N.W. in the first half of the month, and, towards the end, N.W. by W. In conjunction with Neptune on the 13th, at 1*h.* 52*m.* morn. ☿ 2° 52′ N.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E.; after the 12th, N.E. by E.

♂ MARS rises between 10*h.* and 11*h.* in the evening, in the S.E.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, in Gemini, very near to δ on the 19th, setting N.W. by W.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E. by S. Nearly stationary in Pisces.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark. | W. | ✠ Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° 0′ ☊ 24d. 1h. M. | The Sun Rises. H. M. | The Sun Sets. H. M. | Days of the Year. | Days to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ▮ | M | Dominion Day. *Hebe* discovered, 1847. | 3 48 | 8 18 | 182 | 183 |
| 2 | ▮ | Tu | *Visitation B.V.M.* Union with Ireland, 1800. | 3 49 | 8 18 | 183 | 182 |
| 3 | ▮ | W | Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. | 3 50 | 8 18 | 184 | 181 |
| 4 | ▮ | Th | *Trans. St. Martin.* Independence Day. | 3 50 | 8 18 | 185 | 180 |
| 5 | ▮ | F | Sovereigns first issued, 1817. Wagram, 1809. | 3 51 | 8 17 | 186 | 179 |
| 6 | ▮ | S | Sir George White, VC, born, 1835. | 3 51 | 8 17 | 187 | 178 |
| 7 | ▮ | S | 6th Sunday aft. Trinity. Edward I. d. 1307. | 3 52 | 8 16 | 188 | 177 |
| 8 | ▮ | M | Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain born, 1836. | 3 54 | 8 16 | 189 | 176 |
| 9 | ▮ | Tu | Edmund Burke died, 1797; b. 12 Jan. 1729. | 3 55 | 8 15 | 190 | 175 |
| 10 | ▮ | W | Sir Wm. Blackstone b. 1723; d. 14 Feb. 1780. | 3 56 | 8 14 | 191 | 174 |
| 11 | ▮ | Th | Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, '82. | 3 56 | 8 14 | 192 | 173 |
| 12 | ▮ | F | The Crimea evacuated by the Allies, 1856. | 3 57 | 8 13 | 193 | 172 |
| 13 | ▮ | S | Berlin Treaty, "Peace with honour," 1878. | 3 58 | 8 12 | 194 | 171 |
| 14 | ▮ | S | Seventh Sunday after Trinity. | 4 0 | 8 12 | 195 | 170 |
| 15 | ▮ | M | *St. Swithun.* W. M. Praed died, 1839. | 4 1 | 8 11 | 196 | 169 |
| 16 | ▮ | Tu | Sir Joshua Reynolds, first P.R.A., born, 1723. | 4 2 | 8 10 | 197 | 168 |
| 17 | ▮ | W | Dr. Watts born, 1674; died, 25 Nov. 1748. | 4 4 | 8 8 | 198 | 167 |
| 18 | ▮ | Th | Jane Austen d. 1817. Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848. | 4 5 | 8 7 | 199 | 166 |
| 19 | ▮ | F | Matthew Flinders, navigator, died, 1814. | 4 6 | 8 6 | 200 | 165 |
| 20 | ▮ | S | *St. Margaret.* Army purchase abolished, 1871. | 4 7 | 8 5 | 201 | 164 |
| 21 | ▮ | S | Eighth Sunday after Trinity. | 4 8 | 8 4 | 202 | 163 |
| 22 | ▮ | M | *St. Mary Magdalene.* Garibaldi born, 1807. | 4 9 | 8 3 | 203 | 162 |
| 23 | ▮ | Tu | Duke of Devonshire, K.G., born, 1833. | 4 11 | 8 1 | 204 | 161 |
| 24 | ▮ | W | Bolivar, South American Liberator, b. 1783. | 4 12 | 8 0 | 205 | 160 |
| 25 | ▮ | Th | St. James, Ap. & M. Mr. Balfour born, 1848. | 4 14 | 7 58 | 206 | 159 |
| 26 | ▮ | F | *St. Anne.* Rev. William Romaine d. 1795. | 4 15 | 7 57 | 207 | 158 |
| 27 | ▮ | S | Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809. | 4 17 | 7 55 | 208 | 157 |
| 28 | ▮ | S | Ninth Sunday after Trinity. | 4 18 | 7 54 | 209 | 156 |
| 29 | ▮ | M | Assassination of King Humbert, 1900. | 4 19 | 7 53 | 210 | 155 |
| 30 | ▮ | Tu | Prince Bismarck d. 1898; b. 1 April 1815. | 4 21 | 7 51 | 211 | 154 |
| 31 | ▮ | W | Ignatius Loyola, founder of Jesuits, d. 1556. | 4 22 | 7 50 | 212 | 153 |

### PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter 2d. 2h. 34m. Afternoon.
● New Moon 10 3 17 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter 18 1 12 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 25 4 30 Morning.

Apogee 9d. 10h. A. 252,600.
Perigee 24d. 0h. A. 222,500.

### RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1906,

on 7 days; total fall, 0·42 inch; *below* the average, 1841–90, by 2·05 inches.

### MONTHLY NOTES.

*July* 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.—Quarter Sessions held this week.

5. Dividends due. 8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

13. Glasgow Fair Saturday.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

## The Sun.

| Day. | After Clock | Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon | Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination. | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | s | H. M. S. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 3 23 | 0·49 | 6 36 57 | 10·35 | 23 10 42 | 9·1 | 6 33 33 | 17 23 35 |
| 2 | 3 35 | 0·48 | 6 41 5 | 10·34 | 23 6 50 | 10·2 | 6 37 30 | 17 19 39 |
| 3 | 3 46 | 0·47 | 6 45 13 | 10·33 | 23 2 35 | 11·2 | 6 41 27 | 17 15 43 |
| 4 | 3 58 | 0·46 | 6 49 21 | 10·32 | 22 57 55 | 12·2 | 6 45 23 | 17 11 47 |
| 5 | 4 9 | 0·45 | 6 53 28 | 10·31 | 22 52 51 | 13·2 | 6 49 20 | 17 7 51 |
| 6 | 4 19 | 0·44 | 6 57 35 | 10·29 | 22 47 23 | 14·2 | 6 53 16 | 17 3 56 |
| 7 | 4 29 | 0·42 | 7 1 42 | 10·28 | 22 41 32 | 15·1 | 6 57 13 | 17 0 0 |
| 8 | 4 39 | 0·41 | 7 5 49 | 10·27 | 22 35 17 | 16·1 | 7 1 9 | 16 56 4 |
| 9 | 4 49 | 0·39 | 7 9 55 | 10·25 | 22 28 38 | 17·1 | 7 5 6 | 16 52 8 |
| 10 | 4 58 | 0·38 | 7 14 1 | 10·23 | 22 21 36 | 18·1 | 7 9 2 | 16 48 12 |
| 11 | 5 7 | 0·36 | 7 18 6 | 10·22 | 22 14 11 | 19·0 | 7 12 59 | 16 44 16 |
| 12 | 5 15 | 0·34 | 7 22 11 | 10·20 | 22 6 23 | 20·0 | 7 16 56 | 16 40 20 |
| 13 | 5 23 | 0·32 | 7 26 15 | 10·18 | 21 58 12 | 20·9 | 7 20 52 | 16 36 24 |
| 14 | 5 31 | 0·30 | 7 30 19 | 10·16 | 21 49 39 | 21·9 | 7 24 49 | 16 32 28 |
| 15 | 5 38 | 0·28 | 7 34 23 | 10·14 | 21 40 43 | 22·8 | 7 28 45 | 16 28 32 |
| 16 | 5 44 | 0·26 | 7 38 26 | 10·12 | 21 31 25 | 23·7 | 7 32 42 | 16 24 36 |
| 17 | 5 50 | 0·24 | 7 42 28 | 10·09 | 21 21 45 | 24·6 | 7 36 38 | 16 20 41 |
| 18 | 5 55 | 0·21 | 7 46 30 | 10·07 | 21 11 43 | 25·5 | 7 40 35 | 16 16 45 |
| 19 | 6 0 | 0·19 | 7 50 32 | 10·05 | 21 1 20 | 26·4 | 7 44 31 | 16 12 49 |
| 20 | 6 5 | 0·17 | 7 54 33 | 10·02 | 20 50 35 | 27·3 | 7 48 28 | 16 8 53 |
| 21 | 6 8 | 0·14 | 7 58 33 | 10·00 | 20 39 29 | 28·2 | 7 52 25 | 16 4 57 |
| 22 | 6 11 | 0·12 | 8 2 33 | 9·98 | 20 28 3 | 29·0 | 7 56 21 | 16 1 1 |
| 23 | 6 14 | 0·10 | 8 6 32 | 9·95 | 20 16 15 | 29·9 | 8 0 18 | 15 57 5 |
| 24 | 6 16 | 0·07 | 8 10 30 | 9·93 | 20 4 8 | 30·7 | 8 4 14 | 15 53 9 |
| 25 | 6 17 | 0·05 | 8 14 28 | 9·90 | 19 51 40 | 31·6 | 8 8 11 | 15 49 13 |
| 26 | 6 18 | 0·02 | 8 18 26 | 9·88 | 19 38 53 | 32·4 | 8 12 7 | 15 45 17 |
| 27 | 6 19 | 0·00 | 8 22 22 | 9·86 | 19 25 46 | 33·2 | 8 16 4 | 15 41 21 |
| 28 | 6 18 | 0·03 | 8 26 19 | 9·83 | 19 12 20 | 34·0 | 8 20 1 | 15 37 26 |
| 29 | 6 17 | 0·05 | 8 30 14 | 9·81 | 18 58 34 | 34·8 | 8 23 57 | 15 33 30 |
| 30 | 6 16 | 0·08 | 8 34 9 | 9·78 | 18 44 30 | 35·6 | 8 27 54 | 15 29 34 |
| 31 | 6 14 | 0·10 | 8 38 4 | 9·76 | 18 30 8 | 36·3 | 8 31 50 | 15 25 38 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.18)
2. (9.18)
3. (9.18)
4. (9.18)
5. (9.17)
6. (9.17)
7. ☽ (9.16)
8. (9.16)
9. (9.15)
10. (9.14)
11. (9.14)
12. (9.13)
13. (9.12)
14. ☾ (9.12)
15. (9.11)
16. (9.10)
17. (9.8)
18. (9.7)
19. (9.6)
20. (9.5)
21. ☽ (9.4)
22. (9.3)
23. (9.1)
24. (9.0)
25. (8.58)
26. (8.57)
27. (8.55)
28. ☾ (8.54)
29. (8.53)
30. (8.51)
31. (8.50)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1906.

| | TEMPERATURE. Maximum | Minimum. | Avge 50 Yrs. | BAROM. Mean. | RAIN-FALL | SUN-SHINE | WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction | Pressure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inches. | hours. | | lbs. |
| 1 | 66·1 | 45·1 | 61·3 | 29·919 | ... | 7·0 | Var. | 0·6 |
| 2 | 69·2 | 45·2 | ·4 | 29·935 | ... | 11·1 | ESE | 1·1 |
| 3 | 70·9 | 50·1 | ·7 | 29·962 | ... | 9·3 | ENE | 1·7 |
| 4 | 76·8 | 48·5 | ·9 | 29·926 | ... | 12·7 | NE | 1·3 |
| 5 | 76·6 | 49·9 | 62·1 | 29·802 | ... | 14·3 | NE | 1·1 |
| 6 | 79·1 | 53·1 | ·2 | 29·778 | ... | 8·5 | SW | 2·0 |
| 7 | 79·0 | 54·3 | ·1 | 29·896 | ... | 12·5 | WSW | 1·4 |
| 8 | 76·6 | 55·2 | ·0 | 30·006 | ... | 6·1 | WSW | 1·2 |
| 9 | 74·1 | 54·1 | ·0 | 30·082 | ... | 5·3 | NE | 0·5 |
| 10 | 71·0 | 54·5 | ·1 | 30·000 | ... | 3·8 | N | 2·5 |
| 11 | 69·0 | 52·0 | ·3 | 30·012 | ... | 5·6 | N | 2·7 |
| 12 | 67·5 | 49·7 | ·6 | 30·022 | ... | 8·2 | N | 3·0 |
| 13 | 73·9 | 47·5 | ·9 | 29·008 | ... | 8·0 | WSW | 3·0 |
| 14 | 77·4 | 56·2 | 63·1 | 29·881 | ·01 | 10·9 | WSW | 1·8 |
| 15 | 70·2 | 54·2 | ·2 | 29·812 | ·02 | 3·2 | WSW | 4·5 |
| 16 | 75·2 | 50·3 | ·2 | 29·852 | ... | 9·9 | WSW | 7·0 |
| 17 | 80·7 | 56·8 | ·1 | 29·910 | ... | 12·0 | WSW | 2·5 |
| 18 | 86·2 | 56·2 | ·0 | 29·743 | ... | 10·7 | SW | 1·4 |
| 19 | 66·9 | 53·3 | ·0 | 29·728 | ·17 | 1·8 | WSW | 2·6 |
| 20 | 69·8 | 51·2 | ·0 | 29·722 | ... | 5·9 | W | 3·1 |
| 21 | 70·2 | 46·8 | ·0 | 29·831 | ... | ·3 | SW | 0·8 |
| 22 | 81·0 | 62·4 | 62·9 | 29·838 | ·02 | 7·5 | WSW | 2·6 |
| 23 | 84·7 | 60·2 | ·8 | 29·798 | ... | 9·6 | SW | 2·0 |
| 24 | 73·8 | 58·3 | ·6 | 29·859 | ... | 10·2 | N | 1·4 |
| 25 | 74·0 | 50·4 | ·4 | 29·990 | ... | 12·3 | E | 1·5 |
| 26 | 73·5 | 52·3 | ·3 | 29·768 | ... | 13·8 | E | 2·3 |
| 27 | 79·0 | 56·4 | ·3 | 29·711 | ·13 | 4·0 | NNE | 1·7 |
| 28 | 78·6 | 55·5 | ·3 | 29·777 | ... | 12·1 | WSW | 1·6 |
| 29 | 83·0 | 56·3 | ·3 | 29·795 | ·04 | 4·8 | Var. | 1·6 |
| 30 | 78·3 | 59·5 | ·3 | 29·767 | ·03 | 13·2 | E | 2·7 |
| 31 | 84·2 | 58·1 | ·3 | 29·773 | ... | 8·0 | W | 2·5 |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Morning. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | ... | 10 38 | 5 | 1 23 48 | 25 6 18 39 | 57 | 52 15 | 48 20 | 12 |
| 2 | 0 0 | 11 51 | 5 49 | 0 37 56 | 1 27 48 | 56 | 59 15 | 33 21 | 12 |
| 3 | 0 20 | aft. | 6 35 | 1 25 48 | 3 19 57 | 56 | 11 15 | 20 22 | 12 |
| 4 | 0 40 | 2 11 | 7 19 | 2 12 53 | 7 51 22 | 55 | 30 15 | 9 23 | 12 |
| 5 | 1 1 | 3 20 | 8 4 | 2 59 58 | 11 57 54 | 54 | 57 15 | 0 24 | 12 |
| 6 | 1 24 | 4 26 | 8 49 | 3 47 37 | 15 31 9 | 54 | 32 14 | 53 25 | 12 |
| 7 | 1 50 | 5 28 | 9 34 | 4 36 12 | 18 23 18 | 54 | 14 14 | 48 26 | 12 |
| 8 | 2 22 | 6 30 | 10 22 | 5 25 50 | 20 27 15 | 54 | 2 14 | 45 27 | 12 |
| 9 | 2 59 | 7 24 | 11 10 | 6 16 20 | 21 37 15 | 53 | 57 13 | 44 28 | 12 |
| 10 | 3 43 | 8 12 | 11 58 | 7 7 17 | 21 49 36 | 53 | 57 13 | 44 29 | 12 |
| 11 | 4 36 | 8 53 | aft. | 7 58 8 | 21 3 30 | 54 | 3 14 | 45 0 | 21 |
| 12 | 5 34 | 9 27 | 1 35 | 8 48 22 | 19 21 3 | 54 | 14 14 | 48 1 | 21 |
| 13 | 6 35 | 9 55 | 2 21 | 9 37 41 | 16 47 7 | 54 | 31 14 | 53 2 | 21 |
| 14 | 7 41 | 10 19 | 3 7 | 10 25 59 | 13 28 23 | 54 | 53 14 | 59 3 | 21 |
| 15 | 8 50 | 10 40 | 3 52 | 11 13 30 | 9 32 47 | 55 | 22 15 | 7 4 | 21 |
| 16 | 9 57 | 11 2 | 4 36 | 12 0 42 | 5 8 56 | 55 | 58 15 | 16 5 | 21 |
| 17 | 11 8 | 11 22 | 5 22 | 12 48 16 | 0 26 11 | 56 | 40 15 | 28 6 | 21 |
| 18 | aft. | 11 42 | 6 8 | 13 37 0 | 4 24 58 | 57 | 27 15 | 41 7 | 21 |
| 19 | 1 37 | mrn. | 6 57 | 14 27 48 | 9 11 52 | 58 | 18 15 | 55 8 | 21 |
| 20 | 2 55 | 0 6 | 7 50 | 15 21 34 | 13 38 56 | 59 | 10 16 | 9 9 | 21 |
| 21 | 4 15 | 0 35 | 8 47 | 16 18 55 | 17 27 7 | 59 | 59 16 | 22 10 | 21 |
| 22 | 5 33 | 1 11 | 9 48 | 17 19 58 | 20 15 3 | 60 | 39 16 | 33 11 | 21 |
| 23 | 6 44 | 1 59 | 10 51 | 18 23 58 | 21 42 35 | 61 | 6 16 | 41 12 | 21 |
| 24 | 7 44 | 2 58 | 11 55 | 19 29 19 | 21 36 34 | 61 | 15 16 | 43 13 | 21 |
| 25 | 8 31 | 4 10 | mrn. | 20 33 54 | 19 56 3 | 61 | 5 16 | 40 14 | 21 |
| 26 | 9 9 | 5 32 | 0 58 | 21 35 56 | 16 53 7 | 60 | 37 16 | 33 15 | 21 |
| 27 | 9 37 | 6 52 | 1 56 | 22 34 28 | 12 48 37 | 59 | 51 16 | 21 16 | 21 |
| 28 | 10 3 | 8 15 | 2 50 | 23 29 25 | 8 6 4 | 59 | 2 16 | 7 17 | 21 |
| 29 | 10 24 | 9 33 | 3 41 | 0 21 19 | 3 6 57 | 58 | 5 15 | 51 18 | 21 |
| 30 | 10 44 | 10 48 | 4 29 | 1 10 53 | 1 51 13 | 57 | 8 15 | 36 19 | 21 |
| 31 | 11 5 | aft. | 5 15 | 1 59 18 | 6 34 57 | 56 | 16 15 | 22 20 | 21 |

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible in this month.

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 5 | 8 31 32 | 5 29 29 | 19 2 2 | 7 27 30 | 23 54 6 |
| 10 | 8 35 42 | 5 55 52 | 18 55 31 | 7 32 16 | 23 54 12 |
| 15 | 8 32 4 | 6 22 24 | 18 49 6 | 7 37 2 | 23 54 8 |
| 20 | 8 21 33 | 6 48 59 | 18 43 16 | 7 41 47 | 23 53 56 |
| 25 | 8 7 28 | 7 15 28 | 18 38 22 | 7 46 31 | 23 53 34 |
| 30 | 7 55 24 | 7 41 47 | 18 34 42 | 7 51 13 | 23 53 3 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 5 | 17 28 14N | 22 43 20N | 27 53 55S | 22 9 45N | 3 2 11S |
| 10 | 15 56 25 | 23 6 54 | 28 16 9 | 22 0 0 | 3 3 2 |
| 15 | 14 56 59 | 23 13 49 | 28 33 31 | 21 49 44 | 3 4 53 |
| 20 | 14 40 37 | 23 3 47 | 28 45 32 | 21 38 58 | 3 7 42 |
| 25 | 15 9 1 | 22 36 50 | 28 52 11 | 21 27 44 | 3 11 28 |
| 30 | 16 10 49N | 21 53 17N | 28 53 53S | 21 16 5N | 3 16 9S |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 7 | 12 4 | 5 5 | 21 4 | 1 4 | 0 9 |
| 15 | 8 7 | 14 6 | 5 4 | 21 6 | 1 4 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8 7 | 14 9 | 5 3 | 21 0 | 1 4 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 15 45 | 4 7 | 5 3 | 11 4 | 14 6 | 8 3 |
| 15 | 15 46 | 5 5 | 5 2 | 11 5 | 14 6 | 8 4 |
| 25 | 15 46 | 5 7 | 5 1 | 11 2 | 14 6 | 8 6 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 114° 12′ ♋.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*July* 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 21st.

*July* 7. Occultation of 63 Tauri; magnitude 5·6. At the disappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich; the reappearance takes place at 2*h.* 48*m.*, *morn.*, 293° from the vertex.

*July* 10. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 71.

*July* 14. Occultation of *l* Leonis; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 0*m.* *aft.*, 88° from the vertex; at reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

*July* 20. Occultation of *θ* Librae; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 58*m.* *aft.*, 52° from the vertex; star below the horizon at Greenwich at reappearance.

*July* 23. Occultations of $\nu^1$ and $\nu^2$ Sagittarii; magnitude 5·0 and 5·2 respectively. The disappearances take place at 7*h.* 52*m.* *aft.* and 8*h.* 21*m.* *aft.*, 134° and 111° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 9*h.* 3*m.* *aft.* and 9*h.* 30*m.* *aft.*, 278° and 291° from the vertex, respectively.

*July* 25. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 71.

*July* 28. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 10*m.* *aft.*, 114° from the vertex; the reappearance on the 29th at 0*h.* 14*m.* *morn.*, 265° from the vertex.

*July* 29. Occultation of 33 Piscium; magnitude 4·6. The disappearance takes place at 1*h.* 4*m.* *morn.*, 119° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h.* 6*m.* *morn.*, 229° from the vertex.

*July* 29. Occultation of 20 Ceti; magnitude 4·9. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 23*m.* *aft.*, 164° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 55*m.* *aft.*, 223° from the vertex.

*July* 31. Occultation of $\xi^2$ Ceti; magnitude 4·3. At disappearance the star will be below the meridian at Greenwich; the reappearance takes place at 11*h.* 18*m.* *aft.*, 332° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 28*m.*

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Week. | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| M | 5 53 | 6 19 | 3 15 | 3 40 | 11 17 | 11 40 | 10 20 | 10 46 | 4 11 | 4 36 | 6 42 | 7 10 | 3 4 | 3 31 |
| Tu | 6 46 | 7 13 | 4 6 | 4 34 | ... | 0 4 | 11 12 | 11 37 | 5 2 | 5 28 | 7 39 | 8 10 | 3 59 | 4 29 |
| W | 7 41 | 8 10 | 5 5 | 5 38 | 0 31 | 1 1 | ... | 0 3 | 5 55 | 6 24 | 8 42 | 9 15 | 5 0 | 5 30 |
| Th | 8 39 | 9 11 | 6 12 | 6 47 | 1 33 | 2 8 | 0 31 | 1 5 | 6 54 | 7 26 | 9 48 | 10 19 | 6 0 | 6 29 |
| F | 9 45 | 10 18 | 7 20 | 7 51 | 2 43 | 3 16 | 1 44 | 2 23 | 7 58 | 8 29 | 10 48 | 11 17 | 6 58 | 7 27 |
| S | 10 49 | 11 20 | 8 20 | 8 47 | 3 49 | 4 21 | 2 59 | 3 32 | 8 59 | 9 28 | 11 45 | ... | 7 56 | 8 24 |
| S | 11 50 | ... | 9 13 | 9 36 | 4 49 | 5 15 | 4 1 | 4 25 | 9 56 | 10 22 | 0 12 | 0 36 | 8 51 | 9 16 |
| M | 0 16 | 0 40 | 9 57 | 10 18 | 5 40 | 6 3 | 4 47 | 5 7 | 10 45 | 11 7 | 0 58 | 1 19 | 9 40 | 10 2 |
| Tu | 1 2 | 1 24 | 10 38 | 10 58 | 6 26 | 6 48 | 5 27 | 5 47 | 11 29 | 11 51 | 1 40 | 2 1 | 10 22 | 10 41 |
| W | 1 45 | 2 6 | 11 17 | 11 36 | 7 9 | 7 28 | 6 7 | 6 26 | ... | 0 12 | 2 21 | 2 39 | 10 59 | 11 16 |
| Th | 2 24 | 2 41 | 11 54 | ... | 7 46 | 8 3 | 6 44 | 7 2 | 0 31 | 0 49 | 2 56 | 3 12 | 11 32 | 11 49 |
| F | 2 58 | 3 14 | 0 11 | 0 29 | 8 20 | 8 37 | 7 20 | 7 37 | 1 7 | 1 25 | 3 28 | 3 45 | ... | 0 7 |
| S | 3 31 | 3 49 | 0 47 | 1 5 | 8 54 | 9 11 | 7 54 | 8 10 | 1 43 | 2 1 | 4 3 | 4 21 | 0 26 | 0 44 |
| S | 4 7 | 4 24 | 1 23 | 1 41 | 9 28 | 9 46 | 8 26 | 8 43 | 2 19 | 2 37 | 4 39 | 4 58 | 1 3 | 1 22 |
| M | 4 43 | 5 1 | 1 59 | 2 18 | 10 4 | 10 22 | 9 1 | 9 19 | 2 55 | 3 14 | 5 17 | 5 37 | 1 41 | 2 1 |
| Tu | 5 19 | 5 39 | 2 37 | 2 56 | 10 40 | 10 58 | 9 39 | 9 59 | 3 32 | 3 51 | 5 58 | 6 20 | 2 22 | 2 43 |
| W | 5 59 | 6 20 | 3 15 | 3 36 | 11 16 | 11 35 | 10 20 | 10 42 | 4 11 | 4 32 | 6 43 | 7 7 | 3 4 | 3 27 |
| Th | 6 42 | 7 6 | 4 0 | 4 27 | 11 57 | ... | 11 5 | 11 29 | 4 55 | 5 20 | 7 33 | 8 1 | 3 52 | 4 20 |
| F | 7 33 | 8 1 | 4 56 | 5 28 | 0 23 | 0 52 | 11 55 | ... | 5 46 | 6 16 | 8 32 | 9 5 | 4 51 | 5 23 |
| S | 8 31 | 9 4 | 6 3 | 6 40 | 1 24 | 1 59 | 0 23 | 0 55 | 6 48 | 7 21 | 9 40 | 10 13 | 5 54 | 6 24 |
| S | 9 39 | 10 14 | 7 16 | 7 50 | 2 35 | 3 11 | 1 36 | 2 19 | 7 54 | 8 28 | 10 45 | 11 16 | 6 54 | 7 25 |
| M | 10 48 | 11 24 | 8 23 | 8 55 | 3 48 | 4 25 | 2 59 | 3 36 | 9 3 | 9 37 | 11 48 | ... | 7 58 | 8 32 |
| Tu | 11 58 | ... | 9 25 | 9 53 | 4 58 | 5 29 | 4 8 | 4 36 | 10 10 | 10 40 | 0 18 | 0 46 | 9 5 | 9 36 |
| W | 0 29 | 0 57 | 10 20 | 10 47 | 5 59 | 6 28 | 5 2 | 5 28 | 11 10 | 11 39 | 1 14 | 1 41 | 10 4 | 10 30 |
| Th | 1 26 | 1 53 | 11 14 | 11 41 | 6 56 | 7 24 | 5 55 | 6 22 | ... | 0 8 | 2 8 | 2 35 | 10 55 | 11 21 |
| F | 2 20 | 2 47 | ... | 0 7 | 7 51 | 8 16 | 6 50 | 7 17 | 0 36 | 1 3 | 3 1 | 3 26 | 11 46 | ... |
| S | 3 11 | 3 35 | 0 33 | 0 58 | 8 41 | 9 5 | 7 41 | 8 4 | 1 29 | 1 55 | 3 50 | 4 15 | 0 11 | 0 37 |
| S | 4 0 | 4 25 | 1 23 | 1 46 | 9 28 | 9 51 | 8 26 | 8 48 | 2 19 | 2 42 | 4 39 | 5 3 | 1 2 | 1 27 |
| M | 4 48 | 5 10 | 2 8 | 2 29 | 10 13 | 10 34 | 9 10 | 9 32 | 3 4 | 3 26 | 5 27 | 5 50 | 1 51 | 2 14 |
| Tu | 5 31 | 5 53 | 2 51 | 3 12 | 10 54 | 11 13 | 9 54 | 10 16 | 3 47 | 4 8 | 6 14 | 6 38 | 2 37 | 3 0 |
| W | 6 16 | 6 38 | 3 33 | 3 55 | 11 33 | 11 54 | 10 38 | 11 1 | 4 29 | 4 51 | 7 2 | 7 27 | 3 23 | 3 47 |

## ING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | S'ths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | S'ths | Sets | Rises | S'ths | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 5 | 3M | 1 48A | 9 33A | 2 27M | 10 36M | 6 45A | 9 5A | 0 31M | 3 52M | 4 38M | 0 47A | 8 56A | 11 25A | 5 18M | 11 7M |
| 6 | 0M | 1 30A | 9 0A | 2 31M | 10 45M | 6 59A | 8 33A | 11 49A | 3 10M | 4 19M | 0 26A | 8 33A | 10 57A | 4 50M | 10 39M |
| 7 | 3M | 0 58A | 8 20A | 2 40M | 10 55M | 7 10A | 8 0A | 11 13A | 2 31M | 3 59M | 0 5A | 8 11A | 10 30A | 4 23M | 10 12M |
| 8 | 5M | 0 13A | 7 35A | 2 52M | 11 5M | 7 18A | 7 27A | 10 38A | 1 54M | 3 40M | 11 44M | 7 48A | 10 3A | 3 55M | 9 43M |
| 9 | 8M | 11 28M | 6 58A | 3 8M | 11 14M | 7 20A | 6 55A | 10 5A | 1 19M | 3 21M | 11 23M | 7 25A | 9 36A | 3 27M | 9 14M |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star till the middle of the month, setting W.N.W. ; morning star at end of month, rising E.N.E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 12th, at *5h. 43m. morn.* ♀ 4 22′S.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. In conjunction with Neptune on the 21st, at *7h. 36m. aft.* ♀ 0° 58′ N.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star in first week of the month, setting N.W. by W. In conjunction with the Sun on the 16th, at *7h. morn.*

♄ Saturn in Pisces. In conjunction with the Moon on the 28th, at *10h. 52m. aft.* ♄ 2° 37′ N.

## ARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND LINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 25 | 37·7 | 88 | 48 | 20 |
| 1 | 25 | 47·4 | 88 | 48 | 20 |
| 1 | 25 | 56·3 | 88 | 48 | 21 |
| 1 | 26 | 5·4 | 88 | 48 | 22 |

n the middle of July the constellations gnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will on the meridian about midnight.

he Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between nd γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebu- ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present own, comparatively few examples of this class. requires a rather good telescope to see it well : is in R.A. *18h. 50m.* and Decl. 32° 54′ N. It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni. It is in R.A. *19h. 13m.*, Decl. 30° 1′ N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 10th.

Uranus may be well observed in the early part of the month. See p. 75.

| DAY OF M. | Light and Dark | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 24*d.* 8*h.* M. | THE SUN Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year | to end of Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Th | *Lammas Day.* Battle of the Nile, 1798. | 4 23 | 7 49 | 213 | 152 |
| 2 | | F | Blenheim, 1704. Montgolfier died, 1799. | 4 25 | 7 47 | 214 | 151 |
| 3 | | S | Jeremy Taylor d. 1667. Eugène Sue d. '57. | 4 26 | 7 46 | 215 | 150 |
| 4 | | S | 10th Sun. aft. Trin. Calais surrendered, 1347 | 4 28 | 7 44 | 216 | 149 |
| 5 | | M | Lammas Holiday. Royal Academy closes. | 4 30 | 7 42 | 217 | 148 |
| 6 | | Tu | *Transfiguration.* Noy ('Ship Money') d. 1634 | 4 32 | 7 40 | 218 | 147 |
| 7 | | W | *Name of Jesus.* Old S. James's Day. Grotto Day. | 4 34 | 7 38 | 219 | 146 |
| 8 | | Th | George Canning died, 1827; b. 11 April 1770. | 4 35 | 7 37 | 220 | 145 |
| 9 | | F | Coronation of King Edward VII. (1902). | 4 36 | 7 35 | 221 | 144 |
| 10 | | S | *St. Lawrence.* Viscount Goschen born, 1831. | 4 37 | 7 33 | 222 | 143 |
| 11 | | S | Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Half Qr. Day. | 4 39 | 7 31 | 223 | 142 |
| 12 | | M | TRIN. LAW S. END. Grouse Shooting begins. | 4 40 | 7 30 | 224 | 141 |
| 13 | | Tu | *Iris* discovered, 1847. | 4 42 | 7 28 | 225 | 140 |
| 14 | | W | Old Lammas Day. Relief of Pekin, 1900. | 4 44 | 7 26 | 226 | 139 |
| 15 | | Th | New Reform Act passed, '67. Nap. I. b. 1769. | 4 46 | 7 24 | 227 | 138 |
| 16 | | F | Ben Jonson died, 1637. | 4 47 | 7 22 | 228 | 137 |
| 17 | | S | Thomas de Quincey b. 1785; d. 8 Dec. 1859. | 4 49 | 7 19 | 229 | 136 |
| 18 | | S | 12th Sunday after Trinity. Gravelotte, 1870. | 4 51 | 7 17 | 230 | 135 |
| 19 | | M | Honoré de Balzac d. 1850; b. 28 May 1799. | 4 52 | 7 15 | 231 | 134 |
| 20 | | Tu | D. of Buckm. b. 1592; assass. 23 Aug. 1628. | 4 53 | 7 13 | 232 | 133 |
| 21 | | W | Vimiera, 1808. Lady M. W. Montagu d. 1762. | 4 55 | 7 11 | 233 | 132 |
| 22 | | Th | Lord Salisbury died, 1903; born, 3 Feb. 1830. | 4 56 | 7 9 | 234 | 131 |
| 23 | | F | New Royal Exchange founded, 1667. | 4 58 | 7 8 | 235 | 130 |
| 24 | | S | St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Massacre, 1572. | 5 0 | 7 5 | 236 | 129 |
| 25 | | S | 13th Sunday after Trinity. Faraday d. 1867. | 5 1 | 7 3 | 237 | 128 |
| 26 | | M | Crecy, 1346. Lopé de Vega died, 1635. | 5 3 | 7 1 | 238 | 127 |
| 27 | | Tu | First hydrogen balloon ascent, 1783. | 5 5 | 6 59 | 239 | 126 |
| 28 | | W | *St. Augustin, Bishop.* Kassassin, 1882. | 5 6 | 6 57 | 240 | 125 |
| 29 | | Th | *Beheading of St. John the Baptist.* | 5 8 | 6 55 | 241 | 124 |
| 30 | | F | Plevna, 1877. Adm. Sir John Ross d. 1856. | 5 9 | 6 53 | 242 | 123 |
| 31 | | S | Kandahar, 1880. Qn. of Netherlands b. 1880. | 5 11 | 6 51 | 243 | 122 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☾ Last Quarter | 1*d.* | 2*h.* | 26*m.* | Morning. |
| ● New Moon | 9 | 6 | 36 | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 16 | 9 | 6 | Afternoon. |
| ○ Full Moon | 23 | 0 | 15 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 30 | 5 | 28 | Afternoon. |

Apogee 6*d.* 5*h.* M. 252,300.
Perigee 21*d.* 7*h.* A. 224,500.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1906, on 8 days; total fall, 1·39 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·96 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*August* 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.

## The Sun.

| After Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var of R. A. | Apparent Declination (Nth. at Noon | Hrly Var. of Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 6 11 | 0·22 | 8 41 58 | 9·73 | 18 15 27 | 37·1 | 8 35 47 | 15 21 42 |
| 6 8 | 0·15 | 8 45 51 | 9·71 | 18 0 28 | 37·8 | 8 39 43 | 15 17 46 |
| 6 4 | 0·27 | 8 49 44 | 9·68 | 17 45 11 | 26·6 | 8 43 40 | 15 13 50 |
| 5 59 | 0·20 | 8 53 36 | 9·66 | 17 29 37 | 39·3 | 8 47 36 | 15 9 54 |
| 5 54 | 0·22 | 8 57 27 | 9·63 | 17 13 46 | 40·0 | 8 51 33 | 15 5 58 |
| 5 49 | 0·25 | 9 1 18 | 9·61 | 16 57 38 | 40·7 | 8 55 29 | 15 2 2 |
| 5 43 | 0·27 | 9 5 9 | 9·59 | 16 41 13 | 41·4 | 8 59 26 | 14 58 6 |
| 5 36 | 0·30 | 9 8 58 | 9·56 | 16 24 33 | 42·0 | 9 3 23 | 14 54 11 |
| 5 28 | 0·32 | 9 12 48 | 9·54 | 16 7 36 | 42·7 | 9 7 19 | 14 50 15 |
| 5 20 | 0·34 | 9 16 36 | 9·51 | 15 50 24 | 43·3 | 9 11 16 | 14 46 19 |
| 5 12 | 0·37 | 9 20 24 | 9·49 | 15 32 57 | 44·0 | 9 15 12 | 14 42 23 |
| 5 3 | 0·39 | 9 24 12 | 9·46 | 15 15 14 | 44·6 | 9 19 9 | 14 38 27 |
| 4 53 | 0·42 | 9 27 59 | 9·44 | 14 57 17 | 45·2 | 9 23 5 | 14 34 31 |
| 4 43 | 0·44 | 9 31 45 | 9·42 | 14 39 6 | 45·8 | 9 27 2 | 14 30 35 |
| 4 32 | 0·46 | 9 35 31 | 9·39 | 14 20 41 | 46·3 | 9 30 58 | 14 26 39 |
| 4 21 | 0·49 | 9 39 16 | 9·37 | 14 2 2 | 46·9 | 9 34 55 | 14 22 43 |
| 4 9 | 0·51 | 9 43 0 | 9·35 | 13 43 9 | 47·4 | 9 38 52 | 14 18 47 |
| 3 56 | 0·53 | 9 46 44 | 9·32 | 13 24 4 | 48·0 | 9 42 48 | 14 14 51 |
| 3 43 | 0·55 | 9 50 28 | 9·30 | 13 4 46 | 48·5 | 9 46 45 | 14 10 56 |
| 3 30 | 0·57 | 9 54 11 | 9·28 | 12 45 16 | 49·0 | 9 50 41 | 14 7 0 |
| 3 16 | 0·59 | 9 57 53 | 9·26 | 12 25 33 | 49·5 | 9 54 38 | 14 3 4 |
| 3 1 | 0·61 | 10 1 35 | 9·24 | 12 5 39 | 50·0 | 9 58 34 | 13 59 8 |
| 2 46 | 0·63 | 10 5 17 | 9·22 | 11 45 34 | 50·5 | 10 2 31 | 13 55 12 |
| 2 31 | 0·65 | 10 8 58 | 9·20 | 11 25 17 | 50·9 | 10 6 27 | 13 51 16 |
| 2 15 | 0·67 | 10 12 39 | 9·19 | 11 4 49 | 51·4 | 10 10 24 | 13 47 20 |
| 1 59 | 0·69 | 10 16 19 | 9·17 | 10 44 11 | 51·8 | 10 14 21 | 13 43 24 |
| 1 42 | 0·70 | 10 19 59 | 9·15 | 10 23 23 | 52·2 | 10 18 17 | 13 39 28 |
| 1 25 | 0·72 | 10 23 39 | 9·14 | 10 2 24 | 52·6 | 10 22 14 | 13 35 32 |
| 1 8 | 0·73 | 10 27 18 | 9·12 | 9 41 16 | 53·0 | 10 26 10 | 13 31 36 |
| 0 50 | 0·75 | 10 30 57 | 9·11 | 9 19 59 | 53·4 | 10 30 7 | 13 27 41 |
| 0 32 | 0·76 | 10 34 35 | 9·10 | 8 58 32 | 53·8 | 10 34 3 | 13 23 45 |

## Meteorological Observations, August, 1906.

| Temperature | | | Barom. | Rain- | Sun- | Wind. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum | Minimum | Avge. 40 Yrs | Mean. | fall | shine. | (Pressure lbs to foot.) | |
| ° | ° | | inches. | inch. | hours. | Direction. | Pressure |
| 79·5 | 50·4 | 62·1 | 29·921 | ... | 12·4 | SW | lbs. 2·0 |
| 85·0 | 56·1 | ·1 | 29·673 | ·79 | 11·6 | SSW | 1·4·5 |
| 79·5 | 57·4 | ·1 | 29·665 | ... | 13·0 | SW | 5·7 |
| 74·6 | 54·5 | ·2 | 29·904 | ... | 13·5 | WSW | 5·7 |
| 78·6 | 54·3 | ·3 | 30·064 | ... | 7·5 | WSW | 2·0 |
| 79·5 | 57·5 | ·4 | 30·034 | ... | 11·1 | NNE | 0·4 |
| 84·5 | 55·1 | ·5 | 29·923 | ... | 9·2 | WSW | 1·2 |
| 86·7 | 56·9 | ·5 | 29·767 | ... | 12·5 | SW | 1·3 |
| 75·0 | 57·5 | ·5 | 29·711 | ... | 8·2 | W | 2·0 |
| 75·9 | 57·1 | ·5 | 29·619 | ·01 | 3·7 | WSW | 2·7 |
| 71·4 | 54·5 | ·5 | 29·640 | ... | 1·9 | W | 1·5 |
| 72·0 | 54·7 | ·5 | 29·687 | ... | ... | SW | 1·4 |
| 81·1 | 58·9 | ·4 | 29·480 | ·19 | 3·1 | SSW | 3·1 |
| 72·5 | 57·0 | ·3 | 29·513 | ... | 6·0 | SSW | 2·0 |
| 71·0 | 54·8 | ·1 | 29·613 | ·05 | 9·1 | SW | 3·9 |
| 68·8 | 52·2 | ·0 | 29·694 | ·01 | 11·5 | WSW | 4·0 |
| 68·9 | 51·6 | 61·8 | 29·676 | ·08 | 3·9 | W | 2·7 |
| 65·1 | 51·2 | ·6 | 29·846 | ... | 2·1 | NW | 2·4 |
| 68·0 | 51·5 | ·4 | 30·031 | ... | 8·5 | NW | 1·3 |
| 75·4 | 49·7 | ·3 | 29·953 | ... | 2·9 | WSW | 3·0 |
| 83·5 | 60·4 | ·1 | 29·966 | ... | 6·7 | WSW | 2·8 |
| 88·4 | 55·4* | ·0 | 29·811 | ... | 13·5 | SW | 0·7 |
| 80·4 | 55·5 | 60·9 | 29·797 | ... | 10·2 | SW | 2·2 |
| 77·0 | 60·4 | ·8 | 29·795 | ·03 | 4·9 | SW | 2·4 |
| 70·0 | 54·8 | ·8 | 29·689 | ·23 | 3·2 | WSW | 10·5 |
| 76·0 | 53·1 | ·8 | 29·982 | ... | 2·6 | WSW | 3·1 |
| 77·4 | 54·8 | ·7 | 30·087 | ... | 10·8 | N | 1·9 |
| 71·9 | 48·9 | ·6 | 30·240 | ... | 11·1 | E | 0·7 |
| 74·0 | 44·1 | ·3 | 30·100 | ... | 11·9 | ESE | 1·2 |
| 85·8 | 50·4 | ·1 | 29·955 | ... | 9·3 | SE | 0·2 |
| 94·3 | 56·1 | 59·9 | 29·933 | ... | 12·7 | SSE | 2·8 |

* The greatest range at this date since 1841.

## Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.49)
2. (8.47)
3. (8.46)
4. ☾. (8.44)
5. (8.42)
6. (8.40)
7. (8.38)
8. (8.37)
9. (8.35)
10. (8.33)
11. ☾. (8.31)
12. (8.30)
13. (8.28)
14. (8.26)
15. (8.24)
16. (8.21)
17. (8.19)
18. ☾. (8.17)
19. (8.15)
20. (8.13)
21. (8.11)
22. (8.9)
23. (8.8)
24. (8.5)
25. ☾. (8.3)
26. (8.1)
27. (7.59)
28. (7.57)
29. (7.55)
30. (7.53)
31. (7.51)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Afternoon. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 30m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 11 29 | 1 8 | 6 0 | 2 47 5 | 10 53 45 | 55 32 | 15 9 | 21 | |
| 2 | 11 54 | 2 16 | 6 46 | 3 35 1 | 14 39 | 6 54 | 56 15 | 0 22 | |
| 3 | morn. | 3 22 | 7 32 | 4 23 34 | 17 43 36 | 54 29 | 14 52 | 23 | |
| 4 | 0 23 | 4 22 | 8 18 | 5 12 59 | 20 0 43 | 54 12 | 14 47 | 24 | |
| 5 | 0 58 | 5 19 | 9 6 | 6 3 16 | 21 24 53 | 54 2 | 14 45 | 25 | |
| 6 | 1 41 | 6 10 | 9 55 | 6 54 7 | 21 52 5 | 54 1 | 14 45 | 26 | |
| 7 | 2 29 | 6 52 | 10 43 | 7 45 5 | 21 20 36 | 54 6 | 14 46 | 27 | |
| 8 | 3 26 | 7 28 | 11 31 | 8 35 41 | 19 51 29 | 54 17 | 14 49 | 28 | |
| 9 | 4 28 | 7 59 | aft. | 9 25 31 | 17 28 36 | 54 33 | 14 53 | 0 5 | |
| 10 | 5 33 | 8 24 | 1 5 | 10 14 23 | 14 18 19 | 54 52 | 14 59 | 1 5 | |
| 11 | 6 41 | 8 48 | 1 51 | 11 2 20 | 10 28 44 | 55 16 | 15 5 | 2 5 | Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible till the 15th. |
| 12 | 7 50 | 9 7 | 2 35 | 11 49 43 | 6 9 9 | 55 44 | 15 13 | 3 5 | |
| 13 | 8 59 | 9 27 | 3 20 | 12 37 3 | 1 29 43 | 56 15 | 15 21 | 4 5 | |
| 14 | 10 13 | 9 47 | 4 6 | 13 25 1 | 3 18 38 | 56 50 | 15 31 | 5 5 | |
| 15 | 11 24 | 10 10 | 4 53 | 14 14 26 | 8 3 44 | 57 28 | 15 41 | 6 5 | ♃ I 0 34 |
| 16 | aft. | 10 36 | 5 43 | 15 6 6 | 12 31 43 | 58 9 | 15 52 | 7 5 | ♃ 2 O 34 |
| 17 | 1 56 | 11 8 | 6 36 | 16 0 44 | 16 26 28 | 58 50 | 16 4 | 8 5 | O 1 2 34 |
| 18 | 3 14 | 11 49 | 7 34 | 16 58 41 | 19 29 55 | 59 30 | 16 14 | 9 5 | I O 3 24 |
| 19 | 4 26 | morn. | 8 34 | 17 59 46 | 21 23 46 | 60 4 | 16 24 | 10 5 | 3 2 O 1 4 |
| 20 | 5 29 | 0 41 | 9 36 | 19 2 58 | 21 53 6 | 60 29 | 16 30 | 11 5 | 3 1 2 O 4 |
| 21 | 6 21 | 1 45 | 10 38 | 20 6 41 | 20 51 5 | 60 41 | 16 34 | 12 5 | 3 O 1 2 4 |
| 22 | 7 2 | 3 1 | 11 38 | 21 9 10 | 18 22 0 | 60 37 | 16 33 | 13 5 | ♃ I O 3 4 |
| 23 | 7 36 | 4 23 | morn. | 22 9 9 | 14 40 37 | 60 17 | 16 27 | 14 5 | 2 4 O 1 3 |
| 24 | 8 2 | 5 45 | 0 35 | 23 6 3 | 10 8 9 | 59 43 | 16 18 | 15 5 | 4 O 2 3 ● |
| 25 | 8 27 | 7 6 | 1 28 | 0 0 2 | 5 7 21 | 58 58 | 16 6 | 16 5 | 4 I O 3 2 |
| 26 | 8 46 | 8 23 | 2 18 | 0 51 38 | 0 1 31 | 58 6 | 15 52 | 17 5 | 4 3 2 O 1 |
| 27 | 9 8 | 9 40 | 3 6 | 1 41 36 | 4 59 56 | 57 13 | 15 37 | 18 5 | 4 3 1 2 O |
| 28 | 9 31 | 10 53 | 3 53 | 2 30 40 | 9 35 53 | 56 22 | 15 23 | 19 5 | 4 3 O 1 2 |
| 29 | 9 54 | aft. | 4 40 | 3 19 31 | 13 38 33 | 55 37 | 15 11 | 20 5 | 4 I O 3 2 |
| 30 | 10 22 | 1 10 | 5 26 | 4 8 38 | 16 59 48 | 55 0 | 15 1 | 21 5 | 4 2 O 1 3 |
| 31 | 10 57 | 2 14 | 6 13 | 4 58 19 | 19 33 3 | 54 33 | 14 53 | 22 5 | 5 O 3 ● ● ● |

## Eclipses, Occultations and other Celestial Phenomena.

*August* 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 15*h.* 26*m.*

*Aug.* 1. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 4*h.* 47 *aft.* ♀ 0° 18′ N.

*Aug.* 4. Mercury stationary in the heavens, 5*h. morn.*

*Aug.* 5. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h. morn.* Vesta 0° 52′ S.

*Aug.* 5. Occultation of $\chi^1$ Orionis; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 38*m. morn.*, 168° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 20*m. morn.*, 250° from the vertex.

*Aug.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

*Aug.* 6. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 59*m. aft.* Neptune 0° 5′ N.

*Aug.* 7. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 2*m. aft.* ☿ 3° 2′ S.

*Aug.* 7. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 31*m. aft.* ♃ 0° 6′ S.

*Aug.* 8. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 8*m. morn.* ♀ 0° 12′ S.

*Aug.* 9. Mars stationary in the heavens, 6*h. morn.*

*Aug.* 11. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 2*h.* 24*m. morn.* ☿ 2° 6′ S.

*Aug.* 13. Mercury at greatest elongation (19°) West, 3*h. morn.*

*Aug.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·9*s.*

*Aug.* 20. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 36*m. morn.* ♂ 6° 30′ S.

*Aug.* 20. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 6*h. aft.*

*Aug.* 22. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 1*h. aft.*

*Aug.* 24. Occultation of 74 Aquarii; magnitude 5·8. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 11*m. morn.*, 9° from the vertex; at the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

*Aug.* 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 42*m. morn.* ♄ 2° 23′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 48*m.*, and the Afternoons 58*m.*

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 4 | 7 50 54 | 8 7 49 | 18 32 27 | 7 55 52 | 23 52 24 |
| 9 | 7 57 20 | 8 33 31 | 18 31 44 | 8 0 29 | 23 51 37 |
| 14 | 8 15 26 | 8 58 49 | 18 32 36 | 8 5 1 | 23 50 42 |
| 19 | 8 43 46 | 9 23 41 | 18 35 2 | 8 9 29 | 23 49 40 |
| 24 | 9 19 5 | 9 48 7 | 18 38 54 | 8 13 52 | 23 48 32 |
| 29 | 9 57 14 | 10 12 9 | 18 44 6 | 8 18 9 | 23 47 19 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 4 | 17 25 51 | 20 53 44 | 18 28 51 | 21 4 3 | 3 21 41 |
| 9 | 18 28 12 | 19 39 2 | 18 44 49 | 20 51 40 | 3 28 2 |
| 14 | 18 56 51 | 18 10 14 | 18 35 19 | 20 39 1 | 3 35 7 |
| 19 | 18 29 45 | 16 28 35 | 18 23 10 | 20 26 7 | 3 42 51 |
| 24 | 16 54 26 | 14 35 25 | 18 8 35 | 20 13 4 | 3 51 8 |
| 29 | 14 15 25 | 12 32 10 | 17 51 35 | 19 59 53 | 3 59 53 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 7 | 12 2 | 5 2 | 19 8 | 1 4 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 8 7 | 9 2 | 5 2 | 18 4 | 1 4 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8 7 | 7 3 | 5 1 | 17 0 | 1 4 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☽ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 15 48 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 10 6 | 14 7 | 8 7 | |
| 15 | 15 49 | 3 5 | 4 9 | 9 8 | 14 8 | 8 8 | |
| 25 | 15 51 | 2 8 | 4 9 | 9 0 | 14 9 | 8 9 | |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 112° 33′ ♋.

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Th | 7 1 | 7 26 | 4 19 | 4 46 | ... | 0 16 | 11 23 | 11 46 | 5 14 | 5 38 | 7 53 | 8 21 | 4 13 | 4 41 |
| F | 7 51 | 8 19 | 5 15 | 5 47 | 0 42 | 1 11 | ... | 0 12 | 6 4 | 6 33 | 8 52 | 9 25 | 5 10 | 5 40 |
| Sa | 8 48 | 9 23 | 6 25 | 7 3 | 1 43 | 2 21 | 0 41 | 1 18 | 7 6 | 7 42 | 10 0 | 10 34 | 6 12 | 6 44 |
| Su | 10 1 | 10 39 | 7 40 | 8 14 | 3 0 | 3 38 | 2 4 | 2 46 | 8 18 | 8 53 | 11 7 | 11 39 | 7 17 | 7 50 |
| M | 11 13 | 11 46 | 8 45 | 9 12 | 4 14 | 4 47 | 3 25 | 3 58 | 9 25 | 9 54 | ... | 0 9 | 8 21 | 8 50 |
| Tu | ... | 0 15 | 9 37 | 10 0 | 5 15 | 5 41 | 4 25 | 4 49 | 10 22 | 10 47 | 0 36 | 0 59 | 9 18 | 9 43 |
| W | 0 42 | 1 5 | 10 21 | 10 40 | 6 5 | 6 28 | 5 10 | 5 30 | 11 10 | 11 31 | 1 21 | 1 42 | 10 5 | 10 24 |
| Th | 1 27 | 1 47 | 10 59 | 11 17 | 6 49 | 7 9 | 5 49 | 6 7 | 11 52 | ... | 2 2 | 2 21 | 10 42 | 10 59 |
| F | 2 6 | 2 24 | 11 35 | 11 52 | 7 28 | 7 45 | 6 26 | 6 44 | 0 12 | 0 31 | 2 39 | 2 55 | 11 15 | 11 31 |
| Sa | 2 40 | 2 57 | ... | 0 10 | 8 2 | 8 18 | 7 1 | 7 18 | 0 48 | 1 5 | 3 11 | 3 27 | 11 48 | ... |
| Su | 3 13 | 3 30 | 0 27 | 0 45 | 8 35 | 8 52 | 7 36 | 7 52 | 1 23 | 1 41 | 3 44 | 4 1 | 0 6 | 0 24 |
| M | 3 47 | 4 4 | 1 2 | 1 19 | 9 8 | 9 25 | 8 7 | 8 22 | 1 58 | 2 15 | 4 18 | 4 36 | 0 41 | 0 58 |
| Tu | 4 21 | 4 39 | 1 36 | 1 53 | 9 42 | 9 58 | 8 38 | 8 55 | 2 32 | 2 49 | 4 54 | 5 11 | 1 17 | 1 35 |
| W | 4 55 | 5 12 | 2 10 | 2 28 | 10 15 | 10 32 | 9 12 | 9 30 | 3 6 | 3 24 | 5 29 | 5 49 | 1 54 | 2 13 |
| Th | 5 29 | 5 49 | 2 47 | 3 7 | 10 50 | 11 9 | 9 50 | 10 11 | 3 43 | 4 3 | 6 11 | 6 34 | 2 33 | 2 55 |
| F | 6 11 | 6 34 | 3 29 | 3 52 | 11 29 | 11 50 | 10 34 | 10 57 | 4 24 | 4 47 | 6 58 | 7 23 | 3 18 | 3 43 |
| Sa | 6 57 | 7 24 | 4 18 | 4 48 | ... | 0 14 | 11 22 | 11 49 | 5 12 | 5 40 | 7 51 | 8 24 | 4 11 | 4 43 |
| Su | 7 53 | 8 27 | 5 24 | 6 5 | 0 44 | 1 20 | ... | 0 19 | 6 12 | 6 47 | 9 1 | 9 40 | 5 18 | 5 53 |
| M | 9 4 | 9 46 | 6 47 | 7 29 | 2 0 | 2 43 | 0 56 | 1 44 | 7 25 | 8 7 | 10 19 | 10 57 | 6 29 | 7 6 |
| Tu | 10 28 | 11 8 | 8 9 | 8 45 | 3 27 | 4 9 | 2 35 | 3 20 | 8 48 | 9 26 | 11 34 | ... | 7 44 | 8 21 |
| W | 11 46 | ... | 9 18 | 9 47 | 4 47 | 5 22 | 3 58 | 4 30 | 10 2 | 10 34 | 0 9 | 0 40 | 8 57 | 9 30 |
| Th | 0 22 | 0 52 | 10 14 | 10 39 | 5 53 | 6 22 | 4 57 | 5 22 | 11 3 | 11 31 | 1 9 | 1 36 | 9 58 | 10 22 |
| F | 1 20 | 1 46 | 11 4 | 11 28 | 6 49 | 7 14 | 5 47 | 6 12 | 11 58 | ... | 2 1 | 2 25 | 10 45 | 11 8 |
| Sa | 2 10 | 2 33 | 11 52 | ... | 7 39 | 8 2 | 6 37 | 7 1 | 0 23 | 0 47 | 2 48 | 3 10 | 11 31 | 11 54 |
| Su | 2*56 | 3*18 | 0 15 | 0 38 | 8 24 | 8 45 | 7 24 | 7 45 | 1 11 | 1 34 | 3 32 | 3 54 | ... | 0 17 |
| M | 3*40 | 4 2 | 1 0 | 1 21 | 9 7 | 9 27 | 8 5 | 8 24 | 1 56 | 2 17 | 4 16 | 4 37 | 0 39 | 1 0 |
| Tu | 4 23 | 4 43 | 1 41 | 2 0 | 9 46 | 10 4 | 8 43 | 9 2 | 2 37 | 2 56 | 4 58 | 5 18 | 1 21 | 1 42 |
| W | 5 2 | 5 21 | 2 19 | 2 37 | 10 22 | 10 40 | 9 21 | 9 40 | 3 15 | 3 33 | 5 39 | 6 0 | 2 3 | 2 23 |
| Th | 5 39 | 5 58 | 2 55 | 3 14 | 10 57 | 11 15 | 9 59 | 10 19 | 3 51 | 4 10 | 6 21 | 6 42 | 2 43 | 3 3 |
| F | 6 19 | 6 40 | 3 34 | 3 56 | 11 33 | 11 54 | 10 40 | 11 1 | 4 30 | 4 51 | 7 5 | 7 30 | 3 25 | 3 49 |
| Sa | 7 3 | 7 28 | 4 22 | 4 52 | ... | 0 19 | 11 24 | 11 50 | 5 15 | 5 42 | 7 59 | 8 30 | 4 17 | 4 48 |

## ...NG, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 17M 10 57M | 6 37A | 3 27M | 11 23M | 7 19A | 6 24A | 9 35A | 0 50M | 3 2M | 11 2M | 7 2A | 9 7A | 2 58M | 8 45M |
| 2M 10 48M | 6 34A | 3 47M | 11 31M | 7 15A | 5 55A | 9 8A | 0 25M | 2 43M | 10 41M | 6 39A | 8 39A | 2 29M | 8 15M |
| 17M 11 0M | 6 43A | 4 8M | 11 38M | 7 8A | 5 29A | 8 44A | 0 2M | 2 24M | 10 20M | 6 16A | 8 11A. | 2 1M | 7 46M |
| 59M 11 24M | 6 49A | 4 31M | 11 44M | 6 57A | 5 5A | 8 23A | 11 41A | 2 43M | 9 58M | 5 52A | 7 43A | 1 31M | 7 15M |

## ...RENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND ...INATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 26 | 9·4 | 88 | 48 | 23 |
| 1 | 26 | 17·9 | 88 | 48 | 24 |
| 1 | 26 | 26·2 | 88 | 48 | 26 |
| 1 | 26 | 33·1 | 88 | 48 | 29 |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. At least distance from the Sun on the 22nd, at 1*h.* aft.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E. At least distance from the Sun on the 20th, at 6*h.* aft.

♂ MARS rises in the afternoon, S.E. by E. Souths about 9*h.* aft.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. Sets in the early evening.

♄ SATURN almost stationary in the western half of Pisces.

...t the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, ...pecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at ...night.

...h Vulpecula, 3½° due north of γ Sagittæ, is "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered ...solvable, although under the higher powers ...Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some ...e of resolvability shown. It is situated in ...19*h.* 55*m.* and Decl. 22° 26′ N., and gives a ...trum of bright lines.

There is a small bright globular cluster, 4° due south of *e* Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not easy for small telescopes; *e* Delphini is situated in R.A. 20*h.* 28*m.* 46*s.* and Decl. 10° 59′ N.—a small star, 9th mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 8th of this month.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 24*d.* 5*h.* M. Autumn Commences. | The Sun Rises. H. M. | The Sun Sets. H. M. | Days of the Year. | Days to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ▮ | S | 14th S. aft. Trin. *St. Giles.* Partridge Shooting | 5 13 | 6 48 | 244 | 121 |
| 2 | ▮ | M | Battle of Omdurman, 1898. [begins. | 5 15 | 6 45 | 245 | 120 |
| 3 | ▮ | Tu | Cromwell d. 1658. Earl of Halsbury b. 1825. | 5 16 | 6 43 | 246 | 119 |
| 4 | ▮ | W | Ld. Ashbourne b.'37. Bernardo Tasso d. 1569. | 5 17 | 6 41 | 247 | 118 |
| 5 | ▮ | Th | Battle of Copenhagen, 1807. | 5 19 | 6 39 | 248 | 117 |
| 6 | ▮ | F | Jean Baptiste Colbert d. 1683; b. 29 Aug. 1619. | 5 21 | 6 37 | 249 | 116 |
| 7 | ▮ | S | *St. Evurtius.* Sir H. C.-Bannerman b. 1836. | 5 22 | 6 34 | 250 | 115 |
| 8 | ▮ | S | 15th S. aft. Trin. *Nativity B.V.M.* Fall of | 5 24 | 6 32 | 251 | 114 |
| 9 | ▮ | M | Flodden Field, 1513. [Sebastopol, 1855. | 5 26 | 6 30 | 252 | 113 |
| 10 | ▮ | Tu | Pinkie, 1547. Empress of Austria assass. '98. | 5 26 | 6 28 | 253 | 112 |
| 11 | ▮ | W | Treaty of Ryswick, 1697. Malplaquet, 1709. | 5 29 | 6 25 | 254 | 111 |
| 12 | ▮ | Th | Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. | 5 30 | 6 23 | 255 | 110 |
| 13 | ▮ | F | Capture of Quebec, 1759. Tel-el-Kebir, 1882. | 5 31 | 6 21 | 256 | 109 |
| 14 | ▮ | S | *Holy Cross.* Duke of Wellington died, 1852. | 5 33 | 6 19 | 257 | 108 |
| 15 | ▮ | S | Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. | 5 35 | 6 17 | 258 | 107 |
| 16 | ▮ | M | George I. landed in England, 1714. | 5 36 | 6 14 | 259 | 106 |
| 17 | ▮ | Tu | *St. Lambert.* Dr. Samuel Johnson b. 1709. | 5 38 | 6 12 | 260 | 105 |
| 18 | ▮ | W | Fenian disturbs., Manch., '67. Ember Day. | 5 39 | 6 9 | 261 | 104 |
| 19 | ▮ | Th | Battle of Poictiers, 1356. Pres. Garfield d. '81. | 5 41 | 6 7 | 262 | 103 |
| 20 | ▮ | F | Delhi Day ('57). The Alma, '54. Ember Day. | 5 43 | 6 5 | 263 | 102 |
| 21 | ▮ | S | St. Matthew, Ap., Evan., & Mart. Ember Day. | 5 44 | 6 2 | 264 | 101 |
| 22 | ▮ | S | 17th Sunday after Trinity. Zutphen, 1586. | 5 46 | 6 0 | 265 | 100 |
| 23 | ▮ | M | B. of Assaye, 1803. Marshal Bazaine d. '88. | 5 47 | 5 58 | 266 | 99 |
| 24 | ▮ | Tu | Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867. | 5 49 | 5 55 | 267 | 98 |
| 25 | ▮ | W | Lucknow Day (1857). Richard Porson d.'08. | 5 51 | 5 53 | 268 | 97 |
| 26 | ▮ | Th | *St. Cyprian.* Marshal Soult died, 1851. | 5 52 | 5 51 | 269 | 96 |
| 27 | ▮ | F | William of Wykeham died, 1404. | 5 54 | 5 48 | 270 | 95 |
| 28 | ▮ | S | Capitulation of Strassburg, 1870. | 5 56 | 5 46 | 271 | 94 |
| 29 | ▮ | S | St. Michael and All Angels. 18th S. aft. Trin. | 5 57 | 5 44 | 272 | 93 |
| 30 | ▮ | M | *St. Jerome.* F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832. | 5 59 | 5 42 | 273 | 92 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | New Moon | 7*d.* | 9*h.* | 4*m.* Afternoon. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 15 | 3 | 40 Morning. |
| ○* | Full Moon | 21 | 9 | 34 Afternoon. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 29 | 11 | 37 Morning. |

Apogee 2*d.* 7*h.* A. 251,700. Perigee 18*d.* 4*h.* A. 227,700. Apogee 30*d.* 1*h.* A. 251,200.

* The Harvest Moon, 1907.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1906,

on 11 days; total fall, 1·97 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·28 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*September* 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

9. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts. (Ordinary day is the 8th.)

16. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday.

24. Sheriffs of City of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for past half-year.

## THE SUN.

| Day | After Clock. | Hrly Var of Equn. of Time | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R. A. | Apparent Declination (-S.) at Noon. | Hrly Var. (-S.) Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 0 13 | 0·77 | 10 38 13 | 9·08 | 8 36 57 | 54·1 | 10 38 0 | 13 19 49 |
| 2 | Before | 0·78 | 10 41 51 | 9·07 | 8 15 14 | 54·5 | 10 41 56 | 13 15 53 |
| 3 | 0 24 | 0·80 | 10 45 29 | 9·06 | 7 53 22 | 54·8 | 10 45 53 | 13 11 57 |
| 4 | 0 43 | 0·81 | 10 49 6 | 9·05 | 7 31 23 | 55·1 | 10 49 50 | 13 8 1 |
| 5 | 1 3 | 0·82 | 10 52 43 | 9·04 | 7 9 16 | 55·4 | 10 53 46 | 13 4 5 |
| 6 | 1 23 | 0·83 | 10 56 20 | 9·03 | 6 47 3 | 55·7 | 10 57 43 | 13 0 9 |
| 7 | 1 43 | 0·83 | 10 59 57 | 9·02 | 6 24 42 | 56·0 | 11 1 39 | 12 56 13 |
| 8 | 2 3 | 0·84 | 11 3 33 | 9·01 | 6 2 15 | 56·2 | 11 5 36 | 12 52 17 |
| 9 | 2 23 | 0·85 | 11 7 9 | 9·00 | 5 39 43 | 56·5 | 11 9 32 | 12 48 21 |
| 10 | 2 44 | 0·86 | 11 10 45 | 9·00 | 5 17 4 | 56·7 | 11 13 29 | 12 44 26 |
| 11 | 3 4 | 0·86 | 11 14 21 | 8·99 | 4 54 20 | 56·9 | 11 17 25 | 12 40 30 |
| 12 | 3 25 | 0·87 | 11 17 57 | 8·98 | 4 31 31 | 57·1 | 11 21 22 | 12 36 34 |
| 13 | 3 46 | 0·87 | 11 21 33 | 8·98 | 4 8 38 | 57·3 | 11 25 19 | 12 32 38 |
| 14 | 4 7 | 0·88 | 11 25 8 | 8·98 | 3 45 40 | 57·5 | 11 29 15 | 12 28 42 |
| 15 | 4 28 | 0·88 | 11 28 43 | 8·97 | 3 22 38 | 57·6 | 11 33 12 | 12 24 46 |
| 16 | 4 49 | 0·89 | 11 32 19 | 8·97 | 2 59 33 | 57·8 | 11 37 8 | 12 20 50 |
| 17 | 5 11 | 0·89 | 11 35 54 | 8·97 | 2 36 24 | 57·9 | 11 41 5 | 12 16 54 |
| 18 | 5 32 | 0·89 | 11 39 29 | 8·97 | 2 13 12 | 58·0 | 11 45 1 | 12 12 58 |
| 19 | 5 53 | 0·89 | 11 43 5 | 8·97 | 1 49 58 | 58·1 | 11 48 58 | 12 9 2 |
| 20 | 6 15 | 0·89 | 11 46 40 | 8·97 | 1 26 42 | 58·2 | 11 52 54 | 12 5 6 |
| 21 | 6 36 | 0·88 | 11 50 15 | 8·97 | 1 3 23 | 58·3 | 11 56 51 | 12 1 11 |
| 22 | 6 57 | 0·88 | 11 53 51 | 8·97 | 0 40 3 | 58·4 | 12 0 48 | 11 57 15 |
| 23 | 7 18 | 0·88 | 11 57 26 | 8·98 | 0 16 41 | 58·4 | 12 4 44 | 11 53 19 |
| 24 | 7 39 | 0·87 | 12 1 2 | 8·98 | South | 58·4 | 12 8 41 | 11 49 23 |
| 25 | 8 0 | 0·87 | 12 4 37 | 8·99 | 0 30 5 | 58·5 | 12 12 37 | 11 45 27 |
| 26 | 8 21 | 0·86 | 12 8 13 | 9·00 | 0 53 28 | 58·5 | 12 16 34 | 11 41 31 |
| 27 | 8 41 | 0·85 | 12 11 49 | 9·00 | 1 16 52 | 58·5 | 12 20 30 | 11 37 35 |
| 28 | 9 1 | 0·84 | 12 15 25 | 9·01 | 1 40 16 | 58·5 | 12 24 27 | 11 33 39 |
| 29 | 9 22 | 0·83 | 12 19 2 | 9·02 | 2 3 39 | 58·4 | 12 28 23 | 11 29 43 |
| 30 | 9 41 | 0·82 | 12 22 39 | 9·03 | 2 27 1 | 58·4 | 12 32 20 | 11 25 47 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

| Day | TEMPERATURE Maximum. | Minimum. | Avge 50 Yrs | BAROM Mean. | RAIN-FALL | SUN-SHINE. | WIND. (Pressure lbs to foot) Directn. | Pressure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | E | lbs. 1·8 |
| 1 | 91·9 | 58·3 | 59·7 | 29·885 | ... | 12·5 | S | 1·7 |
| 2 | 93·5 | 58·0 | ·7 | 29·809 | ... | 12·6 | SW | 1·7 |
| 3 | 91·0 | 56·1 | ·6 | 29·822 | ... | 11·9 | N | 1·1 |
| 4 | 78·3 | 60·2 | ·4 | 29·947 | ·28 | 4·9 | NNE | 2·0 |
| 5 | 71·0 | 52·2 | ·3 | 29·922 | ·57 | 5·0 | WSW | 2·6 |
| 6 | 76·0 | 57·8 | ·1 | 29·821 | ... | 2·3 | WSW | 1·5 |
| 7 | 76·0 | 59·3 | 58·9 | 29·953 | ... | 7·0 | W | 1·0 |
| 8 | 80·3 | 54·1 | ·7 | 29·938 | ... | 10·0 | N | 1·4 |
| 9 | 69·9 | 53·1 | ·5 | 30·072 | ... | 8·8 | NNE | 2·1 |
| 10 | 66·9 | 46·2 | ·3 | 30·139 | ... | 11·2 | SSE | 0·4 |
| 11 | 71·0 | 39·1 | ·1 | 30·158 | ... | 10·6 | SSW | 1·0 |
| 12 | 72·0 | 44·3 | ·0 | 30·036 | ·03 | 3·5 | SSW | 2·6 |
| 13 | 70·0 | 55·3 | 57·0 | 29·787 | ·18 | 0·9 | WSW | 3·3 |
| 14 | 68·1 | 50·8 | ·8 | 29·641 | ... | 6·2 | SW | 4·7 |
| 15 | 65·7 | 47·4 | ·7 | 29·451 | ·53 | 7·6 | WSW | 5·0 |
| 16 | 58·8 | 45·1 | ·5 | 29·727 | ·16 | 3·6 | N | 12·8 |
| 17 | 65·0 | 50·6 | ·3 | 29·968 | ·04 | 3·3 | NE | 14·0 |
| 18 | 65·1 | 52·5 | 56·9 | 30·012 | ·15 | 8·0 | NNE | 2·7 |
| 19 | 59·8 | 54·6 | ·5 | 29·983 | ·01 | ... | N | 2·7 |
| 20 | 63·0 | 50·3 | ·1 | 30·057 | ·01 | 0·3 | NNE | 2·7 |
| 21 | 65·3 | 49·8 | 55·7 | 30·162 | ·01 | 2·1 | NNE | 2·5 |
| 22 | 66·7 | 50·4 | ·4 | 30·210 | ... | 5·3 | NNE | 2·0 |
| 23 | 60·4 | 49·1 | ·2 | 30·273 | ... | 3·0 | ENE | 4·0 |
| 24 | 62·2 | 48·4 | ·1 | 30·293 | ... | 3·4 | E | 2·8 |
| 25 | 60·4 | 42·7 | ·0 | 30·348 | ... | 11·0 | ENE | 0·2 |
| 26 | 63·6 | 38·1 | 54·9 | 30·423 | ... | 5·4 | ESE | 0·4 |
| 27 | 65·0 | 37·1 | ·9 | 30·438 | ... | 7·3 | E | 0·1 |
| 28 | 64·7 | 38·1 | ·8 | 30·325 | ... | 6·5 | E | 0·8 |
| 29 | 65·1 | 37·2 | ·6 | 30·144 | ... | 4·7 | ESE | 1·3 |
| 30 | 67·1 | 42·9 | ·4 | 30·045 | ... | 6·8 | ESE | 1·3 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (7.48)
2. (7.45)
3. (7.43)
4. (7.41)
5. (7.39)
6. (7.37)
7. (7.34)
8. S. (7.32)
9. (7.30)
10. (7.28)
11. (7.25)
12. (7.23)
13. (7.21)
14. (7.19)
15. S. (7.17)
16. (7.14)
17. (7.12)
18. (7.9)
19. (7.7)
20. (7.5)
21. (7.2)
22. S. (7.0)
23. (6.58)
24. (6.55)
25. (6.53)
26. (6.51)
27. (6.48)
28. (6.46)
29. S. (6.44)
30. (6.42)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Afternoon. | Sets Afternoon. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. 30m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 11 36 | 3 11 | 7 1 | 5 48 39 | 21 13 7 | 54 16 | 14 49 | 23 5 | 1○324 |
| 2 | mrn. | 4 5 | 7 49 | 6 39 30 | 21 56 13 | 54 9 | 14 47 | 24 5 | 32○14 |
| 3 | 0 22 | 4 51 | 8 38 | 7 30 30 | 21 40 27 | 54 10 | 14 47 | 25 5 | 321○4 |
| 4 | 1 17 | 5 29 | 9 27 | 8 21 16 | 20 26 10 | 54 20 | 14 50 | 26 5 | 3○124 |
| 5 | 2 17 | 5 59 | 10 14 | 9 11 27 | 18 16 13 | 54 37 | 14 54 | 27 5 | 1○24● |
| 6 | 3 22 | 6 27 | 11 1 | 10 0 50 | 15 15 49 | 54 53 | 15 0 | 28 5 | 2○134 |
| 7 | 4 29 | 6 51 | 11 47 | 10 49 24 | 11 32 21 | 55 28 | 15 7 | 29 5 | 1○43● |
| 8 | 5 39 | 7 13 | aft. | 11 37 24 | 7 14 58 | 55 53 | 15 15 | 0 15 | ♃○432 |
| 9 | 6 49 | 7 33 | 1 18 | 12 25 15 | 2 34 13 | 56 22 | 15 23 | 1 15 | 432○1 |
| 10 | 8 2 | 7 53 | 2 4 | 13 13 31 | 2 18 4 | 56 52 | 15 31 | 2 15 | 432○1 |
| 11 | 9 15 | 8 15 | 2 51 | 14 2 53 | 7 8 47 | 57 21 | 15 39 | 3 15 | 43○12 |
| 12 | 10 31 | 8 38 | 3 40 | 14 54 54 | 11 43 34 | 57 50 | 15 47 | 4 15 | 4○3○2 |
| 13 | 11 47 | 9 8 | 4 32 | 15 47 37 | 15 46 40 | 58 18 | 15 55 | 5 15 | 42○13 |
| 14 | aft. | 9 45 | 5 27 | 16 43 57 | 19 1 27 | 58 45 | 16 2 | 6 15 | 412○3 |
| 15 | 2 15 | 10 32 | 6 25 | 17 42 57 | 21 11 35 | 59 10 | 16 9 | 7 15 | 4○123 |
| 16 | 3 20 | 11 31 | 7 25 | 18 43 58 | 22 3 35 | 59 30 | 16 15 | 8 15 | ♃43○● |
| 17 | 4 15 | mrn. | 8 25 | 19 45 47 | 21 29 44 | 59 45 | 16 18 | 9 15 | 321○4 |
| 18 | 4 58 | 0 40 | 9 24 | 20 47 0 | 19 30 53 | 59 51 | 16 20 | 10 15 | 3○214 |
| 19 | 5 34 | 1 58 | 10 21 | 21 46 26 | 16 16 42 | 59 47 | 16 19 | 11 15 | 31○24 |
| 20 | 6 2 | 3 18 | 11 15 | 22 43 26 | 12 3 39 | 59 32 | 16 15 | 12 15 | 2○134 |
| 21 | 6 27 | 4 40 | mrn. | 23 37 58 | 7 11 48 | 59 6 | 16 8 | 13 15 | 12○34 |
| 22 | 6 48 | 5 59 | 0 6 | 0 30 24 | 2 1 41 | 58 30 | 15 58 | 14 15 | ○1234 |
| 23 | 7 9 | 7 17 | 0 55 | 1 21 18 | 3 7 50 | 57 48 | 15 46 | 15 15 | ♃○84● |
| 24 | 7 31 | 8 32 | 1 43 | 2 11 20 | 8 0 35 | 57 2 | 15 34 | 16 15 | ♃32○4 |
| 25 | 7 55 | 9 43 | 2 30 | 3 1 3 | 12 23 25 | 56 17 | 15 22 | 17 15 | 3○421 |
| 26 | 8 21 | 10 55 | 3 18 | 3 50 56 | 16 5 53 | 55 36 | 15 11 | 18 15 | 431○2 |
| 27 | 8 53 | aft. | 4 5 | 4 41 14 | 19 0 3 | 55 2 | 15 1 | 19 15 | 42○31 |
| 28 | 9 29 | 1 4 | 4 54 | 5 32 0 | 21 0 3 | 54 36 | 14 54 | 20 15 | 412○3 |
| 29 | 10 14 | 1 59 | 5 42 | 6 23 7 | 22 2 8 | 54 20 | 14 50 | 21 15 | 4○123 |
| 30 | 11 6 | 2 47 | 6 31 | 7 14 16 | 22 4 31 | 54 14 | 14 48 | 22 15 | 41○32 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | | | ♀ Venus. | | | ♂ Mars. | | | ♃ Jupiter. | | | ♄ Saturn. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. |
| 3 | 10 | 34 | 56 | 10 | 35 | 48 | 18 | 50 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 46 | 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 10 | 35 | 10 | 59 | 8 | 18 | 57 | 59 | 8 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 44 | 40 |
| 13 | 11 | 43 | 55 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 30 | 19 | 23 | 43 | 16 |
| 18 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 45 | 6 | 19 | 15 | 46 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 23 | 41 | 51 |
| 23 | 12 | 44 | 51 | 12 | 7 | 53 | 19 | 25 | 48 | 8 | 37 | 45 | 23 | 40 | 26 |
| 28 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 39 | 19 | 36 | 26 | 8 | 41 | 13 | 23 | 39 | 2 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | | | ♀ | | | ♂ | | | ♃ | | | ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 3 | 10 | 51 | 22n | 10 | 20 | 16n | 27 | 32 | 6 | 19 | 46 | 40n | 4 | 8 | 59s |
| 8 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 27 | 9 | 56 | 19 | 33 | 30 | 4 | 18 | 20 |
| 13 | 3 | 6 | 39n | 5 | 36 | 35 | 26 | 44 | 53 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 4 | 27 | 48 |
| 18 | 0 | 48 | 18s | 3 | 7 | 52 | 26 | 16 | 41 | 19 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 37 | 15 |
| 23 | 4 | 35 | 33 | 0 | 36 | 37s | 25 | 45 | 8 | 18 | 54 | 57 | 4 | 46 | 23 |
| 28 | 8 | 11 | 3s | 1 | 55 | 41s | 25 | 9 | 59s | 18 | 42 | 42n | 4 | 55 | 36s |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 7 | 6 3 | 5 1 | 15 4 | 1 5 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 8 8 | 6 3 | 5 1 | 14 1 | 1 5 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8 8 | 6 5 | 5 1 | 13 0 | 1 5 | 1 0 |

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*September* 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 53*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 13*h.* 35*m.*

*Sept.* 2. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 28*m. aft.* Neptune 0° 5′ S.

*Sept.* 3. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 7*h.* 54*m. aft.* ☿ 0° 26′ N.

*Sept.* 4. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon 0*h.* 55*m. aft.* ♃ 0 38′ S.

*Sept.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

*Sept.* 7. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 18*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 33′ S.

*Sept.* 16. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 13*m. aft.* ♂ 4° 27′ S.

*Sept.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 3·8*s.*

*Sept.* 21. Occultation of $\psi^3$ Aquarii; magnitude 5·2. The disappearance takes place at 1*h.* 34*m. morn.*, 46° from the vertex: the reappearance at 2*h.* 40*m. morn.*, 208° from the vertex.

Occultations of 30 and 33 Piscium; magnitudes 4·7 and 4·6 respectively. The disappearances take place at 7*h.* 10*m. aft.* and 9*h.* 4*m. aft.*, 143° and 153° from the vertex, respectively: the reappearances at 7*h.* 59*m. aft.* and 9*h.* 37*m. aft.*, 242° and 207° from the vertex, respectively.

*Sept.* 21. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 21*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 12′ N.

*Sept.* 24. Sun enters sign Libra. Autumn commences, 5*h.* 9*m. morn.*

*Sept.* 25. Occultation of $\mu$ Ceti; magnitude 4·4. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 51*m. morn.*, 127° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 46*m. morn.*, 209° from the vertex.

*Sept.* 26. Occultation of $5^2$ Tauri; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 57*m. aft.*, 84° from the vertex: the reappearance at 0*h.* 59*m. morn.*, on the 27th, 310° from the vertex.

*Sept.* 30. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 5*m. morn.* Neptune 0° 20′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 45*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 6*m.*

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 15 53 | 2 5 | 4 9 | 8 2 | 15 2 | 8 9 |
| 15 | 15 56 | 2 4 | 4 9 | 7 5 | 15 4 | 9 0 |
| 25 | 15 59 | 2 5 | 4 9 | 6 9 | 15 7 | 9 0 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 110° 54′ ♋.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places —

| Day of Week. | London Bridge. | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | After. | Morn | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 S | 7 57 | 8 29 | 5 27 | 6 9 | 0 48 | 1 23 | ... | 0 21 | 6 14 | 6 52 | 9 5 | 9 45 | 5 21 | 5 57 |
| 2 M | 9 8 | 9 52 | 6 53 | 7 35 | 2 5 | 2 50 | 1 2 | 1 53 | 7 32 | 8 13 | 10 25 | 11 2 | 6 35 | 7 12 |
| 3 Tu | 10 34 | 11 11 | 8 11 | 8 43 | 3 33 | 4 11 | 2 41 | 3 22 | 8 50 | 9 23 | 11 36 | ... | 7 47 | 8 19 |
| 4 W | 11 44 | ... | 9 12 | 9 36 | 4 46 | 5 15 | 3 56 | 4 25 | 9 54 | 10 21 | 0 7 | 0 34 | 8 49 | 9 16 |
| 5 Th | 0 15 | 0 40 | 9 58 | 10 18 | 5 41 | 6 5 | 4 47 | 5 8 | 10 45 | 11 6 | 0 58 | 1 19 | 9 41 | 10 2 |
| 6 F | 1 4 | 1 24 | 10 36 | 10 54 | 6 26 | 6 45 | 5 27 | 5 45 | 11 27 | 11 47 | 1 39 | 1 58 | 10 20 | 10 37 |
| 7 S | 1 43 | 2 1 | 11 11 | 11 27 | 7 3 | 7 20 | 6 2 | 6 19 | ... | 0 5 | 2 16 | 2 32 | 10 52 | 11 7 |
| 8 S | 2 17 | 2 32 | 11 43 | ... | 7 37 | 7 53 | 6 36 | 6 52 | 0 22 | 0 39 | 2 47 | 3 2 | 11 22 | 11 38 |
| 9 M | 2 47 | 3 3 | 0 0 | 0 18 | 8 9 | 8 26 | 7 9 | 7 26 | 0 56 | 1 14 | 3 17 | 3 34 | 11 56 | ... |
| 10 Tu | 3 20 | 3 37 | 0 35 | 0 52 | 8 43 | 9 0 | 7 43 | 7 59 | 1 32 | 1 50 | 3 52 | 4 10 | 0 14 | 0 32 |
| 11 W | 3 55 | 4 14 | 1 11 | 1 29 | 9 18 | 9 35 | 8 15 | 8 32 | 2 8 | 2 25 | 4 28 | 4 47 | 0 51 | 1 10 |
| 12 Th | 4 32 | 4 49 | 1 46 | 2 3 | 9 51 | 10 8 | 8 48 | 9 5 | 2 42 | 2 59 | 5 5 | 5 23 | 1 28 | 1 46 |
| 13 F | 5 5 | 5 23 | 2 21 | 2 41 | 10 25 | 10 44 | 9 23 | 9 44 | 3 17 | 3 37 | 5 43 | 6 5 | 2 6 | 2 28 |
| 14 S | 5 44 | 6 7 | 3 2 | 3 25 | 11 3 | 11 24 | 10 7 | 10 31 | 3 58 | 4 21 | 6 29 | 6 55 | 2 51 | 3 16 |
| 15 S | 6 31 | 6 58 | 3 51 | 4 23 | 11 48 | ... | 10 56 | 11 24 | 4 46 | 5 15 | 7 24 | 7 59 | 3 45 | 4 18 |
| 16 M | 7 30 | 8 4 | 5 1 | 5 44 | 0 19 | 0 57 | 11 57 | ... | 5 49 | 6 30 | 8 38 | 9 22 | 4 56 | 5 36 |
| 17 Tu | 8 45 | 9 32 | 6 33 | 7 21 | 1 41 | 2 29 | 0 37 | 1 30 | 7 13 | 7 58 | 10 6 | 10 48 | 6 17 | 6 58 |
| 18 W | 10 19 | 11 2 | 8 3 | 8 40 | 3 17 | 4 3 | 2 25 | 3 14 | 8 42 | 9 21 | 11 28 | ... | 7 38 | 8 16 |
| 19 Th | 11 42 | ... | 9 12 | 9 39 | 4 41 | 5 16 | 3 53 | 4 24 | 9 56 | 10 26 | 0 4 | 0 34 | 8 51 | 9 22 |
| 20 F | 0 16 | 0 44 | 10 4 | 10 27 | 5 45 | 6 12 | 4 49 | 5 12 | 10 53 | 11 18 | 1 1 | 1 26 | 9 48 | 10 10 |
| 21 S | 1 10 | 1 34 | 10 49 | 11 10 | 6 37 | 6 59 | 5 35 | 5 57 | 11 42 | ... | 1 49 | 2 10 | 10 30 | 10 50 |
| 22 S | 1 55 | 2 15 | 11 31 | 11 52 | 7 21 | 7 41 | 6 18 | 6 40 | 0 5 | 0 27 | 2 31 | 2 51 | 11 11 | 11 31 |
| 23 M | 2*36 | 2*56 | ... | 0 13 | 8 1 | 8 20 | 7 1 | 7 21 | 0 48 | 1 9 | 3 10 | 3 29 | 11 51 | ... |
| 24 Tu | 3*15 | 3 34 | 0 32 | 0 51 | 8 39 | 8 57 | 7 39 | 7 56 | 1 29 | 1 48 | 3 48 | 4 7 | 0 11 | 0 30 |
| 25 W | 3 53 | 4 11 | 1 9 | 1 26 | 9 15 | 9 32 | 8 12 | 8 29 | 2 6 | 2 23 | 4 26 | 4 45 | 0 49 | 1 8 |
| 26 Th | 4 29 | 4 47 | 1 43 | 2 1 | 9 48 | 10 5 | 8 45 | 9 2 | 2 40 | 2 57 | 5 3 | 5 21 | 1 26 | 1 45 |
| 27 F | 5 3 | 5 21 | 2 19 | 2 37 | 10 22 | 10 38 | 9 20 | 9 39 | 3 14 | 3 32 | 5 40 | 6 1 | 2 4 | 2 23 |
| 28 S | 5 39 | 6 0 | 2 55 | 3 15 | 10 55 | 11 14 | 9 59 | 10 20 | 3 51 | 4 11 | 6 23 | 6 46 | 2 44 | 3 7 |
| 29 S | 6 22 | 6 44 | 3 38 | 4 6 | 11 35 | ... | 10 43 | 11 7 | 4 33 | 4 58 | 7 12 | 7 42 | 3 32 | 4 1 |
| 30 M | 7 12 | 7 41 | 4 38 | 5 18 | 0 2 | 0 34 | 11 35 | ... | 5 27 | 6 4 | 8 16 | 8 55 | 4 34 | 5 10 |

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | 4 50M | 11 49M | 6 48A | 4 53M | 11 50M | 6 47A | 4 42A | 8 4A | 11 26A | 1 45M | 9 37M | 5 29A | 7 15A | 1 2A | 6 45M |
| 8 | 5 39M | 0 11A | 6 43A | 5 16M | 11 55M | 6 34A | 4 21A | 7 47A | 11 13A | 1 25M | 9 15M | 5 5A | 6 46A | 0 33M | 6 15M |
| 15 | 6 24M | 0 28A | 6 32A | 5 38M | 0 0A | 6 22A | 4 1A | 7 32A | 11 3A | 1 5M | 8 53M | 4 41A | 6 18A | 0 3M | 5 44M |
| 22 | 7 6M | 0 42A | 6 18A | 5 59M | 0 4A | 6 9A | 3 42A | 7 19A | 10 56A | 0 44M | 8 30M | 4 16A | 5 51A | 11 30A | 5 13M |

PPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND ECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| | R.A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 1 | 26 | 36·4 | 88 | 48 | 30 |
| 0 | 1 | 26 | 41·9 | 88 | 48 | 33 |
| 9 | 1 | 26 | 47·1 | 88 | 48 | 36 |
| 8 | 1 | 26 | 51·3 | 88 | 48 | 39 |

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star after the 10th, setting W., and at end of the month W. by S. In superior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, at *4h. morn.*

♀ VENUS is a morning star in the early part of the month, rising E.N.E. Is an evening star after the 10th, setting towards end of month due W. Very near to Mercury in the second week.

♂ MARS souths early in the evening; sets shortly before midnight S.W.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.

♄ SATURN in Pisces. In opposition to the Sun on the 18th, at *2h. morn.*

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, 3½′ in diameter, 4½° north-west of ε Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. *21h. 28m.* and Decl. 1° 20′ S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. *21h. 35m.* and Decl. 23° 40′ S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 7th.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark | W. | Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 24*l.* 2*h.* A. | The Sun Rises. | The Sun Sets. | Days of the Year | Days to run |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | H. M. | | |
| 1 | | Tu | *St. Remigius.* Pheasant Shooting begins. | 6 0 | 5 40 | 274 | 91 |
| 2 | | W | City of Glasgow Bank failed, 1878. | 6 2 | 5 38 | 275 | 90 |
| 3 | | Th | Elias Howe, invent. of sewing machine, d. 1867. | 6 3 | 5 35 | 276 | 89 |
| 4 | | F | Marshal Niel born, 1802; died, 14 Aug. 1869. | 6 5 | 5 33 | 277 | 88 |
| 5 | | S | Jacques Offenbach, composer, died, 1880. | 6 7 | 5 31 | 278 | 87 |
| 6 | | S | 19th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Faith.* | 6 9 | 5 28 | 279 | 86 |
| 7 | | M | Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849; born, 19 Feb. 1809. | 6 11 | 5 25 | 280 | 85 |
| 8 | | Tu | Nicolo di Rienzi assassinated, 1354. | 6 13 | 5 23 | 281 | 84 |
| 9 | | W | *St. Denys.* Italian union established, 1870. | 6 14 | 5 20 | 282 | 83 |
| 10 | | Th | *Flora* discovered, 1847. Dr. Nansen b. 1861. | 6 16 | 5 18 | 283 | 82 |
| 11 | | F | Samuel Wesley d. 1837. Camperdown, 1797. | 6 18 | 5 16 | 284 | 81 |
| 12 | | S | Old Michaelmas Day. R. Stephenson d. 1859. | 6 19 | 5 15 | 285 | 80 |
| 13 | | S | 20th Sun. aft. Trinity. *Trans. K. Edwd. Conf.* | 6 21 | 5 13 | 286 | 79 |
| 14 | | M | Battle of Belleisle, 1747. Jena, 1806. | 6 22 | 5 10 | 287 | 78 |
| 15 | | Tu | Thaddeus Kosciusco, Polish patriot, died, 1817. | 6 24 | 5 8 | 288 | 77 |
| 16 | | W | Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt, 1555. | 6 26 | 5 6 | 289 | 76 |
| 17 | | Th | John Wilkes born, 1727; died, 26 Dec. 1797. | 6 27 | 5 4 | 290 | 75 |
| 18 | | F | St. Luke, Evangelist. Réaumur died, 1757. | 6 29 | 5 2 | 291 | 74 |
| 19 | | S | Sir Thomas Browne b. 1605; d. 1682. | 6 30 | 5 0 | 292 | 73 |
| 20 | | S | 21st Sunday after Trinity. Navarino, 1827. | 6 32 | 4 58 | 293 | 72 |
| 21 | | M | Trafalgar Day (1805). | 6 34 | 4 56 | 294 | 71 |
| 22 | | Tu | Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel died, 1707. | 6 36 | 4 54 | 295 | 70 |
| 23 | | W | Viscount St. Aldwyn born, 1837. | 6 38 | 4 51 | 296 | 69 |
| 24 | | Th | Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. | 6 39 | 4 49 | 297 | 68 |
| 25 | | F | *St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. | 6 41 | 4 47 | 298 | 67 |
| 26 | | S | Count von Moltke b. 1800; d. 24 April, 1891. | 6 43 | 4 45 | 299 | 66 |
| 27 | | S | 22nd Sunday after Trinity. | 6 45 | 4 43 | 300 | 65 |
| 28 | | M | St. Simon and St. Jude. | 6 46 | 4 42 | 301 | 64 |
| 29 | | Tu | Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618. | 6 48 | 4 40 | 302 | 63 |
| 30 | | W | Great Fire at the Tower of London, 1841. | 6 50 | 4 38 | 303 | 62 |
| 31 | | Th | John Evelyn born, 1620; died, 27 Feb. 1706. | 6 52 | 4 36 | 304 | 61 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | New Moon | 7*d.* | 10*h.* 21*m.* | Morning. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 14 | 10 2 | Morning. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 21 | 9 17 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 29 | 7 52 | Morning. |

Perigee 14*d.* 2*h.* A. 230,000.
Apogee 28*d.* 9*h.* M. 251,200.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1906, on 17 days; total fall, 3·05 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 0·24 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*October* 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th. Pheasant shooting begins. Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.

11. Quarter Sessions begin in the first *whole* week after this date.

14. Fire Insurances must be paid.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

## The Sun.

| Day | Before Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equat. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R. A. | Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon | Hrly Var. of Decl'nation | Sidereal Time at Noon | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 10 1 | 0·81 | 12 26 16 | 9·05 | ■ 50 21 | 58·3 | 12 36 16 | 11 21 52 |
| 2 | 10 20 | 0·80 | 12 29 53 | 9·06 | 3 13 41 | 58·2 | 12 40 13 | 11 17 56 |
| 3 | 10 39 | 0·78 | 12 33 30 | 9·07 | 3 36 58 | 58·2 | 12 44 10 | 11 14 0 |
| 4 | 10 58 | 0·77 | 12 37 8 | 9·08 | 4 0 12 | 58·0 | 12 48 6 | 11 10 4 |
| 5 | 11 16 | 0·76 | 12 40 47 | 9·10 | 4 23 24 | 57·9 | 12 52 3 | 11 6 8 |
| 6 | 11 34 | 0·74 | 12 44 25 | 9·11 | 4 46 33 | 57·8 | 12 55 59 | 11 2 12 |
| 7 | 11 52 | 0·72 | 12 48 4 | 9·13 | 5 9 39 | 57·6 | 12 59 56 | 10 58 16 |
| 8 | 12 9 | 0·71 | 12 51 43 | 9·15 | 5 32 40 | 57·5 | 13 3 52 | 10 54 20 |
| 9 | 12 26 | 0·69 | 12 55 23 | 9·16 | 5 55 37 | 57·3 | 13 7 49 | 10 50 24 |
| 10 | 12 42 | 0·67 | 12 59 3 | 9·18 | 6 18 30 | 57·1 | 13 11 45 | 10 46 28 |
| 11 | 12 58 | 0·65 | 13 2 44 | 9·20 | 6 41 18 | 56·9 | 13 15 42 | 10 42 32 |
| 12 | 13 13 | 0·64 | 13 6 25 | 9·22 | 7 4 0 | 56·6 | 13 19 39 | 10 38 37 |
| 13 | 13 28 | 0·62 | 13 10 7 | 9·24 | 7 26 36 | 56·4 | 13 23 35 | 10 34 41 |
| 14 | 13 43 | 0·59 | 13 13 49 | 9·26 | 7 49 6 | 56·1 | 13 27 32 | 10 30 45 |
| 15 | 13 57 | 0·57 | 13 17 31 | 9·28 | 8 11 30 | 55·8 | 13 31 28 | 10 26 49 |
| 16 | 14 10 | 0·55 | 13 21 14 | 9·31 | 8 33 46 | 55·5 | 13 35 25 | 10 22 53 |
| 17 | 14 23 | 0·53 | 13 24 58 | 9·33 | 8 55 55 | 55·2 | 13 39 21 | 10 18 57 |
| 18 | 14 36 | 0·50 | 13 28 42 | 9·35 | 9 17 56 | 54·9 | 13 43 18 | 10 15 1 |
| 19 | 14 47 | 0·48 | 13 32 27 | 9·38 | 9 39 50 | 54·5 | 13 47 14 | 10 11 5 |
| 20 | 14 59 | 0·45 | 13 36 12 | 9·40 | 10 1 34 | 54·2 | 13 51 11 | 10 7 9 |
| 21 | 15 9 | 0·43 | 13 39 58 | 9·43 | 10 23 10 | 53·8 | 13 55 8 | 10 3 13 |
| 22 | 15 19 | 0·40 | 13 43 45 | 9·46 | 10 44 37 | 53·4 | 13 59 4 | 9 59 17 |
| 23 | 15 28 | 0·37 | 13 47 32 | 9·49 | 11 5 54 | 53·0 | 14 3 1 | 9 55 22 |
| 24 | 15 37 | 0·34 | 13 51 20 | 9·51 | 11 27 1 | 52·6 | 14 6 57 | 9 51 26 |
| 25 | 15 45 | 0·31 | 13 55 9 | 9·54 | 11 47 58 | 52·1 | 14 10 54 | 9 47 30 |
| 26 | 15 52 | 0·28 | 13 58 58 | 9·57 | 12 8 44 | 51·7 | 14 14 50 | 9 43 34 |
| 27 | 15 58 | 0·25 | 14 2 49 | 9·61 | 12 29 19 | 51·2 | 14 18 47 | 9 39 38 |
| 28 | 16 4 | 0·22 | 14 6 40 | 9·64 | 12 49 42 | 50·7 | 14 22 43 | 9 35 42 |
| 29 | 16 9 | 0·19 | 14 10 31 | 9·67 | 13 9 54 | 50·2 | 14 26 40 | 9 31 46 |
| 30 | 16 13 | 0·16 | 14 14 24 | 9·70 | 13 29 53 | 49·7 | 14 30 37 | 9 27 50 |
| 31 | 16 16 | 0·12 | 14 18 17 | 9·73 | 13 49 40 | 49·2 | 14 34 33 | 9 23 54 |

## Meteorological Observations, October, 1906.

| Day | Temperature. Maximum. | Minimum. | Avge. 50 yrs. | Barom. Mean. | Rain-fall. | Sun-shine. | Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn. | Pressure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | | inches. | inch. | hours. | | lbs. 1·8 |
| 1 | 71·8 | 44·7 | 54·1 | 29·874 | ·01 | 7·2 | S | 4·2 |
| 2 | 63·3 | 58·1 | 53·8 | 29·390 | ·68 | 0·2 | SSW | 4·4 |
| 3 | 62·8 | 54·5 | ·5 | 29·709 | ... | 2·4 | NW | 5·5 |
| 4 | 66·7 | 51·1 | ·2 | 29·756 | ... | 4·7 | SE | 2·0 |
| 5 | 67·4 | 56·7 | ·0 | 29·636 | ... | 4·4 | SSW | 4·8 |
| 6 | 66·5 | 50·3 | 52·7 | 29·874 | ... | 5·3 | SW | 1·5 |
| 7 | 68·9 | 55·1 | ·5 | 29·791 | ... | 2·7 | S | 2·6 |
| 8 | 65·4 | 52·8 | ·1 | 29·656 | ·31 | 7·7 | S | 5·0 |
| 9 | 65·0 | 49·1 | 51·7 | 29·699 | ·13 | 2·2 | SE | 2·0 |
| 10 | 69·0 | 55·5 | ·3 | 29·671 | ·14 | 3·5 | ESE | 1·5 |
| 11 | 70·9 | 52·6 | ·0 | 29·592 | ... | 7·4 | ESE | 1·4 |
| 12 | 64·4 | 51·6 | 50·6 | 29·592 | ... | 9·0 | SW | 4·2 |
| 13 | 54·9 | 42·0 | ·3 | 29·419 | ·05 | 3·2 | NNW | 3·7 |
| 14 | 53·0 | 36·4 | ·1 | 29·746 | ... | 8·7 | N | 3·5 |
| 15 | 60·8 | 35·2 | 49·9 | 29·628 | ·01 | 1·3 | SSW | 2·0 |
| 16 | 61·2 | 50·5 | ·8 | 29·573 | ... | 3·3 | SW | 4·0 |
| 17 | 61·2 | 49·6 | ·6 | 29·699 | ·03 | 3·5 | SSW | 3·9 |
| 18 | 62·9 | 52·1 | ·5 | 29·601 | ·01 | 2·6 | S | 2·0 |
| 19 | 56·9 | 43·4 | ·3 | 29·624 | ·15 | 7·1 | SW | 2·7 |
| 20 | 59·9 | 37·2 | ·0 | 29·745 | ·01 | 5·2 | SSW | 1·3 |
| 21 | 67·5 | 57·0 | 48·8 | 29·705 | ... | 2·6 | SSE | 1·4 |
| 22 | 69·1 | 55·1 | ·5 | 29·759 | ... | 3·4 | SSW | 1·3 |
| 23 | 65·0 | 51·0 | ·2 | 29·904 | ·03 | 0·2 | SSW | 1·8 |
| 24 | 64·8 | 46·7 | 47·9 | 30·006 | ·01 | 4·6 | SSW | 1·5 |
| 25 | 55·0 | 38·5 | ·6 | 30·240 | ... | 6·8 | N | 1·7 |
| 26 | 57·1 | 32·1 | ·4 | 29·998 | ... | 3·1 | SSE | 0·5 |
| 27 | 53·3 | 37·2 | ·3 | 29·904 | ·03 | 3·9 | NW | 1·8 |
| 28 | 54·0 | 37·2 | ·2 | 29·517 | ·51 | ... | SSW | 5·2 |
| 29 | 53·0 | 39·5 | ·0 | 29·410 | ... | 4·5 | SW | 4·5 |
| 30 | 50·3 | 41·1 | ·0 | 29·058 | ·92 | ... | SSE | 0·8 |
| 31 | 54·2 | 40·6 | 46·8 | 29·339 | ·02 | 1·3 | NNE | 1·3 |

## Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.40)
2. (6.38)
3. (6.35)
4. (6.33)
5. (6.31)
6. ☽ (6.28)
7. (6.25)
8. (6.23)
9. (6.20)
10. (6.18)
11. (6.16)
12. (6.15)
13. ☽ (6.13)
14. (6.10)
15. (6.8)
16. (6.6)
17. (6.4)
18. (6.2)
19. (6.0)
20. ☽ (5.58)
21. (5.56)
22. (5.54)
23. (5.52)
24. (5.49)
25. (5.47)
26. (5.45)
27. ☽ (5.43)
28. (5.42)
29. (5.40)
30. (5.38)
31. (5.36)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Afternoon. | Southing Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | ... | 3 29 | 7 20 | 8 5 7 | 21 7 36n | 54 19 | 14 49 | 23 15 | 432○1 |
| 2 | 0 3 | 4 3 | 8 8 | 8 55 22 | 19 13 47 | 54 33 | 14 53 | 24 15 | 43○●4 |
| 3 | 1 7 | 4 31 | 8 55 | 9 44 53 | 16 27 26 | 54 55 | 14 59 | 25 15 | 341○2 |
| 4 | 2 13 | 4 55 | 9 42 | 10 33 40 | 12 54 42 | 55 25 | 15 7 | 26 15 | 2○341 |
| 5 | 3 23 | 5 10 | 10 27 | 11 21 59 | 8 43 30 | 55 58 | 15 17 | 27 15 | 21○34 |
| 6 | 4 34 | 5 38 | 11 13 | 12 10 13 | 4 3 28n | 56 34 | 15 26 | 28 15 | ○1234 |
| 7 | 5 46 | 5 58 | 11 59 | 12 58 58 | 57 0 | 53 48 | 57 9 | 15 36 | 0 2 1○234 |
| 8 | 7 2 | 6 17 | aft. | 13 48 47 | 5 54 43 | 57 | 42 | 15 45 | 1 2 23○14 |
| 9 | 8 18 | 6 43 | 1 36 | 14 40 22 | 10 43 38 | 58 | 11 | 15 53 | 2 2 3○4●● |
| 10 | 9 37 | 7 10 | 2 28 | 15 34 15 | 15 3 16 | 58 | 34 | 15 59 | 3 2 31○24 |
| 11 | 10 54 | 7 45 | 3 23 | 16 30 42 | 18 35 36 | 58 | 52 | 16 4 | 4 2 2○14● |
| 12 | aft. | 8 27 | 4 20 | 17 29 34 | 21 3 44 | 59 | 4 | 16 7 | 5 2 ☽21○3 |
| 13 | 1 16 | 9 22 | 5 19 | 18 30 8 | 22 14 17 | 59 | 12 | 16 9 | 6 2 4○213 |
| 14 | 2 13 | 10 28 | 6 19 | 19 31 14 | 22 0 12 | 59 | 15 | 16 10 | 7 2 41○23 |
| 15 | 2 59 | 11 42 | 7 17 | 20 31 33 | 20 22 22 | 59 | 13 | 16 10 | 8 2 423○1 |
| 16 | 3 36 | mrn. | 8 13 | 21 30 4 | 17 29 25 | 59 | 6 | 16 8 | 9 2 4321○ |
| 17 | 4 5 | 0 59 | 9 6 | 22 26 14 | 13 35 36 | 58 | 54 | 16 5 | 10 2 ☽43○2 |
| 18 | 4 29 | 2 19 | 9 57 | 23 20 4 | 8 58 13 | 58 | 36 | 16 0 | 11 2 ☽4○1● |
| 19 | 4 51 | 3 38 | 10 46 | 0 11 58 | 3 55 29 | 58 | 12 | 15 53 | 12 2 421○3 |
| 20 | 5 12 | 4 55 | 11 34 | 1 2 31 | 1 14 58n | 57 | 43 | 15 45 | 13 2 ○2134 |
| 21 | 5 34 | 6 10 | mrn. | 1 52 22 | 6 16 48 | 57 | 9 | 15 36 | 14 2 1○423 |
| 22 | 5 55 | 7 23 | 0 21 | 2 42 6 | 10 55 26 | 56 | 33 | 15 26 | 15 2 23○14 |
| 23 | 6 19 | 8 36 | 1 8 | 3 32 10 | 14 58 20 | 55 | 57 | 15 16 | 16 2 321○4 |
| 24 | 6 49 | 9 46 | 1 56 | 4 22 48 | 18 15 16 | 55 | 23 | 15 7 | 17 2 3○124 |
| 25 | 7 23 | 10 52 | 2 45 | 5 14 0 | 20 38 30 | 54 | 54 | 14 59 | 18 2 3○24● |
| 26 | 8 5 | 11 51 | 3 34 | 6 5 34 | 22 2 58 | 54 | 32 | 14 53 | 19 2 21○34 |
| 27 | 8 53 | aft. | 4 23 | 6 57 6 | 22 26 24 | 54 | 18 | 14 49 | 20 2 ○2134 |
| 28 | 9 49 | 1 27 | 5 12 | 7 43 12 | 21 49 13 | 54 | 14 | 14 48 | 21 2 1○423 |
| 29 | 10 51 | 2 2 | 6 0 | 8 38 32 | 20 14 1 | 54 | 20 | 14 50 | 22 2 ☽4○1 |
| 30 | 11 56 | 2 33 | 6 48 | 9 27 56 | 17 45 11 | 54 | 37 | 14 54 | 23 2 3421○ |
| 31 | mrn. | 2 59 | 7 34 | 10 16 27 | 14 28 22n | 55 | 4 | 15 2 | 24 2 43○12 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| | ☿ Mercury. | | | ♀ Venus. | | | ♂ Mars. | | | ♃ Jupiter. | | | ♄ Saturn. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. |
| 3 | 13 | 40 | 47 | 12 | 53 | 29 | 9 | 47 | 36 | 8 | 44 | 31 | 23 | 37 | 40 |
| 8 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 9 | 59 | 12 | 8 | 47 | 37 | 23 | 36 | 22 |
| 13 | 14 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 39 | 43 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 50 | 30 | 23 | 35 | 7 |
| 18 | 14 | 57 | 39 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 23 | 25 | 8 | 53 | 10 | 23 | 33 | 58 |
| 23 | 15 | 19 | 40 | 14 | 27 | 13 | 10 | 35 | 54 | 8 | 55 | 37 | 23 | 32 | 55 |
| 28 | 15 | 37 | 14 | 14 | 51 | 37 | 10 | 48 | 33 | 8 | 57 | 48 | 23 | 31 | 59 |

## Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | | | ♀ | | | ♂ | | | ♃ | | | ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 3 | 11 | 31 | 46s | 4 | 27 | 28s | 24 | 31 | 2s | 18 | 30 | 55n | 5 | 4 | 17s |
| 8 | 14 | 34 | 50 | 6 | 57 | 14 | 23 | 48 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 29 |
| 13 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 5 |
| 18 | 19 | 34 | 25 | 11 | 44 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 23 | 17 | 59 | 16 | 5 | 26 | 58 |
| 23 | 21 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 58 | 0 | 21 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 50 | 17 | 5 | 33 | 4 |
| 28 | 22 | 29 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 17s | 20 | 16 | 42s | 17 | 42 | 14n | 5 | 38 | 28s |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 8 | 6 9 | 5 1 | 11 9 | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 8 8 | 7 7 | 5 2 | 11 0 | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8 9 | 9 0 | 5 2 | 10 2 | 1 6 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 16 1 | 2 6 | 4 9 | 6 3 | 16 1 | 8 9 |
| 16 4 | 2 9 | 5 0 | 5 9 | 16 5 | 8 9 |
| 16 7 | 3 4 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 17 0 | 8 8 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 109° 19′ ♋.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*October* 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 32*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 13*h.* 40*m.*

*Oct.* 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 24*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 11′ S.

*Oct.* 3. Occultation of 8 Leonis magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 4*m. morn.*, 127° from the vertex: the reappearance at 5*h.* 11*m. morn.*, 334° from the vertex.

*Oct.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

*Oct.* 5. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 0*h. aft.*

*Oct.* 7. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 56*m. aft.* ♀ 4° 15′ S.

*Oct.* 8. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 49*m. aft.* ☿ 6° 54′ S.

*Oct.* 13. Occultation of B.A.C. 6448: magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 14*m. aft.*, 83° from the vertex: as the reappearance the star will be setting at Greenwich.

*Oct.* 15. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 30*m. morn.* ♂ 1° 47′ S.

*Oct.* 18. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 20*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 13′ N.

*Oct.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·4*s.*

*Oct.* 23. Mercury at greatest elongation (24°) East, 10*h. morn.*

*Oct.* 24. Occultation of *i* Tauri; magnitude 5·1. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 16*m. aft.*, 122° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 18*m. aft.*, 285° from the vertex.

*Oct.* 27. Venus in close conjunction with *α* Librae, 7*h. morn.* ♀ 0° 5′ N.

*Oct.* 27. Occultation of 63 Geminorum; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 10*m. aft.*, 120° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 7*m. aft.*, 313° from the vertex.

*Oct.* 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 35*m. aft.* ♃ 1° 41′ S.

In this month the Morning decrease 52*m.*, and the Afternoon 1*h.* 4*m.*

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month | Week | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | Tu | 8 19 | 9 1 | 6 3 | 6 50 | 1 14 | 1 58 | 0 11 | 0 55 | 6 45 | 7 29 | 9 37 | 10 20 | 5 49 | 6 30 |
| 2 | W | 9 50 | 10 32 | 7 33 | 8 10 | 2 46 | 3 31 | 1 51 | 2 40 | 8 11 | 8 49 | 11 0 | 11 35 | 7 10 | 7 45 |
| 3 | Th | 11 9 | 11 43 | 8 41 | 9 8 | 4 10 | 4 42 | 3 21 | 3 54 | 9 22 | 9 51 | ... | 0 5 | 8 17 | 8 46 |
| 4 | F | ... | 0 11 | 9 30 | 9 49 | 5 11 | 5 34 | 4 20 | 4 41 | 10 15 | 10 36 | 0 30 | 0 51 | 9 10 | 9 32 |
| 5 | S | 0 34 | 0 54 | 10 7 | 10 24 | 5 55 | 6 15 | 4 59 | 5 16 | 10 56 | 11 15 | 1 10 | 1 29 | 9 51 | 10 8 |
| 6 | S | 1 13 | 1 31 | 10 41 | 10 58 | 6 34 | 6 51 | 5 33 | 5 49 | 11 34 | 11 52 | 1 47 | 2 3 | 10 24 | 10 39 |
| 7 | M | 1 48 | 2 4 | 11 15 | 11 32 | 7 8 | 7 25 | 6 6 | 6 23 | ... | 0 10 | 2 19 | 2 35 | 10 55 | 11 11 |
| 8 | Tu | 2 20 | 2 35 | 11 49 | ... | 7 42 | 7 58 | 6 40 | 6 58 | 0 27 | 0 45 | 2 51 | 3 7 | 11 27 | 11 45 |
| 9 | W | 2 52 | 3 10 | 0 7 | 0 25 | 8 15 | 8 32 | 7 16 | 7 33 | 1 3 | 1 21 | 3 24 | 3 42 | ... | 0 4 |
| 10 | Th | 3 27 | 3 45 | 0 43 | 1 2 | 8 50 | 9 8 | 7 49 | 8 6 | 1 40 | 1 59 | 4 0 | 4 19 | 0 23 | 0 42 |
| 11 | F | 4 4 | 4 24 | 1 21 | 1 40 | 9 27 | 9 45 | 8 24 | 8 42 | 2 18 | 2 37 | 4 39 | 5 0 | 1 2 | 1 23 |
| 12 | S | 4 43 | 5 2 | 2 0 | 2 21 | 10 4 | 10 24 | 9 2 | 9 23 | 2 56 | 3 16 | 5 21 | 5 44 | 1 44 | 2 6 |
| 13 | S | 5 22 | 5 47 | 2 43 | 3 7 | 10 45 | 11 7 | 9 47 | 10 13 | 3 39 | 4 4 | 6 9 | 6 37 | 2 31 | 2 58 |
| 14 | M | 6 13 | 6 41 | 3 35 | 4 11 | 11 33 | ... | 10 41 | 11 12 | 4 31 | 5 3 | 7 9 | 7 47 | 3 29 | 4 6 |
| 15 | Tu | 7 16 | 7 56 | 4 53 | 5 41 | 0 7 | 0 49 | 11 49 | ... | 5 41 | 6 26 | 8 30 | 9 18 | 4 48 | 5 31 |
| 16 | W | 8 40 | 9 31 | 6 32 | 7 18 | 1 37 | 2 28 | 0 33 | 1 30 | 7 12 | 7 55 | 10 5 | 10 45 | 6 15 | 6 55 |
| 17 | Th | 10 16 | 10 56 | 7 57 | 8 31 | 3 15 | 3 57 | 2 23 | 3 8 | 8 36 | 9 12 | 11 22 | 11 55 | 7 33 | 8 7 |
| 18 | F | 11 33 | ... | 9 0 | 9 25 | 4 32 | 5 2 | 3 44 | 4 12 | 9 44 | 10 11 | ... | 0 22 | 8 39 | 9 7 |
| 19 | S | 0 4 | 0 30 | 9 47 | 10 8 | 5 30 | 5 54 | 4 35 | 4 56 | 10 35 | 10 58 | 0 46 | 1 8 | 9 31 | 9 52 |
| 20 | S | 0 53 | 1 14 | 10 29 | 10 49 | 6 17 | 6 39 | 5 16 | 5 37 | 11 20 | 11 42 | 1 30 | 1 51 | 10 11 | 10 30 |
| 21 | M | 1 35 | 1 55 | 11 8 | 11 27 | 7 0 | 7 20 | 5 57 | 6 17 | ... | 0 3 | 2 11 | 2 30 | 10 49 | 11 7 |
| 22 | Tu | 2 14 | 2 32 | 11 46 | ... | 7 38 | 7 55 | 6 36 | 6 55 | 0 23 | 0 42 | 2 47 | 3 4 | 11 25 | 11 43 |
| 23 | W | 2 50 | 3 7 | 0 5 | 0 23 | 8 13 | 8 30 | 7 13 | 7 30 | 1 1 | 1 19 | 3 21 | 3 39 | ... | 0 2 |
| 24 | Th | 3 25 | 3 43 | 0 41 | 0 58 | 8 47 | 9 4 | 7 46 | 8 2 | 1 37 | 1 54 | 3 57 | 4 15 | 0 20 | 0 38 |
| 25 | F | 4 1 | 4 18 | 1 15 | 1 32 | 9 21 | 9 37 | 8 18 | 8 34 | 2 11 | 2 28 | 4 33 | 4 51 | 0 56 | 1 14 |
| 26 | S | 4 34 | 4 50 | 1 48 | 2 5 | 9 52 | 10 8 | 8 50 | 9 7 | 2 44 | 3 0 | 5 8 | 5 26 | 1 32 | 1 50 |
| 27 | S | 5 6 | 5 25 | 2 23 | 2 42 | 10 25 | 10 43 | 9 26 | 9 46 | 3 18 | 3 38 | 5 47 | 6 10 | 2 10 | 2 31 |
| 28 | M | 5 46 | 6 8 | 3 3 | 3 27 | 11 2 | 11 24 | 10 8 | 10 32 | 3 59 | 4 23 | 6 34 | 7 1 | 2 54 | 3 21 |
| 29 | Tu | 6 34 | 7 3 | 3 58 | 4 32 | 11 54 | ... | 10 59 | 11 30 | 4 50 | 5 21 | 7 33 | 8 9 | 3 53 | 4 28 |
| 30 | W | 7 36 | 8 13 | 5 12 | 5 58 | 0 28 | 1 8 | ... | 0 6 | 5 58 | 6 39 | 8 50 | 9 33 | 5 5 | 5 44 |
| 31 | Th | 8 56 | 9 42 | 6 43 | 7 24 | 1 53 | 2 38 | 0 50 | 1 43 | 7 21 | 8 1 | 10 14 | 10 51 | 6 23 | 7 1 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| D. | Mercury ☿ Rises h. m. | Mercury ☿ Souths h. m. | Mercury ☿ Sets h. m. | Venus ♀ Rises h. m. | Venus ♀ Souths h. m. | Venus ♀ Sets h. m. | Mars ♂ Rises h. m. | Mars ♂ Souths h. m. | Mars ♂ Sets h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m. | Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m. | Saturn ♄ Rises h. m. | Saturn ♄ Souths h. m. | Saturn ♄ Sets h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 42M | 0 54A | 6 6A | 6 21M | 0 8A | 5 55A | 3 23A | 7 6A | 10 49A | 0 23M | 8 8M | 3 53A | 5 22A | 11 0A | 4 42M |
| 8 | 8 17M | 1 4A | 5 51A | 6 45M | 0 13A | 5 41A | 3 5A | 6 55A | 10 45A | 0 1M | 7 44M | 3 27A | 4 54A | 10 31A | 4 12M |
| 15 | 8 46M | 1 12A | 5 38A | 7 7M | 0 18A | 5 29A | 2 46A | 6 44A | 10 42A | 11 35A | 7 21M | 3 3A | 4 25A | 10 1A | 3 42M |
| 22 | 9 8M | 1 17A | 5 26A | 7 29M | 0 23A | 5 17A | 2 28A | 6 34A | 10 40A | 11 13A | 6 57M | 2 37A | 3 57A | 9 32A | 3 12M |
| 29 | 9 14M | 1 13A | 5 12A | 7 53M | 0 30A | 5 7A | 2 8A | 6 24A | 10 40A | 10 50A | 6 32M | 2 11A | 3 29A | 9 4A | 2 43M |

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star

| D. | R.A. H. | M. | S. | Decl. N. ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 26 | 52·3 | 88 | 48 | 40 |
| 10 | 1 | 26 | 54·4 | 88 | 48 | 44 |
| 19 | 1 | 26 | 55·2 | 88 | 48 | 47 |
| 28 | 1 | 26 | 55·3 | 88 | 48 | 51 |

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout the month, setting soon after the Sun in S.W. by S.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting W. by S., and towards end of month W.S.W.

♂ Mars souths in the early evening. Is in Sagittarius till middle of month, when it enters Capricornus.

♃ Jupiter in Cancer; near to δ Cancri at beginning of month.

♄ Saturn nearly in the same position as last month.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star $\nu$, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $0h.$ $37m.$ and Decl. 40° 43′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $0h.$ $36m.$ $31s.$, Decl. 40° 38′ N., probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeiæ, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30′ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 15′ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights, without moonlight, such as those about the 6th, these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 1 23d. 11h. M.

| DAY OF M. | Light and Dark. | W. | | THE SUN Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year. | To end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ▮ | F | **All Saints' Day.** Hallowmas. | 6 54 | 4 34 | 305 | 60 |
| 2 | ▮ | S | All Souls' Day. Jenny Lind died, 1887. | 6 56 | 4 32 | 306 | 59 |
| 3 | ▮ | S | **23rd Sunday after Trinity.** | 6 58 | 4 30 | 307 | 58 |
| 4 | ▮ | M | Mendelssohn died, 1847; born, 3 Feb. 1809. | 7 0 | 4 28 | 308 | 57 |
| 5 | ▮ | Tu | Gunpowder Plot, 1604. Inkerman, 1854. | 7 1 | 4 27 | 309 | 56 |
| 6 | ▮ | W | *St. Leonard.* Samuel Phelps, actor, d. 1878. | 7 3 | 4 25 | 310 | 55 |
| 7 | ▮ | Th | Bank Rate raised to 9 per cent., 1873. | 7 4 | 4 24 | 311 | 54 |
| 8 | ▮ | F | John Milton died, 1674; born, 9 Dec. 1608. | 7 6 | 4 22 | 312 | 53 |
| 9 | ▮ | S | KING'S BIRTHDAY (1841). Lord Mayor's Day. | 7 8 | 4 20 | 313 | 52 |
| 10 | ▮ | S | **24th Sun. after Trinity.** Hogarth born, 1697. | 7 9 | 4 19 | 314 | 51 |
| 11 | ▮ | M | *St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half Quarter Day. | 7 11 | 4 17 | 315 | 50 |
| 12 | ▮ | Tu | C. Kemble d. 1854. Mrs. E. C. Gaskell d. '65. | 7 13 | 4 15 | 316 | 49 |
| 13 | ▮ | W | *St. Brice.* "Liberty Boys" (Canada), 1837. | 7 14 | 4 14 | 317 | 48 |
| 14 | ▮ | Th | First Motor Car Act in operation, 1896. | 7 16 | 4 12 | 318 | 47 |
| 15 | ▮ | F | *St. Machutus.* Earl of Chatham born, 1708. | 7 18 | 4 11 | 319 | 46 |
| 16 | ▮ | S | Inauguration of the Suez Canal, 1869. | 7 20 | 4 10 | 320 | 45 |
| 17 | ▮ | S | **25th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Hugh.* | 7 22 | 4 8 | 321 | 44 |
| 18 | ▮ | M | Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's, 1852. | 7 23 | 4 7 | 322 | 43 |
| 19 | ▮ | Tu | Da Gama rounded the Cape, 1497. [1770. | 7 25 | 4 5 | 323 | 42 |
| 20 | ▮ | W | *St. Edmund.* Chatterton b. 1752; d. 24 Aug. | 7 26 | 4 4 | 324 | 41 |
| 21 | ▮ | Th | Sir John Hawkins, navigator, died, 1595. | 7 28 | 4 3 | 325 | 40 |
| 22 | ▮ | F | *St. Cecilia.* Lord Clive of Plassey died, 1774. | 7 30 | 4 2 | 326 | 39 |
| 23 | ▮ | S | *St. Clement.* Fenians exec. at Manch. 1867. | 7 31 | 4 1 | 327 | 38 |
| 24 | ▮ | S | **26th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Martinmas. | 7 33 | 4 0 | 328 | 37 |
| 25 | ▮ | M | *St. Catherine.* Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857. | 7 35 | 3 59 | 329 | 36 |
| 26 | ▮ | Tu | Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869. | 7 37 | 3 57 | 330 | 35 |
| 27 | ▮ | W | Dumas fils died, 1895; born, 28 July 1824. | 7 38 | 3 56 | 331 | 34 |
| 28 | ▮ | Th | The *Times* first printed by steam, 1814. | 7 40 | 3 56 | 332 | 33 |
| 29 | ▮ | F | Sir F. C. Burnand born, 1836. [1745. | 7 41 | 3 55 | 333 | 32 |
| 30 | ▮ | S | **St. Andrew, A. & M.** Swift b. 1667; d. 19 Oct. | 7 43 | 3 54 | 334 | 31 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | New Moon | 5d. | 10h. 39m. | Afternoon. |
| ☽ | First Quarter | 12 | 5 14 | Afternoon. |
| ○ | Full Moon | 20 | 0 4 | Morning. |
| ☾ | Last Quarter | 28 | 4 21 | Morning. |

Perigee 9d. 6h. M. 227,900.
Apogee 25d. 6h. M. 251,700.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1905,

on 19 days; total fall, 3·12 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by ·85 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*November* 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.—Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
4. Fox-hunting begins.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.
13. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

## The Sun.

| Day | Before Clock. | Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R. A. | Apparent Declination (South) at Noon | Hrly Var. of Dec. | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 16 19 | 0·09 | 14 22 11 | 9·77 | 14 9 13 | 48·6 | 14 38 30 | 9 19 58 |
| 2 | 16 20 | 0·06 | 14 26 6 | 9·80 | 14 28 33 | 48·1 | 14 42 26 | 9 16 2 |
| 3 | 16 21 | 0·02 | 14 30 1 | 9·84 | 14 47 40 | 47·5 | 14 46 23 | 9 12 7 |
| 4 | 16 21 | 0·01 | 14 33 58 | 9·87 | 15 6 31 | 46·9 | 14 50 19 | 9 8 11 |
| 5 | 16 21 | 0·05 | 14 37 55 | 9·90 | 15 25 8 | 46·2 | 14 54 16 | 9 4 15 |
| 6 | 16 19 | 0·08 | 14 41 53 | 9·94 | 15 43 30 | 45·6 | 14 58 12 | 9 0 19 |
| 7 | 16 17 | 0·12 | 14 45 52 | 9·97 | 16 1 36 | 44·9 | 15 2 9 | 8 56 23 |
| 8 | 16 14 | 0·15 | 14 49 52 | 10·01 | 16 19 26 | 44·3 | 15 6 6 | 8 52 27 |
| 9 | 16 10 | 0·19 | 14 53 53 | 10·04 | 16 37 0 | 43·6 | 15 10 2 | 8 48 31 |
| 10 | 16 5 | 0·22 | 14 57 54 | 10·08 | 16 54 16 | 42·8 | 15 13 59 | 8 44 35 |
| 11 | 15 59 | 0·25 | 15 1 56 | 10·11 | 17 11 16 | 42·1 | 15 17 55 | 8 40 39 |
| 12 | 15 52 | 0·29 | 15 5 59 | 10·15 | 17 27 57 | 41·4 | 15 21 52 | 8 36 43 |
| 13 | 15 45 | 0·32 | 15 10 3 | 10·18 | 17 44 21 | 40·6 | 15 25 48 | 8 32 47 |
| 14 | 15 37 | 0·36 | 15 14 8 | 10·22 | 18 0 26 | 39·8 | 15 29 45 | 8 28 52 |
| 15 | 15 28 | 0·39 | 15 18 14 | 10·25 | 18 16 11 | 39·0 | 15 33 41 | 8 24 56 |
| 16 | 15 18 | 0·43 | 15 22 20 | 10·29 | 18 31 38 | 38·2 | 15 37 38 | 8 21 0 |
| 17 | 15 7 | 0·46 | 15 26 27 | 10·32 | 18 46 45 | 37·4 | 15 41 35 | 8 17 4 |
| 18 | 14 56 | 0·50 | 15 30 35 | 10·35 | 19 1 32 | 36·5 | 15 45 31 | 8 13 8 |
| 19 | 14 44 | 0·53 | 15 34 44 | 10·39 | 19 15 58 | 35·7 | 15 49 28 | 8 9 12 |
| 20 | 14 30 | 0·57 | 15 38 54 | 10·42 | 19 30 4 | 34·8 | 15 53 24 | 8 5 16 |
| 21 | 14 16 | 0·60 | 15 43 4 | 10·46 | 19 43 48 | 33·9 | 15 57 21 | 8 1 20 |
| 22 | 14 2 | 0·63 | 15 47 16 | 10·49 | 19 57 11 | 33·0 | 16 1 17 | 7 57 24 |
| 23 | 13 46 | 0·67 | 15 51 28 | 10·53 | 20 10 12 | 32·1 | 16 5 14 | 7 53 28 |
| 24 | 13 30 | 0·70 | 15 55 41 | 10·56 | 20 22 51 | 31·2 | 16 9 10 | 7 49 32 |
| 25 | 13 12 | 0·73 | 15 59 55 | 10·59 | 20 35 7 | 30·2 | 16 13 7 | 7 45 37 |
| 26 | 12 54 | 0·77 | 16 4 9 | 10·62 | 20 47 1 | 29·3 | 16 17 4 | 7 41 41 |
| 27 | 12 36 | 0·80 | 16 8 24 | 10·66 | 20 58 31 | 28·3 | 16 21 0 | 7 37 45 |
| 28 | 12 16 | 0·83 | 16 12 40 | 10·69 | 21 9 38 | 27·3 | 16 24 57 | 7 33 49 |
| 29 | 11 56 | 0·86 | 16 16 57 | 10·72 | 21 20 21 | 26·3 | 16 28 53 | 7 29 53 |
| 30 | 11 35 | 0·89 | 16 21 15 | 10·75 | 21 30 40 | 25·3 | 16 32 50 | 7 25 57 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.34)
2. (5.32)
3. ☽ (5.30)
4. (5.28)
5. (5.27)
6. (5.25)
7. (5.24)
8. (5.22)
9. (5.20)
10. ☽ (5.19)
11. (5.17)
12. (5.15)
13. (5.14)
14. (5.12)
15. (5.11)
16. (5.10)
17. ☽ (5.8)
18. (5.7)
19. (5.5)
20. (5.4)
21. (5.3)
22. (5.2)
23. (5.1)
24. ☽ (5.0)
25. (4.59)
26. (4.57)
27. (4.56)
28. (4.56)
29. (4.55)
30. (4.54)

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1905.

| Day | Temperature. Maximum | Minimum | Average 50 Yrs. | Barom. Mean. | Rain-fall | Sun-shine | Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction. | Pressure. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | | inches. | inch. | hours. | | |
| 1 | 52·0 | 39·7 | 46·7 | 28·967 | ·33 | ... | SSE | 4·7 |
| 2 | 53·7 | 41·5 | ·3 | 29·183 | ·24 | ·2 | S | 9·0 |
| 3 | 54·8 | 39·4 | ·3 | 29·502 | ·24 | 2·6 | SSE | 0·7 |
| 4 | 51·8 | 39·2 | ·1 | 29·555 | ·26 | 1·6 | ESE | 1·5 |
| 5 | 52·1 | 40·5 | 45·9 | 29·157 | ·15 | ·2 | SW | 1·1 |
| 6 | 52·3 | 37·1 | ·5 | 29·317 | ... | 7·4 | SW | 1·7 |
| 7 | 51·0 | 30·4 | ·1 | 29·572 | ... | 4·5 | SW | 0·0 |
| 8 | 46·2 | 28·2 | 44·6 | 29·808 | ·02 | 1·6 | WSW | 0·0 |
| 9 | 45·0 | 35·6 | ·0 | 29·931 | ... | ... | Vble. | 0·0 |
| 10 | 51·7 | 35·3 | 43·6 | 29·837 | ·02 | 3·2 | SE | 1·7 |
| 11 | 53·0 | 45·6 | ·2 | 29·169 | ·46 | ... | W | 6·7 |
| 12 | 50·5 | 42·3 | 42·9 | 29·147 | ·23 | 3·5 | WSW | 1·7 |
| 13 | 48·1 | 41·1 | ·8 | 29·875 | ·21 | ... | NE | 3·0 |
| 14 | 43·6 | 39·1 | ·6 | 29·277 | ·08 | ... | NNE | 1·8 |
| 15 | 44·1 | 33·6 | ·5 | 29·526 | ·11 | 4·3 | NE | 4·0 |
| 16 | 39·8 | 32·6 | ·4 | 29·693 | ·01 | 1·5 | N | 1·7 |
| 17 | 36·8 | 30·2 | ·3 | 29·961 | ... | ... | N | 0·7 |
| 18 | 36·7 | 31·0 | ·2 | 29·971 | ... | ... | E | 1·2 |
| 19 | 40·0 | 34·8 | ·2 | 29·546 | ... | ... | NE | 2·7 |
| 20 | 41·8 | 26·9 | ·1 | 29·818 | ... | 4·9 | N | 1·2 |
| 21 | 35·9 | 23·2 | ·1 | 30·005 | ... | 1·7 | Vble. | 0·0 |
| 22 | 46·7 | 23·1 | ·2 | 29·948 | ... | 4·9 | SSW | 3·7 |
| 23 | 51·6 | 40·4 | ·1 | 29·467 | ·15 | ... | SW | 4·7 |
| 24 | 47·6 | 35·9 | ·1 | 29·663 | ... | 6·4 | WSW | 1·7 |
| 25 | 47·3 | 31·7 | ·0 | 29·553 | ·02 | ... | SSW | 3·7 |
| 26 | 54·9 | 45·4 | 41·9 | 28·959 | ·31 | ·1 | SW | 12·8 |
| 27 | 47·6 | 39·4 | ·6 | 29·526 | ... | 5·2 | WSW | 12·7 |
| 28 | 47·9 | 38·9 | ·3 | 29·284 | ·06 | ·3 | SSW | 3·8 |
| 29 | 46·0 | 29·3 | ·0 | 29·766 | ·03 | ·5 | ENE | 1·7 |
| 30 | 45·0 | 27·5 | 40·7 | 29·880 | ·19 | ... | SSE | 1·8 |

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Afternoon. | Souths Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h.30m. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. s. | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | d. h. | |
| 1 | 1 3 | 3 20 | 8 19 11 | 4 24 10 | 30 21 11 | 55 39 | 15 11 | 25 2 | 43O2● |
| 2 | 2 13 | 3 41 | 9 4 11 | 52 14 | 5 59 4 | 56 20 | 15 23 | 26 2 | ♄ 42O3 |
| 3 | 3 25 | 4 1 | 9 50 12 | 40 35 | 1 4 15 | 57 5 | 15 35 | 27 2 | 4O13● |
| 4 | 4 39 | 4 21 | 10 37 13 | 30 9 | 4 2 18 | 57 50 | 15 47 | 28 2 | 41O23 |
| 5 | 5 56 | 4 43 | 11 26 14 | 21 41 | 9 4 42 | 58 32 | 15 59 | 29 2 | 42O31 |
| 6 | 7 16 | 5 9 | aft. 15 | 15 47 | 13 45 37 | 59 6 | 16 8 | 0 13 | 32I4O |
| 7 | 8 37 | 5 43 | 1 14 16 | 12 51 | 17 44 23 | 59 31 | 16 15 | 1 13 | 3O124 |
| 8 | 9 56 | 6 23 | 2 12 17 | 12 42 | 20 40 37 | 59 45 | 16 18 | 2 13 | 31O24 |
| 9 | 11 9 | 7 13 | 3 12 18 | 14 32 | 22 17 32 | 59 47 | 16 19 | 3 13 | ♃ 2O34 |
| 10 | aft. | 8 17 | 4 13 19 | 16 57 | 22 25 52 | 59 40 | 16 17 | 4 13 | O134● |
| 11 | 1 1 | 9 30 | 5 13 20 | 18 22 | 21 6 12 | 59 25 | 16 13 | 5 13 | 1O234 |
| 12 | 1 40 | 10 47 | 6 9 21 | 17 31 | 18 28 6 | 59 5 | 16 8 | 6 13 | 2O314 |
| 13 | 2 11 | mrn. | 7 3 22 | 13 51 | 14 46 58 | 58 41 | 16 1 | 7 13 | 321O4 |
| 14 | 2 35 | 0 5 | 7 53 23 | 7 23 | 10 20 30 | 58 16 | 15 54 | 8 13 | 3O124 |
| 15 | 2 58 | 1 23 | 8 42 23 | 58 38 | 5 26 10 | 57 48 | 15 47 | 9 13 | 341O2 |
| 16 | 3 18 | 2 40 | 9 29 0 | 48 20 | 0 20 13 | 57 20 | 15 39 | 10 13 | 42O31 |
| 17 | 3 37 | 3 55 | 10 15 | 37 15 | 4 42 26 | 56 52 | 15 31 | 11 13 | 42O3● |
| 18 | 3 57 | 5 8 | 11 1 | 26 6 | 9 28 4 | 56 22 | 15 23 | 12 13 | 41O23 |
| 19 | 4 21 | 6 20 | 11 49 | 15 26 | 13 44 7 | 55 53 | 15 13 | 13 13 | ♃ 4O13 |
| 20 | 4 48 | 7 31 | mrn. | 4 5 | 17 19 14 | 55 25 | 15 8 | 14 13 | 423I0 |
| 21 | 5 20 | 8 38 | 0 37 | 4 56 | 20 3 54 | 54 59 | 15 1 | 15 13 | 43O21 |
| 22 | 5 59 | 9 40 | 1 26 | 5 48 | 19 21 51 | 54 37 | 14 54 | 16 13 | 341O2 |
| 23 | 6 44 | 10 37 | 2 16 | 6 40 | 12 22 36 | 49 54 | 20 14 | 50 17 13 | 2O1●● |
| 24 | 7 38 | 11 24 | 3 5 | 7 31 | 43 22 20 | 29 54 | 10 14 | 47 18 13 | 2O43● |
| 25 | 8 36 | aft. | 3 54 | 8 22 | 22 21 4 | 31 54 | 8 14 | 46 19 13 | ♀ O234 |
| 26 | 9 39 | 0 36 | 4 41 | 9 11 | 52 18 53 | 41 54 | 15 14 | 49 20 13 | O2134 |
| 27 | 10 45 | 1 2 | 5 27 | 10 0 | 10 15 54 | 4 54 | 33 14 | 53 21 13 | 231O4 |
| 28 | 11 55 | 1 25 | 6 12 | 10 47 | 31 12 13 | 30 55 | 0 15 | 1 22 13 | 3O214 |
| 29 | mrn. | 1 45 | 6 57 | 11 34 | 24 7 56 | 15 55 | 38 15 | 11 23 13 | 31O24 |
| 30 | 1 3 | 2 5 | 7 41 | 12 21 | 30 3 13 | 19 56 | 24 15 | 24 24 13 | 2O14● |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D. | ☿ Mercury. | ♀ Venus. | ♂ Mars. | ♃ Jupiter. | ♄ Saturn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. | h. m. s. |
| ♓ | 15 46 46 | 15 16 30 | 21 1 19 | 8 59 43 | 23 31 11 |
| 7 | 15 43 18 | 15 41 55 | 21 14 10 | 9 1 22 | 23 30 32 |
| 12 | 15 24 35 | 16 7 50 | 21 27 6 | 9 2 43 | 23 30 1 |
| 17 | 15 0 21 | 16 34 14 | 21 40 3 | 9 3 46 | 23 29 40 |
| 22 | 14 47 39 | 17 1 3 | 21 53 0 | 9 4 31 | 23 29 28 |
| 27 | 14 52 1 | 17 28 12 | 22 5 56 | 9 4 56 | 23 29 26 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ | ° ′ ″ |
| 2 | 22 43 49S | 17 58 21S | 19 14 6S | 17 35 12N | 5 42 38S |
| 7 | 21 43 18 | 19 41 32 | 18 7 52 | 17 29 18 | 5 45 58 |
| 12 | 19 9 36 | 21 11 14 | 16 58 9 | 17 24 37 | 5 48 16 |
| 17 | 15 51 1 | 22 25 55 | 15 45 12 | 17 21 13 | 5 49 31 |
| 22 | 13 48 19 | 23 24 18 | 14 29 19 | 17 19 9 | 5 49 42 |
| 27 | 13 49 55S | 24 6 16S | 13 10 45S | 17 18 29N | 5 48 49S |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 8 9 | 11 6 | 5 3 | 9 4 | 1 7 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 8 9 | 12 9 | 5 4 | 8 7 | 1 7 | 1 0 |
| 25 | 8 9 | 10 3 | 5 5 | 8 1 | 1 8 | 1 0 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ | ☿ | ♀ | ♂ | ♃ | ♄ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ | ″ |
| 5 | 16 10 | 4 4 | 5 1 | 5 0 | 17 5 | 8 6 |
| 15 | 16 12 | 4 9 | 5 2 | 4 6 | 18 1 | 8 5 |
| 25 | 16 14 | 3 9 | 5 3 | 4 3 | 18 7 | 8 4 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 107° 41′ ♋.

## Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*November* 1. Day breaks 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 40*m.*

*Nov.* 3. Mercury stationary in the heavens, 10*h. aft.*

*Nov.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1*m.* 7·18.

*Nov.* 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 52*m.* ☿ ♀ 4° 0′ S.

*Nov.* 7. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 8*m. morn.* ☿ 6° 0′ S.

*Nov.* 7. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 4*h.* 16*m. aft.* ☿ ♀ 1° 54′ S.

*Nov.* 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 11*m. aft.* ♂ 0° 58′ N.

*Nov.* 14. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 0*h.* 7*m. aft.*

*Nov.* 14. Transit of Mercury across Sun's disc, visible at Greenwich. See p. 71.

*Nov.* 14. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 24*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 26′ N.

*Nov.* 18. Occultation of $\mu$ Ceti magnitude 4·4. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 7*m. aft.*, 126° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 1*m. aft.*, 265° from the vertex.

*Nov.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1*m.* 8·8.

*Nov.* 20. Occultation of 81 Tauri and 82 Tauri; magnitude 3·9 and 4·7 respectively. Both stars below the horizon at Greenwich at disappearance; the reappearances take place at 5*h.* 4*m. aft.* and 5*h.* 35*m. aft.*, 329° and 288° from the vertex, respectively.

*Nov.* 22. Occultation of $\zeta$ Tauri; magnitude 3·0. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 6*m. morn.*, 2° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h.* 54*m. morn.*, 271° from the vertex.

*Nov.* 24. Occultation of $\delta$ Geminorum; magnitude 3·6. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 41*m. morn.*, 70° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h.* 8*m. morn.*, 261° from the vertex.

*Nov.* 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 34*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 57′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, and the Afternoons 40*m.*

## Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Month. | Day of Week. | London Bridge | | Liverpool | | Bristol | | Hull | | Greenock | | Leith | | Dublin (Bar) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 | F | 10 22 | 10 56 | 7 57 | 8 25 | 3 21 | 3 57 | 2 30 | 3 8 | 8 36 | 9 6 | 11 22 | 11 49 | 7 32 | 8 1 |
| 2 | S | 11 26 | 11 53 | 8 50 | 9 12 | 4 26 | 4 53 | 3 38 | 4 3 | 9 33 | 9 57 | ... | 0 13 | 8 27 | 8 51 |
| 3 | ☉ | ... | 0 16 | 9 32 | 9 51 | 5 16 | 5 37 | 4 24 | 4 42 | 10 18 | 10 38 | 0 34 | 0 53 | 9 14 | 9 34 |
| 4 | M | 0 36 | 0 56 | 10 8 | 10 25 | 5 57 | 6 17 | 4 59 | 5 16 | 10 58 | 11 17 | 1 12 | 1 30 | 9 52 | 10 9 |
| 5 | Tu | 1 15 | 1 32 | 10 43 | 11 2 | 6 36 | 6 54 | 5 34 | 5 52 | 11 36 | 11 56 | 1 48 | 2 5 | 10 25 | 10 42 |
| 6 | W | 1 49 | 2 8 | 11 21 | 11 41 | 7 13 | 7 31 | 6 11 | 6 30 | ... | 0 16 | 2 23 | 2 40 | 11 0 | 11 18 |
| 7 | Th | 2 26 | 2 44 | ... | 0 1 | 7 50 | 8 9 | 6 49 | 7 9 | 0 36 | 0 56 | 2 58 | 3 17 | 11 38 | 11 59 |
| 8 | F | 3 4 | 3 24 | 0 21 | 0 42 | 8 28 | 8 48 | 7 28 | 7 47 | 1 17 | 1 38 | 3 37 | 3 58 | ... | 0 21 |
| 9 | S | 3 44 | 4 5 | 1 3 | 1 25 | 9 9 | 9 30 | 8 6 | 8 27 | 1 59 | 2 21 | 4 20 | 4 43 | 0 44 | 1 7 |
| 10 | ☉ | 4 27 | 4 49 | 1 47 | 2 10 | 9 52 | 10 14 | 8 49 | 9 12 | 2 43 | 3 6 | 5 7 | 5 32 | 1 30 | 1 55 |
| 11 | M | 5 12 | 5 38 | 2 34 | 3 1 | 10 37 | 11 2 | 9 38 | 10 7 | 3 31 | 3 58 | 6 0 | 6 30 | 2 22 | 2 52 |
| 12 | Tu | 6 7 | 6 39 | 3 32 | 4 7 | 11 30 | ... | 10 37 | 11 9 | 4 28 | 5 0 | 7 4 | 7 42 | 3 25 | 4 2 |
| 13 | W | 7 13 | 7 49 | 4 46 | 5 29 | 0 3 | 0 41 | 11 43 | ... | 5 35 | 6 13 | 8 23 | 9 6 | 4 41 | 5 21 |
| 14 | Th | 8 30 | 9 16 | 6 16 | 6 59 | 1 25 | 2 11 | 0 22 | 1 11 | 6 55 | 7 36 | 9 49 | 10 27 | 6 0 | 6 37 |
| 15 | F | 9 57 | 10 33 | 7 36 | 8 9 | 2 55 | 3 34 | 2 2 | 2 45 | 8 14 | 8 48 | 11 1 | 11 32 | 7 12 | 7 45 |
| 16 | S | 11 9 | 11 41 | 8 38 | 9 2 | 4 10 | 4 40 | 3 22 | 3 51 | 9 19 | 9 46 | ... | 0 1 | 8 15 | 8 42 |
| 17 | ☉ | ... | 0 6 | 9 25 | 9 46 | 5 6 | 5 30 | 4 14 | 4 35 | 10 11 | 10 35 | 0 24 | 0 46 | 9 7 | 9 30 |
| 18 | M | 0 29 | 0 52 | 10 6 | 10 26 | 5 53 | 6 16 | 4 55 | 5 15 | 10 57 | 11 18 | 1 8 | 1 29 | 9 51 | 10 10 |
| 19 | Tu | 1 13 | 1 33 | 10 45 | 11 4 | 6 37 | 6 56 | 5 34 | 5 53 | 11 38 | 11 58 | 1 48 | 2 6 | 10 27 | 10 44 |
| 20 | W | 1 51 | 2 9 | 11 23 | 11 42 | 7 14 | 7 32 | 6 12 | 6 31 | ... | 0 18 | 2 24 | 2 42 | 11 2 | 11 20 |
| 21 | Th | 2 27 | 2 45 | ... | 0 0 | 7 50 | 8 7 | 6 50 | 7 8 | 0 37 | 0 55 | 2 59 | 3 16 | 11 38 | 11 56 |
| 22 | F | 3 2 | 3 19 | 0 17 | 0 35 | 8 25 | 8 42 | 7 25 | 7 41 | 1 14 | 1 32 | 3 34 | 3 52 | ... | 0 15 |
| 23 | S | 3 37 | 3 55 | 0 53 | 1 10 | 8 59 | 9 16 | 7 57 | 8 13 | 1 49 | 2 6 | 4 10 | 4 28 | 0 33 | 0 51 |
| 24 | ☉ | 4 13 | 4 29 | 1 26 | 1 43 | 9 32 | 9 48 | 8 29 | 8 45 | 2 23 | 2 40 | 4 45 | 5 3 | 1 9 | 1 27 |
| 25 | M | 4 45 | 5 3 | 2 1 | 2 20 | 10 5 | 10 22 | 9 3 | 9 23 | 2 58 | 3 17 | 5 23 | 5 44 | 1 46 | 2 6 |
| 26 | Tu | 5 23 | 5 44 | 2 40 | 3 1 | 10 40 | 11 0 | 9 44 | 10 7 | 3 36 | 3 57 | 6 7 | 6 31 | 2 28 | 2 52 |
| 27 | W | 6 7 | 6 32 | 3 25 | 3 53 | 11 23 | 11 49 | 10 31 | 10 56 | 4 20 | 4 46 | 6 58 | 7 28 | 3 18 | 3 48 |
| 28 | Th | 7 0 | 7 29 | 4 24 | 4 59 | ... | 0 20 | 11 23 | 11 54 | 5 14 | 5 46 | 8 1 | 8 36 | 4 20 | 4 53 |
| 29 | F | 8 2 | 8 36 | 5 37 | 6 19 | 0 55 | 1 32 | ... | 0 29 | 6 21 | 6 59 | 9 14 | 9 52 | 5 27 | 6 2 |
| 30 | S | 9 18 | 9 56 | 6 57 | 7 30 | 2 14 | 2 53 | 1 14 | 1 59 | 7 35 | 8 8 | 10 26 | 10 57 | 6 36 | 7 7 |

## Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. | Rises h. m. | Souths h. m. | Sets h. m. |
| 5 | 8 51M | 0 52A | 4 53A | 8 16M | 0 38A | 5 0A | 1 59A | 6 14A | 10 38A | 10 27A | 6 7M | 1 44A | 3 1A | 8 35A | 2 13M |
| 12 | 7 42M | 0 3A | 4 24A | 8 38M | 0 46A | 4 54A | 1 30A | 6 5A | 10 40A | 10 2A | 5 42M | 1 18A | 2 33A | 8 7A | 1 45M |
| 19 | 6 18M | 11 4M | 3 50A | 8 59M | 0 56A | 4 53A | 1 12A | 5 55A | 10 38A | 9 36A | 5 15M | 0 52A | 2 5A | 7 39A | 1 17M |
| 26 | 5 40M | 10 33M | 3 26A | 9 17M | 1 6A | 4 55A | 0 51A | 5 46A | 10 41A | 9 9A | 4 49M | 0 25A | 1 37A | 7 11A | 0 49M |

### Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

| D. | R.A. h. | m. | s. | Decl. N. ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 26 | 54·4 | 88 | 48 | 52 |
| 10 | 1 | 26 | 52·6 | 88 | 48 | 55 |
| 19 | 1 | 26 | 48·7 | 88 | 48 | 59 |
| 28 | 1 | 26 | 43·6 | 88 | 49 | 2 |

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula $2\frac{1}{2}°$ to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15′ long by 3′ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.* and Decl. 41° 49′ N. The best evenings for observing it are those immediately before and after the 5th.

### Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star at beginning of month, setting S.W. by W., and a morning star towards the end, rising E.S.E. In inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 14th, at *0h. 7m. aft.* Transit across the Sun's disc, see p. 71.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting soon after Sun, S.W. by W.

♂ Mars in Capricornus, near to δ on the 17th. Sets about *10h. 40m. aft.*, W.S.W.

♃ Jupiter in the eastern portion of Cancer, rising about *10h. aft.*, N.E. by E.

♄ Saturn souths in the evening about *8h. aft.* In Aquarius.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 23d. 0h. M.
WINTER COMMENCES.

| DAY OF M. | Light and Dark. | W. | | THE SUN Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | DAYS of the Year. | to end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | S | **Advent Sunday.** Queen Alexandra b. 1844. | 7 45 | 3 53 | 335 | 30 |
| 2 | | M | St. Paul's Cathedral opened, 1697. | 7 46 | 3 53 | 336 | 29 |
| 3 | | Tu | R. L. Stevenson d. 1894; b. 13 Nov. 1850. | 7 47 | 3 52 | 337 | 28 |
| 4 | | W | Thomas Carlyle born, 1795; died, 4 Feb. 1881. | 7 48 | 3 52 | 338 | 27 |
| 5 | | Th | Major Whyte Melville, author, died, 1878. | 7 49 | 3 51 | 339 | 26 |
| 6 | | F | *St. Nicolas.* Battle of Cawnpore, 1857. | 7 51 | 3 51 | 340 | 25 |
| 7 | | S | Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, VC, born, 1839. | 7 52 | 3 50 | 341 | 24 |
| 8 | | S | **Second Sunday in Advent.** *Conception B.V.M.* | 7 53 | 3 50 | 342 | 23 |
| 9 | | M | Colony of Sierra Leone founded, 1786. | 7 54 | 3 50 | 343 | 22 |
| 10 | | Tu | Sir Hugh Myddelton died, 1631. | 7 55 | 3 50 | 344 | 21 |
| 11 | | W | John Gay d. 1732. Richard Doyle d. 1883. | 7 56 | 3 50 | 345 | 20 |
| 12 | | Th | Colley Cibber died, 1757; born, 6 Nov. 1671. | 7 57 | 3 49 | 346 | 19 |
| 13 | | F | *St. Lucy.* Drake sailed from Falmouth, 1577. | 7 58 | 3 49 | 347 | 18 |
| 14 | | S | The Prince Consort d. 1861; b. 26 Aug. 1819. | 7 59 | 3 49 | 348 | 17 |
| 15 | | S | **Third Sunday in Advent.** | 8 0 | 3 49 | 349 | 16 |
| 16 | | M | Sir William Petty died, 1687. | 8 1 | 3 49 | 350 | 15 |
| 17 | | Tu | The Milan Decree of Napoleon, 1807. | 8 2 | 3 50 | 351 | 14 |
| 18 | | W | Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862. Ember D. | 8 3 | 3 50 | 352 | 13 |
| 19 | | Th | Rebels defeated at St. Eustace, 1837. | 8 4 | 3 50 | 353 | 12 |
| 20 | | F | Battle of Suakin, 1888. Ember Day. | 8 4 | 3 50 | 354 | 11 |
| 21 | | S | **St. Thomas.** MICH. LAW S. END. Ember Day. | 8 5 | 3 51 | 355 | 10 |
| 22 | | S | **Fourth Sunday in Advent.** | 8 5 | 3 51 | 356 | 9 |
| 23 | | M | Rev. Laurence Oliphant died, 1888. | 8 6 | 3 52 | 357 | 8 |
| 24 | | Tu | Christ. Eve. Rt. Hon. J. Morley, O.M., b. 1838. | 8 6 | 3 52 | 358 | 7 |
| 25 | | W | **Christmas Day.** William I. crowned, 1066. | 8 7 | 3 53 | 359 | 6 |
| 26 | | Th | **St. Stephen.** Bank Holiday. Wilkes d. 1797. | 8 7 | 3 53 | 360 | 5 |
| 27 | | F | **St. John, Apostle & Evangelist.** | 8 7 | 3 54 | 361 | 4 |
| 28 | | S | **Innocents' Day.** Tay Bridge disaster, 1879. | 8 8 | 3 55 | 362 | 3 |
| 29 | | S | **First Sun. aft. Christ.** Mr. Gladstone b. 1809. | 8 8 | 3 56 | 363 | 2 |
| 30 | | M | Roger Ascham, educationalist, died, 1568. | 8 8 | 3 57 | 364 | 1 |
| 31 | | Tu | *St. Silvester.* H. E. I. Co. chartered, 1600. | 8 8 | 3 58 | 365 | 0 |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● New Moon | 5d. | 10h. | 22m. | Morning. |
| ☽ First Quarter | 12 | 2 | 16 | Morning. |
| ○ Full Moon | 19 | 5 | 55 | Afternoon. |
| ☾ Last Quarter | 27 | 11 | 11 | Afternoon. |

Perigee 7d. 3h. M. 224,500.
Apogee 22d. 9h. A. 252,300.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1905,
on 9 days; total fall, 0·59 inches; *below* the average. 1841-90. by 1·18 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

*Dec.* 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
15. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 23rd.
26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th. 31. Various Licences expire.

## THE SUN.

| Day of Month | Equation of Time to be Subtracted from Apparent Time | Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Hourly Var. of R.A. | Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon | Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination | Sidereal Time at Noon. | Mean Time at Sidereal Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | S. | H. M. S. | S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| 1 | 11 13 | 0·92 | 16 25 33 | 10·78 | 21 40 34 | 24·3 | 16 36 46 | 7 22 1 |
| 2 | 10 51 | 0·95 | 16 29 52 | 10·80 | 21 50 3 | 23·2 | 16 40 43 | 7 18 5 |
| 3 | 10 28 | 0·97 | 16 34 11 | 10·83 | 21 59 8 | 22·2 | 16 44 39 | 7 14 9 |
| 4 | 10 4 | 1·00 | 16 38 32 | 10·86 | 22 7 47 | 21·1 | 16 48 36 | 7 10 13 |
| 5 | 9 40 | 1·02 | 16 42 52 | 10·88 | 22 16 0 | 20·0 | 16 52 33 | 7 6 17 |
| 6 | 9 15 | 1·05 | 16 47 14 | 10·90 | 22 23 48 | 19·0 | 16 56 29 | 7 2 22 |
| 7 | 8 50 | 1·07 | 16 51 36 | 10·93 | 22 31 9 | 17·9 | 17 0 26 | 6 58 26 |
| 8 | 8 24 | 1·09 | 16 55 58 | 10·95 | 22 38 4 | 16·7 | 17 4 22 | 6 54 30 |
| 9 | 7 58 | 1·11 | 17 0 21 | 10·97 | 22 44 32 | 15·6 | 17 8 19 | 6 50 34 |
| 10 | 7 31 | 1·13 | 17 4 44 | 10·98 | 22 50 34 | 14·5 | 17 12 15 | 6 46 38 |
| 11 | 7 4 | 1·14 | 17 9 8 | 11·00 | 22 56 8 | 13·4 | 17 16 12 | 6 42 42 |
| 12 | 6 36 | 1·16 | 17 13 32 | 11·02 | 23 1 15 | 12·2 | 17 20 8 | 6 38 46 |
| 13 | 6 8 | 1·17 | 17 17 57 | 11·03 | 23 5 55 | 11·1 | 17 24 5 | 6 34 50 |
| 14 | 5 40 | 1·18 | 17 22 22 | 11·04 | 23 10 7 | 9·9 | 17 28 2 | 6 30 54 |
| 15 | 5 11 | 1·20 | 17 26 47 | 11·06 | 23 13 51 | 8·8 | 17 31 58 | 6 26 58 |
| 16 | 4 43 | 1·21 | 17 31 12 | 11·07 | 23 17 8 | 7·6 | 17 35 55 | 6 23 2 |
| 17 | 4 14 | 1·22 | 17 35 38 | 11·08 | 23 19 57 | 6·5 | 17 39 51 | 6 19 6 |
| 18 | 3 44 | 1·22 | 17 40 3 | 11·08 | 23 22 17 | 5·3 | 17 43 48 | 6 15 11 |
| 19 | 3 15 | 1·23 | 17 44 30 | 11·09 | 23 24 10 | 4·1 | 17 47 44 | 6 11 15 |
| 20 | 2 45 | 1·24 | 17 48 56 | 11·10 | 23 25 34 | 2·9 | 17 51 41 | 6 7 19 |
| 21 | 2 16 | 1·24 | 17 53 22 | 11·10 | 23 26 30 | 1·8 | 17 55 37 | 6 3 23 |
| 22 | 1 46 | 1·24 | 17 57 48 | 11·10 | 23 26 58 | 0·6 | 17 59 34 | 5 59 27 |
| 23 | 1 16 | 1·25 | 18 2 15 | 11·11 | 23 26 58 | 0·6 | 18 3 31 | 5 55 31 |
| 24 | 0 46 | 1·25 | 18 6 41 | 11·11 | 23 26 29 | 1·8 | 18 7 27 | 5 51 35 |
| 25 | 0 16 | 1·25 | 18 11 8 | 11·11 | 23 25 33 | 3·0 | 18 11 24 | 5 47 39 |
| 26 | aft. | 1·24 | 18 15 34 | 11·10 | 23 24 8 | 4·1 | 18 15 20 | 5 43 43 |
| 27 | 0 44 | 1·24 | 18 20 0 | 11·10 | 23 22 14 | 5·3 | 18 19 17 | 5 39 47 |
| 28 | 1 13 | 1·23 | 18 24 27 | 11·09 | 23 19 53 | 6·5 | 18 23 13 | 5 35 51 |
| 29 | 1 43 | 1·23 | 18 28 53 | 11·09 | 23 17 4 | 7·7 | 18 27 10 | 5 31 56 |
| 30 | 2 12 | 1·22 | 18 33 19 | 11·08 | 23 13 46 | 8·8 | 18 31 6 | 5 28 0 |
| 31 | 2 41 | 1·21 | 18 37 44 | 11·07 | 23 10 1 | 10·0 | 18 35 3 | 5 24 4 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1905.

| Day of Month | TEMPERATURE. Maximum. | TEMPERATURE. Minimum | TEMPERATURE. Avge. 50 Yrs. | BAROM. Mean. | RAIN-FALL. | SUN-SHINE. | WIND. (Pressure 7lbs. to foot.) Directn. | WIND. Pressure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | inch. | hours. | | lbs. o·1 |
| 1 | 44·8 | 39·6 | 40·6 | 30·113 | ·02 | ... | N | 0·0 |
| 2 | 47·0 | 30·9 | ·6 | 30·256 | ... | ·07 | S | 0·0 |
| 3 | 40·3 | 30·1 | ·8 | 30·232 | ... | ... | E | 0·0 |
| 4 | 38·6 | 35·9 | 41·1 | 30·082 | ... | ... | WSW | 0·2 |
| 5 | 47·5 | 38·6 | ·3 | 29·776 | ·09 | ... | SSW | 3·5 |
| 6 | 51·0 | 40·6 | ·3 | 29·697 | ·04 | 4·6 | SW | 1·9 |
| 7 | 57·3 | 50·4 | ·0 | 29·804 | ... | 1·2 | WSW | 3·0 |
| 8 | 53·9 | 40·0 | 40·6 | 29·944 | ·17 | ... | W | 3·2 |
| 9 | 48·5 | 38·0 | ·3 | 30·133 | ·01 | 3·7 | WNW | 1·7 |
| 10 | 38·7 | 26·6 | 39·9 | 30·505 | ... | ... | SW | 0·0 |
| 11 | 37·6 | 25·4 | ·8 | 30·612 | ... | 4·0 | NE | 0·0 |
| 12 | 44·0 | 28·8 | ·9 | 30·693 | ... | ... | SW | 1·4 |
| 13 | 42·6 | 30·8 | 40·1 | 30·537 | ... | ... | N | 1·0 |
| 14 | 44·6 | 38·5 | ·2 | 30·376 | ·02 | ... | WNW | 0·0 |
| 15 | 43·7 | 39·5 | ·3 | 30·250 | ... | ... | W | 0·5 |
| 16 | 40·0 | 37·3 | ·2 | 30·166 | ... | ... | WSW | 0·1 |
| 17 | 42·3 | 38·2 | ·0 | 30·191 | ... | ... | SE | 1·0 |
| 18 | 43·9 | 37·5 | 39·7 | 30·031 | ... | ... | SSE | 0·7 |
| 19 | 50·0 | 34·2 | ·3 | 29·880 | ... | 4·7 | SW | 3·0 |
| 20 | 47·6 | 33·1 | ·0 | 30·120 | ... | ... | WSW | 2·9 |
| 21 | 50·2 | 47·5 | 38·8 | 30·198 | ... | ... | WSW | 3·6 |
| 22 | 47·5 | 41·0 | ·6 | 30·238 | ... | ... | WSW | 1·9 |
| 23 | 42·0 | 39·3 | ·4 | 30·148 | ... | ... | S | 1·0 |
| 24 | 42·0 | 35·2 | ·3 | 30·173 | ... | ... | SSW | 0·3 |
| 25 | 44·5 | 35·0 | ·3 | 30·092 | ... | ·7 | SW | 0·5 |
| 26 | 44·1 | 28·3 | ·4 | 29·937 | ... | ·2 | SE | 1·0 |
| 27 | 39·6 | 29·5 | ·4 | 29·556 | ... | 1·3 | ESE | 0·3 |
| 28 | 46·6 | 33·0 | ·5 | 29·250 | ·13 | ... | ESE | 0·2 |
| 29 | 45·9 | 42·0 | ·6 | 29·208 | ·10 | ... | NNW | 1·5 |
| 30 | 42·0 | 32·9 | ·6 | 29·562 | ·01 | 2·1 | ENE | 2·0 |
| 31 | 32·9 | 27·6 | ·6 | 30·072 | ... | ·1 | ESE | 3·0 |

## MEMORANDA.

1. ☽. Lamps to be lighted (4·53)
2. (4·53)
3. (4·52)
4. (4·52)
5. (4·51)
6. (4·51)
7. (4·50)
8. ☽. (4·50)
9. (4·50)
10. (4·50)
11. (4·50)
12. (4·49)
13. (4·49)
14. (4·49)
15. ☽. (4·48)
16. (4·49)
17. (4·50)
18. (4·50)
19. (4·50)
20. (4·50)
21. (4·51)
22. ☽. (4·51)
23. (4·52)
24. (4·52)
25. (4·53)
26. (4·53)
27. (4·54)
28. (4·55)
29. ☽. (4·56)
30. (4·57)
31. (4·58)

## The Moon.

| Day of M. | Rises Morning. | Sets Afternoon. | Southg. Morning. | Right Ascension at Noon. | Declination at Noon. | Horizontal Parallax at Noon. | Semi-diameter at Noon. | Age at Noon. | Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. S. | ° ′ ″ | ″ | ″ | D. H. | |
| 1 | 2 14 | 2 24 | 8 26 | 13 9 36 | 1 46 46 | 57 | 15 15 38 | 25 13 | 2 1○43 |
| 2 | 3 30 | 2 43 | 9 13 | 13 59 36 | 6 51 53 | 58 | 9 15 52 | 26 13 | 4○123 |
| 3 | 4 48 | 3 9 | 10 | 4 14 52 | 20 11 46 | 19 | 59 2 16 | 7 27 13 | 4○123 |
| 4 | 6 9 | 3 37 | 10 58 | 15 48 | 30 16 10 | 19 | 59 47 16 | 19 28 13 | 4231○ |
| 5 | 7 32 | 4 13 | 11 56 | 16 48 | 18 19 41 | 9 | 60 20 16 | 28 0 2 | 43○1● |
| 6 | 8 50 | 5 1 | aft. | 17 51 | 11 21 56 | 41 | 60 39 16 | 33 1 2 | 431○2 |
| 7 | 10 0 | 6 1 | 2 | 0 18 | 55 40 22 | 40 | 54 60 41 | 16 34 2 2 | 432○1 |
| 8 | 10 57 | 7 14 | 3 | 3 19 | 59 48 21 | 49 | 0 60 27 | 16 30 3 2 | 421○3 |
| 9 | 11 41 | 8 33 | 4 | 3 21 | 1 43 | 19 | 28 53 60 | 0 16 23 4 2 | 4○123 |
| 10 | aft. | 9 55 | 4 | 59 22 | 0 20 | 15 | 57 34 59 | 25 16 13 5 2 | ○4231● |
| 11 | 0 42 | 11 12 | 5 | 51 22 | 55 27 | 11 | 35 47 58 | 45 16 2 6 2 | ☽21○4 |
| 12 | 1 5 | mrn. | 6 | 40 23 | 47 31 | 6 | 43 37 58 | 4 15 51 7 2 | 3○14● |
| 13 | 1 25 | 0 28 | 7 | 27 0 | 37 22 | 1 | 38 33 | 57 24 15 40 8 2 | 31○24 |
| 14 | 1 43 | 1 43 | 8 | 13 1 | 25 55 | 3 | 24 40 | 56 46 15 30 9 2 | 32○14 |
| 15 | 2 5 | 2 57 | 8 | 59 2 | 14 1 | 8 | 13 16 | 56 12 15 20 10 2 | 21○34 |
| 16 | 2 27 | 4 8 | 9 | 45 3 | 2 24 | 12 | 35 51 | 55 42 15 12 11 2 | ○1234 |
| 17 | 2 51 | 5 18 | 10 | 32 3 | 51 35 | 16 | 21 50 | 55 16 15 5 12 2 | 1○243 |
| 18 | 3 19 | 6 26 | 11 | 20 4 | 41 50 | 19 | 21 36 | 54 53 14 59 13 2 | ☽☽2○ |
| 19 | 3 56 | 7 30 | mrn. | 5 33 | 2 21 | 27 | 6 54 | 33 14 53 14 2 | 342○1 |
| 20 | 4 38 | 8 30 | 0 | 10 6 | 24 48 | 22 | 32 41 | 54 18 14 49 15 2 | 431○2 |
| 21 | 5 27 | 9 20 | 0 | 59 7 | 16 32 | 22 | 36 0 | 54 7 14 46 16 2 | ☽43○1 |
| 22 | 6 25 | 10 2 | 1 | 48 8 | 7 37 | 21 | 38 14 | 54 1 14 45 17 2 | 421○3 |
| 23 | 7 28 | 10 38 | 2 | 36 8 | 57 31 | 19 | 43 43 | 54 2 14 45 18 2 | 4○213 |
| 24 | 8 33 | 11 6 | 3 | 23 9 | 46 1 | 16 | 58 53 | 54 10 14 47 19 2 | 41○23 |
| 25 | 9 40 | 11 29 | 4 | 8 10 | 33 13 | 13 | 31 19 | 54 27 14 52 20 2 | ☽42○3 |
| 26 | 10 47 | 11 50 | 4 | 52 11 | 19 28 | 9 | 28 52 | 54 53 14 59 21 2 | 32○1● |
| 27 | 11 55 | aft. | 5 | 35 12 | 5 24 | 4 | 59 28 | 55 28 15 8 22 2 | 31○42 |
| 28 | mrn. | 0 28 | 6 | 18 12 | 51 47 | 0 | 11 32 | 56 13 15 21 23 2 | ☽3○14 |
| 29 | 1 6 | 0 47 | 7 | 3 13 | 39 31 | 4 | 45 19 | 58 57 5 15 35 24 2 | 21○34 |
| 30 | 2 20 | 1 8 | 7 | 50 14 | 29 34 | 9 | 33 53 | 58 2 15 50 25 2 | ○2134 |
| 31 | 3 39 | 1 33 | 8 | 41 15 | 22 54 | 14 | 13 40 | 58 59 1 16 6 26 2 | 1○234 |

## Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

| D | ☿ Mercury. H. | M. | S. | ♀ Venus. H. | M. | S. | ♂ Mars. H. | M. | S. | ♃ Jupiter. H. | M. | S. | ♄ Saturn. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 15 | 8 | 45 | 17 | 55 | 33 | 22 | 18 | 51 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 29 | 34 |
| 7 | 15 | 32 | 32 | 18 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 45 | 9 | 4 | 47 | 23 | 29 | 52 |
| 12 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 18 | 50 | 24 | 22 | 44 | 37 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 23 | 30 | 20 |
| 17 | 16 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 22 | 57 | 27 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 57 |
| 22 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 44 | 28 | 23 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 31 | 44 |
| 27 | 17 | 35 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 55 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 36 | 23 | 32 | 39 |

## Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

| D. | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ | ° | ′ | ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 34 | 24 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 49 | 46 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 46 | 52 |
| 7 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 32 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 38 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 5 | 43 | 50 |
| 12 | 19 | 21 | 54 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 40 | 17 | 24 | 59 | 5 | 39 | 46 |
| 17 | 21 | 15 | 44 | 23 | 43 | 51 | 7 | 35 | 11 | 17 | 29 | 57 | 5 | 34 | 40 |
| 22 | 22 | 48 | 49 | 22 | 52 | 28 | 6 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 36 | 12 | 5 | 28 | 35 |
| 27 | 23 | 55 | 37 | 21 | 44 | 08 | 4 | 38 | 59 | 17 | 43 | 40 | 5 | 21 | 35 |

## Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

| D. | ☉ ″ | ☽ ″ | ☿ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8 9 | 8 0 | 5 6 | 7 6 | 1 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| 15 | 8 9 | 6 9 | 5 8 | 7 1 | 1 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| 25 | 9 0 | 6 4 | 5 9 | 6 7 | 2 0 | 0 9 | 0 9 |

## Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

| ☉ ′ ″ | ☽ ″ | ☿ ″ | ♀ ″ | ♂ ″ | ♃ ″ | ♄ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 15 | 3 1 | 5 4 | 4 0 | 19 2 | 8 2 |
| 16 17 | 2 6 | 5 5 | 3 8 | 19 8 | 8 1 |
| 16 17 | 2 4 | 5 7 | 3 6 | 20 2 | 7 9 |

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 106° 6′ ☋.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

*December* 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 41*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 5*h*. 57*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 8*h*. 8*m*.

*Dec.* 1. Mercury at greatest elongation (20°) West, 2*h*. *aft*.

*Dec.* 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1*m*. 10″3.

*Dec.* 8. Occultation of 4 Capricorni; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at 5*h*. 15*m*. *aft*., 2° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5*h*. 54*m*. *aft*., 285° from the vertex.

*Dec.* 12. Occultation of 30 Piscium, 33 Piscium, B.A.C. 17 magnitudes 4·7, 4·6, 5·9, respectively. The disappearances take place at 3*h*. 35*m*. *aft*., 5*h*. 28*m*. *aft*., 8*h*. 41*m*. *aft*. at 51°, 64′, 84° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 4*h*. 28*m*. *aft*., 6*h*. 42*m*. *aft*., 9*h*. 32*m*. *aft*., 307°, 249°, 170° from the vertex, respectively.

*Dec.* 13. Occultation of 20 Ceti; magnitude 4·9. The disappearance takes place at 3*h*. 57*m*. *aft*., 142° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h*. 44*m*. *aft*., 221° from the vertex.

*Dec.* 15. Occultation of $\xi^2$ Ceti; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 2*h*. 55*m*. *aft*., 132° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h*. 47*m*. *aft*., 258° from the vertex.

*Dec.* 18. Occultation of $\delta^1$ and $\delta^2$ Tauri; magnitudes 3·9, 4·2, respectively. The disappearances take place at 0*h*. 53*m*., *morn*., 2*h*. 9*m*. *morn*., 117°, 38° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 1*h*. 18*m*. *morn*., 3*h*. 18*m*. *morn*., 151°, 221° from the vertex, respectively.

*Dec.* 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 11″0.

*Dec.* 29. Occultation of 80 Virginis; magnitude 5·8. The disappearance takes place at 7*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 163° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h*. 36*m*. *morn*., 233° from the vertex.

*Dec.* 30. Occultation reappearance of B.D. − 8° 3737; magnitude 6·0. The reappearance takes place at 3*h*. 0*m*. *morn*., 341° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m*., and the Afternoons increase 5*m*.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

| Day of Month. | Week. | London Bridge | | Liverpool. | | Bristol. | | Hull. | | Greenock. | | Leith. | | Dublin (Bar). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. | Morn. | After. |
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| 1 | M | 10 29 | 10 58 | 7 59 | 8 26 | 3 28 | 3 59 | 2 37 | 3 10 | 8 38 | 9 6 | 11 25 | 11 50 | 7 35 | 8 2 |
| 2 | Tu | 11 27 | 11 52 | 8 50 | 9 12 | 4 27 | 4 52 | 3 39 | 4 2 | 9 32 | 9 56 | ... | 0 13 | 8 28 | 8 52 |
| 3 | W | ... | 0 16 | 9 32 | 9 52 | 5 16 | 5 39 | 4 23 | 4 43 | 10 19 | 10 41 | 0 33 | 0 53 | 9 15 | 9 37 |
| 4 | Th | 0 37 | 0 58 | 10 12 | 10 33 | 6 1 | 6 22 | 5 2 | 5 21 | 11 3 | 11 26 | 1 14 | 1 34 | 9 57 | 10 16 |
| 5 | F | 1 19 | 1 40 | 10 55 | 11 18 | 6 44 | 7 6 | 5 41 | 6 3 | 11 50 | ... | 1 55 | 2 17 | 10 36 | 10 57 |
| 6 | S | 2 2 | 2 23 | 11 41 | ... | 7 28 | 7 50 | 6 26 | 6 50 | 0 13 | 0 36 | 2 38 | 2 59 | 11 19 | 11 42 |
| 7 | S | 2 45 | 3 7 | 0 5 | 0 29 | 8 13 | 8 36 | 7 14 | 7 37 | 1 0 | 1 25 | 3 21 | 3 45 | ... | 0 7 |
| 8 | S | 3 31 | 3 55 | 0 53 | 1 17 | 9 0 | 9 23 | 7 59 | 8 21 | 1 50 | 2 14 | 4 10 | 4 36 | 0 32 | 0 58 |
| 9 | M | 4 20 | 4 45 | 1 42 | 2 8 | 9 47 | 10 12 | 8 44 | 9 10 | 2 39 | 3 5 | 5 2 | 5 29 | 1 25 | 1 52 |
| 10 | Tu | 5 10 | 5 36 | 2 34 | 3 1 | 10 37 | 11 2 | 9 37 | 10 5 | 3 31 | 3 57 | 5 57 | 6 27 | 2 20 | 2 49 |
| 11 | W | 6 4 | 6 34 | 3 29 | 3 59 | 11 27 | 11 55 | 10 34 | 11 3 | 4 24 | 4 53 | 6 58 | 7 31 | 3 19 | 3 52 |
| 12 | Th | 7 5 | 7 37 | 4 31 | 5 6 | ... | 0 27 | 11 32 | ... | 5 23 | 5 54 | 8 6 | 8 43 | 4 26 | 5 1 |
| 13 | F | 8 9 | 8 44 | 5 43 | 6 22 | 1 2 | 1 39 | 0 2 | 0 36 | 6 28 | 7 3 | 9 21 | 9 56 | 5 34 | 6 7 |
| 14 | S | 9 21 | 9 57 | 6 59 | 7 31 | 2 18 | 2 55 | 1 20 | 2 2 | 7 37 | 8 10 | 10 28 | 10 58 | 6 38 | 7 8 |
| 15 | S | 10 30 | 11 1 | 8 2 | 8 31 | 3 29 | 4 2 | 2 39 | 3 13 | 8 42 | 9 13 | 11 27 | 11 55 | 7 38 | 8 7 |
| 16 | M | 11 32 | ... | 8 58 | 9 22 | 4 33 | 5 1 | 3 44 | 4 10 | 9 41 | 10 7 | ... | 0 20 | 8 35 | 9 1 |
| 17 | Tu | 0 1 | 0 26 | 9 44 | 10 5 | 5 26 | 5 49 | 4 33 | 4 54 | 10 31 | 10 54 | 0 43 | 1 4 | 9 26 | 9 49 |
| 18 | W | 0 48 | 1 10 | 10 26 | 10 46 | 6 12 | 6 34 | 5 14 | 5 34 | 11 16 | 11 38 | 1 26 | 1 47 | 10 10 | 10 29 |
| 19 | Th | 1 33 | 1 54 | 11 5 | 11 24 | 6 55 | 7 16 | 5 54 | 6 14 | 11 59 | ... | 2 7 | 2 27 | 10 47 | 11 4 |
| 20 | F | 2 12 | 2 29 | 11 42 | ... | 7 35 | 7 53 | 6 33 | 6 51 | 0 19 | 0 38 | 2 45 | 3 2 | 11 21 | 11 39 |
| 21 | S | 2 47 | 3 5 | 0 1 | 0 19 | 8 10 | 8 27 | 7 9 | 7 27 | 0 56 | 1 15 | 3 19 | 3 36 | 11 57 | ... |
| 22 | S | 3 22 | 3 39 | 0 37 | 0 55 | 8 44 | 9 1 | 7 44 | 8 0 | 1 34 | 1 52 | 3 53 | 4 11 | 0 16 | 0 34 |
| 23 | M | 3 57 | 4 14 | 1 12 | 1 29 | 9 18 | 9 35 | 8 16 | 8 32 | 2 9 | 2 26 | 4 29 | 4 48 | 0 52 | 1 11 |
| 24 | Tu | 4 32 | 4 49 | 1 46 | 2 4 | 9 52 | 10 9 | 8 48 | 9 6 | 2 43 | 3 1 | 5 6 | 5 25 | 1 29 | 1 48 |
| 25 | W | 5 7 | 5 25 | 2 22 | 2 40 | 10 27 | 10 44 | 9 25 | 9 44 | 3 19 | 3 37 | 5 45 | 6 6 | 2 8 | 2 28 |
| 26 | Th | 5 45 | 6 5 | 3 0 | 3 21 | 11 1 | 11 20 | 10 4 | 10 27 | 3 56 | 4 17 | 6 28 | 6 52 | 2 49 | 3 12 |
| 27 | F | 6 27 | 6 51 | 3 44 | 4 10 | 11 42 | ... | 10 50 | 11 14 | 4 40 | 5 5 | 7 17 | 7 45 | 3 37 | 4 4 |
| 28 | S | 7 16 | 7 45 | 4 39 | 5 11 | 0 7 | 0 35 | 11 40 | ... | 5 31 | 5 59 | 8 15 | 8 47 | 4 34 | 5 6 |
| 29 | S | 8 14 | 8 46 | 5 46 | 6 21 | 1 6 | 1 41 | 0 8 | 0 38 | 6 30 | 7 2 | 9 22 | 9 55 | 5 37 | 6 7 |
| 30 | M | 9 19 | 9 53 | 6 53 | 7 28 | 2 16 | 2 51 | 1 13 | 1 54 | 7 34 | 8 6 | 10 26 | 10 50 | 6 36 | 7 5 |
| 31 | Tu | 10 27 | 10 59 | 8 0 | 8 30 | 3 25 | 3 59 | 2 34 | 3 10 | 8 38 | 9 9 | 11 25 | 11 53 | 7 35 | 8 5 |

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

| | Mercury ☿ | | | Venus ♀ | | | Mars ♂ | | | Jupiter ♃ | | | Saturn ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets | Rises | Souths | Sets |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 5 | 47M | 10 28M | 3 9A | 9 32M | 1 17A | 5 2A | 0 32A | 5 36A | 10 40A | 8 42A | 4 22M | 11 58M | 1 10A | 6 44A | 0 22M |
| 6 | 12M | 10 37M | 3 2A | 9 41M | 1 27A | 5 13A | 0 12A | 5 27A | 10 42A | 8 14A | 3 54M | 11 30M | 0 43A | 6 17A | 11 51A |
| 6 | 43M | 10 50M | 2 57A | 9 47M | 1 38A | 5 29A | 11 52M | 5 17A | 10 42A | 7 44A | 3 25M | 11 2M | 0 15A | 5 50A | 11 25A |
| 7 | 14M | 11 8M | 2 59A | 9 49M | 1 48A | 5 47A | 11 33M | 5 8A | 10 43A | 7 14A | 2 56M | 10 34M | 11 48M | 5 24A | 11 0A |
| 7 | 42M | 11 27M | 3 12A | 9 45M | 1 57A | 6 9A | 11 12M | 4 58A | 10 44A | 6 42A | 2 26M | 10 6M | 11 21M | 4 58A | 10 35A |

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

| R. A. | | | Decl. N. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | ° | ′ | ″ |
| 1 | 1 | 26 | 41 5 | 88 | 49 2 |
| 10 | 1 | 26 | 35 4 | 88 | 49 5 |
| 19 | 1 | 26 | 27 9 | 88 | 49 7 |
| 28 | 1 | 26 | 18 9 | 88 | 49 9 |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W. At greatest distance from Sun on the 12th, at 4h. morn. In conjunction with Uranus on the 12th, at 10h. 9m. morn. ♀ 0° 59′ S.

♂ MARS in Aquarius. Sets about 10h. 40m. aft., W. by S.

♃ JUPITER rises in the evening, N.E. by E. Stationary on the 1st, at 9h. morn.

♄ SATURN souths in the early evening. Almost stationary in the eastern portion of Aquarius.

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour 1½° North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings before and after the 4th of the month, and again at the end, are the best for observing it.

| Day of M. | Light and Dark. | W. | Festivals, Phenomena, etc. | The Sun Rises H. M. | The Sun Sets H. M. | The Sun After Clock M. S. | The Moon Rises Morn. H. M. | The Moon Sets Aft. H. M. | High Water at London Bridge... Morn. H. M. | High Water at London Bridge... Aft. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | W | | 8 8 | 3 58 | 3 10 | 4 59 | 2 5 | 11 29 | 11 55 |
| 2 | | Th | | 8 8 | 4 0 | 3 39 | 6 18 | 2 46 | ... | 0 2 |
| 3 | | F | ● New Moon, 9h. 43m. aft. | 8 7 | 4 1 | 4 7 | 7 35 | 3 39 | 0 53 | 1 11 |
| 4 | | S | | 8 7 | 4 3 | 4 35 | 8 41 | 4 47 | 1 44 | 2 ... |
| 5 | | S | ♀ Sets 6h. 25m. aft. | 8 7 | 4 4 | 5 3 | 9 34 | 6 6 | 2 33 | 2 55 |
| 6 | | M | Epiphany. | 8 7 | 4 5 | 5 30 | 10 14 | 7 30 | 3 23 | 3 44 |
| 7 | | Tu | | 8 6 | 4 6 | 5 57 | 10 44 | 8 53 | 4 13 | 4 36 |
| 8 | | W | | 8 6 | 4 7 | 6 23 | 11 9 | 10 13 | 5 2 | 5 20 |
| 9 | | Th | | 8 6 | 4 8 | 6 49 | 11 31 | 11 31 | 5 52 | 6 11 |
| 10 | | F | ☽ First Quarter, 1h. 53m. aft. | 8 5 | 4 9 | 7 14 | 11 51 | Mrn. | 6 44 | 7 5 |
| 11 | | S | | 8 5 | 4 11 | 7 39 | Aft. | 0 46 | 7 35 | 8 ... |
| 12 | | S | First Sunday after Epiphany. | 8 4 | 4 12 | 8 3 | 0 32 | 1 58 | 8 34 | 9 2 |
| 13 | | M | | 8 3 | 4 13 | 8 26 | 0 55 | 3 8 | 9 42 | 10 15 |
| 14 | | Tu | | 8 3 | 4 15 | 8 49 | 1 22 | 4 16 | 10 53 | 11 27 |
| 15 | | W | ♂ Sets 10h. 46m. aft. | 8 2 | 4 16 | 9 11 | 1 56 | 5 21 | 11 59 | ... |
| 16 | | Th | | 8 2 | 4 18 | 9 33 | 2 36 | 6 23 | 0 27 | 0 53 |
| 17 | | F | | 8 1 | 4 19 | 9 53 | 3 22 | 7 16 | 1 16 | 1 39 |
| 18 | | S | ○ Full Moon, 1h. 37m. aft. | 8 0 | 4 21 | 10 13 | 4 19 | 8 2 | 1 59 | 2 19 |
| 19 | | S | Second Sunday after Epiphany. | 7 59 | 4 23 | 10 33 | 5 19 | 8 37 | 2 36 | 2 53 |
| 20 | | M | | 7 57 | 4 25 | 10 52 | 6 23 | 9 10 | 3 8 | 3 25 |
| 21 | | Tu | | 7 56 | 4 26 | 11 9 | 7 29 | 9 34 | 3 42 | 3 58 |
| 22 | | W | ♃ Rises 5h. 0m. aft. | 7 55 | 4 28 | 11 27 | 8 37 | 9 56 | 4 15 | 4 32 |
| 23 | | Th | | 7 54 | 4 30 | 11 43 | 9 43 | 10 16 | 4 48 | 5 3 |
| 24 | | F | | 7 53 | 4 31 | 11 59 | 10 53 | 10 34 | 5 20 | 5 37 |
| 25 | | S | | 7 51 | 4 33 | 12 14 | Mrn. | 10 51 | 5 56 | 6 15 |
| 26 | | S | Third Sunday after Epiphany. | 7 50 | 4 35 | 12 28 | 0 3 | 11 11 | 6 36 | 6 59 |
| 27 | | M | [☾ Last Quarter, 3h. 1m. aft. | 7 49 | 4 37 | 12 41 | 1 17 | 11 32 | 7 23 | 7 49 |
| 28 | | Tu | ♄ Sets 8h. 58m. aft. | 7 48 | 4 38 | 12 54 | 2 33 | Aft. | 8 20 | 8 54 |
| 29 | | W | | 7 46 | 4 40 | 13 6 | 3 50 | 0 35 | 9 32 | 10 12 |
| 30 | | Th | | 7 45 | 4 41 | 13 17 | 5 7 | 1 21 | 10 51 | 11 28 |
| 31 | | F | ☿ Sets 5h. 44m. aft. | 7 43 | 4 43 | 13 27 | 6 18 | 2 20 | ... | 0 4 |

* To find the time of high water at the following ports, add for Bristol 5h. 15m., Hull 5h. 31m., Leith 0h. 19m., and for Dublin sub. 2h. 46m., Greenock 1h. 50m., Liverpool 2h. 35m.

## MOON'S PHASES FOR 1908.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *January.* | *April.* | *July.* | *October.* |
| New Moon 3d.9h.43m. Aft. | New Moon 2d.5h. 2m. Morn. | Fst. Quart 1d.8h.25m. Aft. | Fst. Quart 3d.6h.24m. Morn. |
| Fst. Quart 10 1 53 Aft. | Fst. Quart 8 4 22 Aft. | Full Moon 13 0 42 Aft. | Full Moon 9 9 3 Aft. |
| Full Moon 18 1 37 Aft. | Full Moon 16 4 55 Aft. | Lst. Quart 20 0 2 Aft. | Lst. Quart 17 3 35 Morn. |
| Lst. Quart 26 3 1 Aft. | Lst. Quart 23 7 7 Aft. | New Moon 28 7 17 Morn. | New Moon 25 6 47 Morn. |
| *February.* | New Moon 30 3 33 Aft. | *August.* | *November.* |
| New Moon 2d.8h.37m. Morn. | *May.* | Fst. Quart 5d.9h.40m. Morn. | Fst. Quart 1d 2h 16m Aft. |
| Fst. Quart 9 4 28 Morn. | Fst. Quart 8d.11h.23m. Morn. | Full Moon 12 4 59 Morn. | Full Moon 8 7 58 Morn. |
| Full Moon 17 9 5 Morn. | Full Moon 16 4 32 Morn. | Lst. Quart 18 9 26 Aft. | Lst. Quart 15 11 41 Aft. |
| Lst. Quart 25 3 24 Morn. | Lst. Quart 23 0 17 Morn. | New Moon 26 10 59 Aft. | New Moon 23 9 53 Aft. |
| *March.* | New Moon 30 3 15 Morn. | *September.* | Fst. Quart 30 9 44 Aft. |
| New Moon 2d.1h.57m. Aft. | *June.* | Fst. Quart 3d.8h.51m. Aft. | *December.* |
| Fst. Quart 9 9 42 Aft. | Fst. Quart 7d.8h.56m. Morn. | Full Moon 10 0 23 Aft. | Full Moon 7d.9h.44m. Aft. |
| Full Moon 18 2 29 Morn. | Full Moon 14 1 55 Aft. | Lst. Quart 17 10 33 Morn. | Lst. Quart 15 9 13 Aft. |
| Lst. Quart 25 0 32 Aft. | Lst. Quart 21 5 26 Morn. | New Moon 25 2 59 Aft. | New Moon 22 11 50 Morn. |
| | New Moon 28 4 32 Aft. | | Fst. Quart 30 5 40 Morn. |

# Perpetual Calendar

## FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

**By which the day of the week of any day of any year can easily be ascertained.**

By Colonel F. W. M. SPRING, *late* Royal Artillery.

*RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by 7.*

If there is no remainder, the day is Sunday.
If 1 is the remainder ,, ,, Monday.
,, 2 ,, ,, Tuesday.
,, 3 ,, ,, Wednesday.
,, 4 ,, ,, Thursday.
,, 5 ,, ,, Friday.
,, 6 ,, ,, Saturday.

Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder.

EXAMPLE.

Date of the Battle of Waterloo 18 June, 1815.

| Day. | Month. | Century. | Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | + 6 | + 0 | + 4 | = 28 |

28 divided by 7 leaves *no* remainder, therefore the day was *Sunday*.

MONTHS.

For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |

Factors.

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).

The year 00 of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OLD STYLE, ended in England 2 Sept., 1752—a Wednesday. | **2** | **1** | **0** | **6** | **5** | **4** | **3** |
| | **9** | **8** | **7** | **13** | **12** | **11** | **10** |
| | **16** | **15** | **14** | — | — | — | **17** |
| NEW STYLE, began in England 14 Sept., 1752—a Thursday. | 18 | — | 17 | — | **20** | 19 | — |
| | 22 | — | 21 | — | **24** | 23 | — |
| | 26 | — | 25 | — | **28** | 27 | — |

and every succeeding fourth Century.

Factors. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

YEARS.

Leap years in heavier type.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | — | **8** | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| — | **12** | 13 | 14 | 15 | — | **16** |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | — | **20** | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | — | **24** | 25 | 26 | 27 | — |
| **28** | 29 | 30 | 31 | — | **32** | 33 |
| 34 | 35 | — | **36** | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| — | **40** | 41 | 42 | 43 | — | **44** |
| 45 | 46 | 47 | — | **48** | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | — | **52** | 53 | 54 | 55 | — |
| 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | — | **60** | 61 |
| 62 | 63 | — | **64** | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| — | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | — | **72** |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | — | **76** | 77 | 78 |
| 79 | — | **80** | 81 | 82 | 83 | — |
| 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | — | **88** | 89 |
| 90 | 91 | — | **92** | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| — | **96** | 97 | 98 | 99 | — | — |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Factors.

# Tidal Constants.

## WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Belgian and Dutch Ports; Dublin Time for Irish Ports, and Paris Time for French Ports.

| PORT OR PLACE. | CONSTANTS. | SPRGS. | NEAPS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Aberdeen Bar | *sub.* 0 50 | 12 | 10 |
| Aberdovey | *sub.* 5 45 | 14¼ | 10 |
| Aberystwyth | *add* 5 55 | 14¼ | 10 |
| Aldborough | *sub.* 3 13 | 8 | 6½ |
| Antwerp | *add* 2 9 | 15 | |
| Arundel (Littlehmptn) Bar | *sub.* 1 31 | 16 | 11½ |
| Banff | *sub.* 1 20 | 10½ | 8 |
| Bantry Harbour | *add* 2 2 | 10 | 7½ |
| Barnstaple Bridge | *add* 4 46 | 10½ | |
| Barrow (Piel Harbour) | *sub.* 2 29 | 28 | 21 |
| Beachy Head | *sub.* 2 39 | 20 | 15 |
| Beaumaris | *sub.* 3 11 | 23¼ | 16½ |
| Belfast | *sub.* 3 16 | 9½ | 8 |
| Berwick | *add* 0 28 | 15 | 11½ |
| Boulogne | *sub.* 2 24 | 25¼ | 19¾ |
| Brest Harbour | *add* 2 16 | 19½ | 14½ |
| Bridgwater Bar | *add* 5 4 | 35 | 26½ |
| Bridport | *add* 4 18 | 11¼ | 7¾ |
| Brielle, port for Rotterdam | *add* 0 45 | 5 | |
| Brighton | *sub.* 3 42 | 19¾ | 16 |
| Calais | *sub.* 2 5 | 21 | 17½ |
| Cardiff (Penarth) | *add* 5 15 | 36½ | 27 |
| Cardigan | *add* 5 22 | 12 | 9 |
| Carnarvon | *sub.* 4 11 | 15¾ | 12 |
| Cherbourg | *sub.* 5 42 | 17¾ | 13 |
| Chichester Harbour | *sub.* 2 25 | 14 | 11 |
| Christchurch Harbour | *sub.* 4 51 | 5 | |
| Cowes (West) | *sub.* 3 38 | 12½ | 9½ |
| Cromer | *add* 4 57 | 14½ | 11 |
| Dartmouth Harbour | *add* 4 32 | 14¼ | 10½ |
| Deal | *sub.* 2 49 | 16 | 12½ |
| Devonport Dockyard | *add* 4 2 | 15½ | 12 |
| Dieppe | *sub.* 2 45 | 27½ | 21 |
| Dingle Bay | *add* 2 9 | 10¾ | 7¼ |
| Douglas Harbour | *sub.* 2 28 | 20¾ | 16 |
| Dover | *sub.* 2 51 | 18¾ | 15 |
| Dundalk Bar | *sub.* 3 1 | 15 | 11½ |
| Dundee | *add* 0 46 | 14½ | 11½ |
| Dungeness | *sub.* 3 17 | 21¼ | 19 |
| Dunkerque | *sub.* 1 50 | 16¼ | 13½ |
| Eddystone (off Plymouth) | *add* 3 44 | | |
| Exmouth | *add* 4 41 | 11 | 8½ |
| Falmouth | *add* 3 19 | 16 | 12 |
| Flamborough Head | *add* 2 32 | 16 | 12 |
| Fleetwood | *sub.* 2 34 | 27 | 20½ |
| Flushing | *sub.* 1 18 | 15 | 11 |
| Folkestone | *sub.* 2 56 | 20 | 16½ |
| Fowey | *add* 3 31 | 15 | 11¾ |
| Galway Bay | *add* 2 48 | 14¼ | 11 |
| Granville | *add* 4 27 | 37 | 27¼ |
| Gravesend | *sub.* 0 54 | 18½ | 15 |
| Guernsey St. Peter Port | *add* 4 49 | 26 | 18¾ |
| Hartlepool | *add* 1 35 | 15 | 11½ |

| PORT OR PLACE. | CONSTANTS. | SPRGS. | NEAPS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. | ft. |
| Harwich | *sub.* 2 7 | 11½ | 9¼ |
| Havre | *sub.* 4 31 | 22 | 18 |
| Holyhead | *sub.* 3 29 | 16 | 12½ |
| Honfleur Harbour | *sub.* 4 21 | 23 | 18 |
| Ipswich | *sub.* 1 28 | 13½ | |
| Jersey (St. Helier) | *add* 4 35 | 31½ | 23 |
| Kingroad (Bristol) | *add* 5 25 | 40 | 31 |
| Kingstown Harbour | *sub.* 2 46 | 11¼ | 8¾ |
| Kinsale Harbour | *add* 2 54 | 12½ | 9 |
| Lerwick Harbour | *sub.* 2 48 | 5¾ | 4½ |
| Lynn Deep, Longsand | *add* 4 0 | 23 | 16¼ |
| Margate Pier | *sub.* 2 19 | 15½ | 13 |
| Milford Haven Entrance | *add* 4 29 | 21¼ | 16½ |
| Minehead Pier | *add* 4 40 | 32¼ | 24½ |
| Needles Point | *sub.* 4 6 | 7½ | 5 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | *add* 1 40 | 15½ | 11¾ |
| Newhaven | *sub.* 2 44 | 19 | 14 |
| Newport (Bristol Channel) | *add* 5 24 | 38 | 29 |
| Nore Light | *sub.* 1 31 | 15¼ | 13 |
| Ostend | *sub.* 1 45 | 17 | 13 |
| Padstow | *add* 3 35 | 20½ | 16¼ |
| Pembroke Dockyard | *add* 5 34 | 22½ | 17 |
| Penzance | *add* 2 54 | 16¼ | 12½ |
| Peterhead | *sub.* 1 17 | 11½ | 9¼ |
| Poole | *sub.* 5 0 | 6½ | 4¾ |
| Portland Breakwater | *add* 5 13 | 6¼ | 4½ |
| Portsmouth Dockyard | *sub.* 2 13 | 13½ | 10¼ |
| Queenstown | *add* 3 11 | 11¼ | 9 |
| Ramsgate Harbour | *sub.* 2 20 | 15 | 12 |
| St. Ives | *add* 3 8 | 21 | 15 |
| St. Malo | *add* 4 24 | 36¼ | 25¾ |
| Salcombe | *add* 3 58 | 15 | 11½ |
| Scarborough | *add* 2 15 | 15¼ | 12½ |
| Scilly Islands (St. Mary) | *add* 2 42 | 16 | 12 |
| Selsea Bill | *sub.* 2 10 | 16½ | 12½ |
| Sheerness Dockyard | *sub.* 1 24 | 16 | 13½ |
| Shoreham Harbour | *sub.* 2 25 | 18 | 13¼ |
| Southampton | *sub.* 3 22 | 13 | 9½ |
| Spithead (Anchorage) | *sub.* 2 32 | | |
| Spurn Head | *add* 3 27 | 18¼ | 15 |
| Stromness | *sub.* 4 45 | 10 | 7½ |
| Sunderland | *add* 1 29 | 14½ | 11 |
| Swansea Bay | *add* 4 18 | 27¼ | 20¼ |
| Tees River Bar | *add* 1 52 | 15 | 12¼ |
| Torbay | *add* 4 16 | 13½ | 10 |
| Tynemouth Bar | *add* 1 26 | 15¼ | 10¾ |
| Valentia | *add* 1 53 | 11 | 8 |
| Waterford Harbour | *add* 4 11 | 13½ | 10¾ |
| Wexford | *add* 5 24 | 5 | 3¼ |
| Whitby | *add* 1 49 | 15 | 11½ |
| Wisbech | *add* 5 32 | 15¼ | |
| Yarmouth Road | *sub.* 4 50 | 6 | 4½ |
| Ymuiden (pt. for Amstdm) | *add* 0 42 | 5¼ | |

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge *8h. 32m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval ..... 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen ..... 7 42 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *the same 11th*.

Time of high water at London Bridge *10h. 55m.* Morn.
Add tide interval ..... 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 1 10 After.

If from the given time the "tide interval" is to be subtracted a greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 13th aft.*:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 13th* + 12 hours ..... | *12h* | *34m.* M |
| Subtract tide interval ..... | 0 | 50 |
| | | 28 |
| Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 13th* | 11 | 44 Aft. |

| The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*. | | Morning Prayer. | | Evening Prayer. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *First Lesson.* | *Second Lesson.* | *First Lesson.* | | *Second Lesson.* |
| Nov. | 1 All Saints' Day.. | Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10 | Heb. 11, *v.* 33, to 12, *v.* 7 | Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17 | ..... | Rev. ..19, to *v.* 17 |
| ,, | 3 XXIII. Sunday after Trinity | Hosea ..... | 14 2 Timothy ..... 4 | Joel .....2, *v.* 21 | *Or* Joel ....3, *v.* 9 | Luke 22, *v.* 31 to 54 |
| ,, | 10 XXIV. Sat. Trin. | Amos ..... | 3 Heb. 3, *v.* 7 to 4, *v.* 14 | Amos ..... | 5 *Or* Amos ..... 9 | John ..... 1, *v.* 29 |
| ,, | 17 XXV. S. af. Trin. | Mic. 4 & 5, to *v.* 8 | Heb. ....10, *v.* 19 | Micah .....6 | *Or* Micah .....7 | John.....5, *v.* 24 |
| ,, | 24 XXVI. Sat. Trin. | Eccles. ...11 & 12 | James .....3 | Haggai 2, to *v.* 10 | *Or* Malachi 3 & 4 | John.....8, *v.* 31 |
| ,, | 30 *St. Andrew .... | Isaiah ..... | 54 John 2, *v.* 35 to 43 | Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17 | ..... | John 12, *v.* 20 to 42 |
| Dec. | 1 Advent Sunday . | Isaiah ..... | 1 1 Pet. 3, *v.* 8 to 4, *v.* 7 | Isaiah .....2 | *Or* Isaiah ..4, *v.* 2—11, *v.* 4 | Rom. 13, *v.* 11 to 14, *v.* 10 |
| ,, | 8 II. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah ..... | 5 1 John ..2, to *v.* 15 | Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11 | *Or* Isaiah.....24 | John ....16, *v.* 16 |
| ,, | 15 III. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah ..... | 25 3 John ..... | Isaiah .....26 | *Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to 29 | John ....20, *v.* 19 |
| ,, | 21 St. Thomas..... | Job .... | 42, to *v.* 7 John 20, *v.* 19 to 24 | Isaiah ..... | 35 ..... | John ....14, to *v.* 8 |
| ,, | 22 IV. Sun. in Advt. | Isaiah | 30, to *v.* 27 Revelation ....8 | Isaiah .....32 | *Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to 23 | Revelation ....10 |
| ,, | 25 *Christmas Day .. | Isaiah ...9, to *v.* 8 | Luke ...2, to *v.* 15 | Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to 17 | ..... | Titus ...3, *v.* 4 to 9 |
| | *Proper Psalms* | 29, 45, 85 | | *Proper Psalms* | 29, 110, 132 | |
| ,, | 26 St. Stephen..... | Genesis 4, to *v.* 11 | Acts .....6 | 2 Ch. 24, *v.* 15 to 23 | ..... | Acts ....8, to *v.* 9 |
| ,, | 27 St. John Evang. | Exodus....33, *v.* 9 | John 13, *v.* 23 to 36 | Isaiah ..... | 6 ..... | Revelation .....1 |
| ,, | 28 Holy Innocents | Jerem. 31, to *v.* 18 | Revelation ....16 | Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to 31 | ..... | Revelation ....18 |
| ,, | 29 I. S. af. Xmas... | Isaiah ..... | 35 Rev. ..19, to *v.* 11 | Isaiah .....38 | *Or* Isaiah.....40 | Rev. ....19, *v* 11 |

# Standard Time.

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

The notice, "London (Greenwich) time observed at all stations," so familiar to the travellers by railway, was really the introduction to the use of *Standard Time*, and was inevitable when railway time-tables were printed; but in a country so large as the Dominion of Canada, which extends over 80° of longitude, as also in the United States with nearly 60°, it soon became absolutely necessary to minimise the great inconvenience, and so the use of Standard Time was made legal.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is Standard Time for the Province as far as 80° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where, of course, noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. Spain adopted Standard—that is, Greenwich—Time early in the century. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 6 P.M. at Calcutta, 90° E.; in Japan, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180°, slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century and the first day of the twentieth were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180°, where it gave place to January 2nd.

## TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

| | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelaide | 9 14 P.M. | Constantinople | 1 56 P.M. | Melbourne, Aus. | 9 40 P.M. | Quebec | 7 15 A.M. |
| Auckland (N.Z.) | 11 30 P.M. | Dublin | 11 35 A.M. | Moscow | 2 30 P.M. | Rome | 0 50 P.M. |
| Berlin | 0 54 P.M. | Edinburgh | 11 47 A.M. | Newfndland, S.Jns. | 8 29 A.M. | Rotterdam | 0 28 P.M. |
| Berne | 0 30 P.M. | Florence | 0 45 P.M. | New York | 7 4 A.M. | San Francisco, Port. | 4 52 A.M. |
| Bombay | 4 51 P.M. | Glasgow | 11 43 A.M. | Paris | 0 9 P.M. | St. Petersburg | 2 1 P.M. |
| Boston, U.S. | 7 16 A.M. | Hobart, Tasmania | 9 49 P.M. | Pekin | 7 46 P.M. | Stockholm | 1 12 P.M. |
| Brisbane, Qnsland. | 10 12 P.M. | Jerusalem | 2 21 P.M. | Penzance | 11 37 A.M. | Suez | 2 10 P.M. |
| Brussels | 0 17 P.M. | Lisbon | 11 23 A.M. | Perth, W. Aus. | 7 43 P.M. | Sydney | 10 5 P.M. |
| Calcutta | 5 53 P.M. | Madras | 5 21 P.M. | Philadelphia | 6 59 A.M. | Toronto | 6 42 A.M. |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1 14 P.M. | Madrid | 11 45 A.M. | Port Moresby | 10 4 P.M. | Vancouver | 3 38 A.M. |
| Chicago | 6 10 A.M. | Malta | 0 58 P.M. | Prague | 1 0 P.M. | Vienna | 1 5 P.M. |

Standard Time, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has now been generally adopted throughout the world. *See* page 74.

## Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1907, A.M. 5667–5668.)

The Year 5667 commenced September 20, 1906.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5667. | | | |
| Jan. | 16 | New Moon ... ... ... | Sebat | 1 | |
| Feb. | 15 | New Moon ... ... ... | Adar | 1 | |
| ,, | 27 | Fast of Esther ... ... | ,, | 13 | |
| ,, | 28 | Purim... ... ... ... | ,, | 14 | |
| Mar. | 1 | Shusan ... ... ... | ,, | 15 | |
| ,, | 16 | New Moon ... ... ... | Nisan | 1 | |
| ,, | 30 | Festival of Passover ... | ,, | 15 | |
| ,, | 31 | ,, ,, 2nd day | ,, | 16 | |
| April | 5 | ,, ,, 7th day | ,, | 21 | |
| ,, | 6 | ,, ,, ends | ,, | 22 | |
| ,, | 15 | New Moon ... ... ... | Yiar | 1 | |
| May | 14 | New Moon ... ... ... | Sivan | 1 | |
| ,, | 19 | Festival of Weeks ... ... | ,, | 6 | |
| ,, | 20 | ,, ,, 2nd day | ,, | 7 | |
| June | 13 | New Moon ... ... ... | Tamuz | 1 | |
| ,, | 30 | Fast of Tamuz ... ... | ,, | 18 | |
| July | 12 | New Moon ... ... ... | Ab | 1 | |
| July | 21 | Fast of Ab ... ... ... | Ab | 9 | |
| Aug. | 11 | New Moon ... ... ... | Elul | 1 | |
| | | 5668. | | | |
| Sept. | 9 | First day of New Year, 5668 | Tishri | 1 | |
| ,, | 10 | Second ,, ,, | ,, | 2 | |
| ,, | 11 | Fast of Guedaliah ... ... | ,, | 3 | |
| ,, | 18 | Day of Atonement ... ... | ,, | 10 | |
| ,, | 23 | Feast of Tabernacles ... | ,, | 15 | |
| ,, | 24 | ,, ,, 2nd day | ,, | 16 | |
| ,, | 29 | Hosana Rabah ... ... | ,, | 21 | |
| ,, | 30 | Feast of the 8th day... ... | ,, | 22 | |
| Oct. | 1 | Rejoicing of the Law ... | ,, | 23 | |
| ,, | 9 | New Moon ... ... ... | Hesvan | 1 | |
| Nov. | 7 | New Moon ... ... ... | Kislev | 1 | |
| Dec. | 1 | Dedication of the Temple ... | ,, | 25 | |
| ,, | 6 | New Moon ... ... ... | Tebet | 1 | |
| ,, | 15 | Fast. Siege of Jerusalem... | ,, | 10 | |

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

## Mohammedan Calendar. (1324–1325.)

| Year. | Name of Month. | Month begins. | Year. | Name of Month. | Month begins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1324. | | 1325. | Rabia II. ... ... ... | May 14 |
| 1324. | Dulheggia ... ... ... | January 16 | ,, | Jomada I. ... ... ... | June 12 |
| | 1325. | | ,, | Jomada II. ... ... ... | July 12 |
| 1325. | Muharram ... ... ... | February 14 | ,, | Rajab... ... ... ... | August 10 |
| ,, | Saphar ... ... ... | March 16 | ,, | Shaaban ... ... ... | September 9 |
| ,, | Rabia I. ... ... ... | April 14 | ,, | Ramadán ... ... ... | October 8 |
| | | | ,, | Shawall ... ... ... | November 7 |
| | | | ,, | Dulkaada ... ... ... | December 6 |

## Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1907, A.M. 7415.

| Old Style. | | Certain Holy Days. | New Style. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | *Circumcision* ..... | Jan. | 14 |
| ,, | 6 | *Theophany (Epiphany)* ..... | ,, | 19 |
| Feb. | 2 | *Hypapante (Purification)* ... | Feb. | 15 |
| Mar. | 4 | *Carnival Sunday* ..... | Mar. | 17 |
| ,, | 9 | *Forty Martyrs* ..... | ,, | 22 |
| ,, | 11 | *First Sunday in Lent* ..... | ,, | 24 |
| ,, | 25 | *Annunciation of Theotokos*... | April | 7 |
| April | 15 | *Palm Sunday*..... | ,, | 28 |
| ,, | 20 | *Great Friday (Good Friday)* | May | 3 |
| ,, | 22 | *Holy Pasch (Easter Day)* ... | ,, | 5 |
| ,, | 23 | *St. George*..... | ,, | 6 |
| May | 9 | *St. Nicholas*..... | ,, | 22 |
| ,, | 14 | *Coronation of the Emperor** ... | ,, | 27 |
| ,, | 31 | *Ascension*..... | June | 13 |
| June | 10 | *Pentecost (Whit Sunday)*..... | ,, | 23 |
| ,, | 11 | *Holy Ghost* ..... | ,, | 24 |
| ,, | 29 | *Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles* | July | 12 |
| Aug. | 1 | *First day of Fast of Theotokos* | Aug. | 14 |
| ,, | 6 | *Transfiguration* ..... | ,, | 19 |
| ,, | 15 | *Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)*.. | ,, | 28 |
| ,, | 30 | *St. Alexander (Nevsky)** ..... | Sept. | 12 |
| Sept. | 8 | *Nativity of Theotokos* ..... | ,, | 21 |
| ,, | 14 | *Exaltation of the Cross* ..... | ,, | 27 |
| Oct. | 1 | *Patronage of Theotokos**..... | Oct. | 14 |
| ,, | 21 | *Accession of the Emperor** ... | Nov. | 3 |
| Nov. | 15 | *First day Fast of the Nativity* | ,, | 28 |
| ,, | 21 | *Entrance of Theotokos*..... | Dec. | 4 |
| Dec. | 6 | *St. Nicolas* ..... | ,, | 19 |
| ,, | 9 | *Conception of Theotokos* ..... | ,, | 22 |
| ,, | 25 | *Nativity* ..... | Jan. | 7 |

* Peculiar to Russia.

## Julian Calendar.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

In the year 1907 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury across the disc of the Sun.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 14, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at *3h.* 53*m.* morn., in longitude 46° East of Greenwich, and latitude 28° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at *5h.* 13*m.* morn., in longitude 42° East of Greenwich, and latitude 50° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at *6h.* 58*m.* morn., in longitude 131° East of Greenwich, and latitude 57° North. Ends on the Earth generally at *8h.* 18*m.* morn., in longitude 132° East of Greenwich, and latitude 35° North.

A Partial Eclipse is visible at Madras and Hong Kong.

| At Madras— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Begins | *9h.* 47*m.* morn. | Madras Mean Time. |
| Greatest Phase | *11h.* 2*m.* morn. | |
| Ends | *0h.* 23*m.* aft. | |
| At Hong Kong— | | |
| Begins | *1h.* 29*m.* aft. | Hong Kong Mean Time. |
| Greatest Phase | *2h.* 42*m.* aft. | |
| Ends | *3h.* 45*m.* aft. | |

At Madras, the first contact occurs at 352° from the vertex, and the last contact at 45° from the same point, counting towards the East. At Hong Kong, the first contact occurs at 263° from the vertex, and the last contact at 349° from the same point, counting towards the East. Nearly one-half of the Sun will be eclipsed at both places.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 29, invisible at Greenwich.

| | |
|---|---|
| First contact with Shadow, *0h.* 6*m.* aft. | Mean Time at Greenwich. |
| Middle of the Eclipse *1h.* 38*m.* aft. | |
| Last contact with Shadow, *3h.* 10*m.* aft. | |

The first contact with the Shadow takes place at 137° from the North point of the Moon's limb, and the last contact at 242° from the same point, counting towards the East. Taking the Moon's diameter=1, the magnitude of the Eclipse=0·72.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 10, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at *0h.* 35*m.* aft., in longitude 80° West of Greenwich, and latitude 21° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at *1h.* 53*m.* aft., in longitude 102° West of Greenwich, and latitude 35° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at *4h.* 56*m.* aft., in longitude 17° West of Greenwich, and latitude 37° South. Ends on the Earth generally at *6h.* 14*m.* aft., in longitude 13° West of Greenwich, and latitude 24° South. The line of Central Eclipse passes across South America from West to East at about 18° South latitude.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich, July 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| First contact with Shadow, *3h.* 4*m.* mrn. | Mean Time at Greenwich. |
| Middle of the Eclipse *4h.* 22*m.* mrn. | |
| Last contact with Shadow, *5h.* 41*m.* mrn. | |

The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 41° from the North point of the Moon's limb, and the last contact at 305° from the same point, counting towards the East. Taking the Moon's diameter = 1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be represented by 0·62. The Moon sets at Greenwich at *4h.* 10*m.* morn., 12*m.* before the middle of the Eclipse.

V. A Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, November 14, visible at Greenwich.

| | *h.* | *m.* | *s.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| External contact at Ingress, | 10 | 23 | 40 | mrn. Mean |
| Internal contact at Ingress, | 10 | 26 | 18 | mrn. Time at |
| Internal contact at Egress, | 1 | 47 | 17 | aft. Green- |
| External contact at Egress, | 1 | 49 | 58 | aft. wich. |

The Ingress occurs at 62° from the North point, and the Egress at 345° from the same point, counting towards the East.

### VI. Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The following table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and *those only which are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

At the beginning of the year, and until July 16, the disappearances and reappearances will take place on the Eastern side of the Planet; and from July 16 to the end of the year on the Western side. As the astronomical telescope inverts the image, the disappearance will, in the former case, take place on the right hand of the image in the field of view, and in the latter on the left hand.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if *West*.

JANUARY.

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *h.* | *m.* | *s.* | |
| 2 | I. R. | 0 | 20 | 51 | aft. |
| 4 | I. R.* | 6 | 49 | 37 | morn. |
| 4 | II. R.* | 11 | 2 | 54 | aft. |
| 6 | I. R.* | 1 | 18 | 16 | morn. |
| 7 | I. R.* | 7 | 47 | 4 | aft. |
| 8 | IV. D.* | 5 | 10 | 54 | morn. |
| 8 | IV. R.* | 6 | 50 | 5 | morn. |
| 9 | I. R. | 2 | 15 | 46 | aft. |
| 11 | I. R. | 8 | 44 | 34 | morn. |
| 12 | II. R.* | 1 | 37 | 52 | morn. |
| 13 | I. R.* | 3 | 13 | 16 | morn. |
| 14 | I. R.* | 9 | 42 | 6 | aft. |
| 16 | I. R. | 4 | 10 | 52 | aft. |
| 18 | I. R. | 10 | 39 | 41 | morn. |
| 18 | III. R.* | 7 | 47 | 5 | aft. |
| 19 | II. R.* | 4 | 12 | 53 | morn. |
| 20 | I. R.* | 5 | 8 | 24 | morn. |
| 21 | I. R.* | 11 | 37 | 16 | aft. |

JANUARY *continued.*

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *h.* | *m.* | *s.* | |
| 22 | II. R.* | 5 | 30 | 24 | aft. |
| 23 | I. R.* | 6 | 6 | 3 | aft. |
| 24 | IV. D.* | 11 | 9 | 47 | aft. |
| 25 | IV. R.* | 1 | 7 | 35 | morn. |
| 25 | I. R. | 0 | 34 | 55 | aft. |
| 25 | III. R.* | 11 | 47 | 54 | aft. |
| 27 | I. R. | 7 | 3 | 40 | morn. |
| 29 | I. R.* | 1 | 32 | 34 | morn. |
| 29 | II. R.* | 8 | 5 | 27 | aft. |
| 30 | I. R.* | 8 | 1 | 22 | aft. |

FEBRUARY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. R. | 2 | 30 | 16 | aft. |
| 2 | III. D.* | 0 | 51 | 9 | morn. |
| 2 | III. R.* | 3 | 48 | 41 | morn. |
| 3 | I. R. | 8 | 59 | 3 | morn. |
| 5 | I. R.* | 3 | 27 | 58 | morn. |
| 5 | II. R.* | 10 | 40 | 33 | aft. |

FEBRUARY - *continued.*

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *h.* | *m.* | *s.* | |
| 6 | I. R.* | 9 | 56 | 48 | aft. |
| 8 | I. R. | 4 | 25 | 43 | aft. |
| 9 | III. D.* | 4 | 51 | 0 | morn. |
| 10 | I. R. | 10 | 54 | 31 | morn. |
| 10 | IV. D.* | 5 | 11 | 1 | aft. |
| 10 | IV. R.* | 7 | 24 | 31 | aft. |
| 12 | I. R. | 5 | 23 | 28 | morn. |
| 13 | II. R.* | 1 | 15 | 40 | morn. |
| 13 | I. R.* | 11 | 58 | 19 | aft. |
| 15 | I. R.* | 6 | 21 | 16 | aft. |
| 17 | I. R. | 0 | 50 | 5 | aft. |
| 19 | I. R. | 7 | 19 | 2 | morn. |
| 20 | II. R.* | 3 | 50 | 50 | morn. |
| 21 | I. R.* | 1 | 47 | 54 | morn. |
| 22 | I. R.* | 8 | 16 | 51 | aft. |
| 24 | I. R. | 2 | 45 | 42 | aft. |
| 26 | I. R. | 9 | 14 | 39 | morn. |
| 28 | I. R.* | 3 | 43 | 32 | morn. |

MARCH.

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. R.* | 10 | 12 | 30 aft. |
| 2 | II. R.* | 7 | 43 | 40 aft. |
| 2 | III. R.* | 7 | 54 | 4 aft. |
| 3 | I. R. | 4 | 41 | 21 aft. |
| 5 | I. R. | 11 | 10 | 20 morn. |
| 7 | I. R. | 5 | 39 | 13 morn. |
| 9 | I. R.* | 0 | 8 | 12 morn. |
| 9 | III. D.* | 8 | 52 | 46 aft. |
| 9 | II. R.* | 10 | 18 | 56 aft. |
| 9 | III. R.* | 11 | 55 | 46 aft. |
| 10 | I. R.* | 6 | 37 | 2 aft. |
| 12 | I. R. | 1 | 6 | 1 aft. |
| 14 | I. R. | 7 | 34 | 55 morn. |
| 16 | I. R.* | 2 | 3 | 54 morn. |
| 17 | III. D.* | 0 | 52 | 51 morn. |
| 17 | II. R.* | 0 | 54 | 15 morn. |
| 17 | I. R.* | 8 | 32 | 45 aft. |
| 19 | I. R. | 3 | 1 | 43 aft. |
| 21 | I. R. | 9 | 30 | 37 morn. |
| 23 | I. R. | 3 | 59 | 35 morn. |
| 24 | I. R.* | 10 | 28 | 26 aft. |
| 26 | I. R. | 4 | 57 | 24 aft. |
| 28 | I. R. | 11 | 26 | 17 morn. |
| 30 | I. R. | 5 | 55 | 16 morn. |

APRIL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. R.* | 0 | 24 | 7 morn. |
| 1 | IV. D.* | 11 | 18 | 48 aft. |
| 2 | I. R.* | 6 | 53 | 4 aft. |
| 3 | II. R.* | 7 | 22 | 45 aft. |
| 4 | I. R. | 1 | 21 | 56 aft. |
| 6 | I. R. | 7 | 50 | 54 morn. |
| 8 | I. R. | 2 | 19 | 45 morn. |
| 9 | I. R.* | 8 | 48 | 42 aft. |
| 10 | II. R.* | 9 | 53 | 15 aft. |
| 11 | I. R. | 3 | 17 | 33 aft. |
| 13 | I. R. | 9 | 46 | 31 morn. |
| 14 | III. R.* | 8 | 1 | 47 aft. |
| 15 | I. R. | 4 | 15 | 20 morn. |
| 16 | I. R.* | 10 | 44 | 16 aft. |
| 18 | II. R.* | 0 | 33 | 48 morn. |
| 18 | I. R. | 5 | 13 | 7 aft. |
| 18 | IV. R.* | 8 | 23 | 51 aft. |
| 20 | I. R. | 11 | 42 | 4 morn. |
| 21 | III. D.* | 8 | 53 | 59 aft. |
| 22 | III. R.* | 0 | 2 | 58 morn. |
| 22 | I. R. | 6 | 10 | 52 morn. |
| 24 | I. R. | 0 | 39 | 47 morn. |
| 25 | I. R. | 7 | 8 | 37 aft. |
| 27 | I. R. | 1 | 37 | 32 aft. |
| 29 | I. R. | 8 | 6 | 20 morn. |

MAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. R. | 2 | 35 | 13 morn. |
| 2 | I. R.* | 9 | 4 | 2 aft. |
| 4 | I. R. | 3 | 32 | 56 aft. |
| 6 | I. R. | 10 | 1 | 43 morn. |
| 8 | I. R. | 4 | 30 | 35 morn. |
| 9 | I. R.* | 10 | 59 | 22 aft. |
| 11 | I. R. | 5 | 28 | 15 aft. |
| 12 | II. R.* | 9 | 38 | 47 aft. |
| 13 | I. R. | 11 | 57 | 0 morn. |
| 15 | I. R. | 6 | 25 | 51 morn. |
| 17 | I. R. | 0 | 54 | 37 morn. |
| 18 | I. R. | 7 | 23 | 29 aft. |
| 20 | I. R. | 1 | 52 | 22 aft. |
| 22 | I. R. | 8 | 21 | 2 morn. |
| 24 | I. R. | 2 | 49 | 46 morn. |
| 25 | I. R.* | 9 | 18 | 36 aft. |

MAY—*continued.*

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | I. R. | 3 | 47 | 19 aft. |
| 27 | III. R.* | 8 | 6 | 26 aft. |
| 29 | I. R. | 10 | 16 | 6 morn. |
| 31 | I. R. | 4 | 44 | 49 morn. |

JUNE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. R. | 11 | 13 | 37 aft. |
| 3 | I. R. | 5 | 42 | 18 aft. |
| 5 | I. R. | 0 | 11 | 3 aft. |
| 7 | I. R. | 6 | 39 | 44 morn. |
| 9 | I. R. | 1 | 8 | 31 morn. |
| 10 | I. R. | 7 | 37 | 10 aft. |
| 12 | I. R. | 2 | 5 | 54 aft. |
| 13 | II. R.* | 9 | 20 | 39 aft. |
| 14 | I. R. | 8 | 34 | 34 morn. |
| 16 | I. R. | 3 | 3 | 18 morn. |

Owing to Jupiter's nearness to the Sun, the Satellites cannot be observed till August 15.

AUGUST.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | I. D. | 4 | 59 | 53 morn. |
| 16 | I. D. | 11 | 28 | 17 aft. |
| 18 | I. D. | 5 | 56 | 45 aft. |
| 20 | I. D. | 0 | 25 | 9 aft. |
| 22 | I. D. | 6 | 53 | 34 morn. |
| 24 | I. D. | 1 | 21 | 56 morn. |
| 25 | I. D. | 7 | 50 | 22 aft. |
| 27 | I. D. | 2 | 18 | 45 aft. |
| 29 | I. D. | 8 | 47 | 8 morn. |
| 31 | I. D.* | 3 | 15 | 30 morn. |

SEPTEMBER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. D. | 9 | 43 | 54 aft. |
| 3 | I. D. | 4 | 12 | 16 aft. |
| 5 | I. D. | 10 | 40 | 37 morn. |
| 7 | II. D.* | 1 | 45 | 57 morn. |
| 7 | I. D.* | 5 | 3 | 58 morn. |
| 8 | I. D. | 11 | 37 | 21 aft. |
| 10 | I. D. | 6 | 5 | 41 aft. |
| 12 | III. D.* | 4 | 36 | 31 morn. |
| 12 | I. D. | 0 | 34 | 2 aft. |
| 14 | II. D.* | 4 | 22 | 22 morn. |
| 14 | I. D. | 7 | 2 | 20 morn. |
| 16 | I. D.* | 1 | 30 | 42 morn. |
| 17 | I. D. | 7 | 59 | 1 aft. |
| 19 | I. D. | 2 | 27 | 20 aft. |
| 21 | I. D. | 8 | 55 | 38 morn. |
| 23 | I. D.* | 3 | 23 | 58 morn. |
| 24 | I. D. | 9 | 52 | 17 aft. |
| 26 | I. D. | 4 | 20 | 34 aft. |
| 28 | I. D. | 10 | 48 | 51 morn. |
| 30 | I. D.* | 5 | 17 | 9 morn. |

OCTOBER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. D. | 11 | 45 | 28 aft. |
| 3 | IV. D.* | 5 | 38 | 57 morn. |
| 3 | I. D. | 6 | 13 | 45 aft. |
| 5 | I. D. | 0 | 42 | 1 aft. |
| 7 | I. D. | 7 | 10 | 19 morn. |
| 9 | II. D.* | 1 | 30 | 18 morn. |
| 9 | I. D.* | 1 | 38 | 36 morn. |
| 10 | I. D. | 8 | 6 | 52 aft. |
| 10 | III. R.* | 11 | 54 | 28 aft. |
| 12 | I. D. | 2 | 35 | 8 aft. |
| 14 | I. D. | 9 | 3 | 25 morn. |
| 16 | I. D.* | 3 | 31 | 48 morn. |
| 16 | II. D.* | 4 | 6 | 35 morn. |

OCTOBER—*continued.*

| Day. | Satellite and Phase. | Greenwich Mean Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | I. D. | 9 | 59 | 57 aft. |
| 18 | III. D.* | 0 | 25 | 40 morn. |
| 18 | III. R.* | 3 | 52 | 41 morn. |
| 19 | I. D. | 4 | 28 | 12 aft. |
| 19 | IV. D.* | 11 | 38 | 54 aft. |
| 20 | IV. R.* | 3 | 57 | 15 morn. |
| 21 | I. D. | 10 | 56 | 29 morn. |
| 23 | I. D.* | 5 | 24 | 46 morn. |
| 24 | I. D.* | 11 | 53 | 0 aft. |
| 25 | III. D.* | 4 | 23 | 24 morn. |
| 26 | I. D. | 6 | 21 | 15 aft. |
| 28 | I. D. | 0 | 49 | 31 aft. |
| 30 | I. D. | 7 | 17 | 48 morn. |

NOVEMBER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. D.* | 1 | 46 | 2 morn. |
| 2 | I. D. | 8 | 14 | 17 aft. |
| 4 | I. D. | 2 | 42 | 33 aft. |
| 6 | I. D. | 9 | 10 | 50 morn. |
| 8 | I. D.* | 3 | 39 | 4 morn. |
| 9 | I. D. | 10 | 7 | 20 aft. |
| 10 | II. D.* | 1 | 12 | 37 morn. |
| 11 | I. D. | 4 | 35 | 35 aft. |
| 13 | I. D. | 11 | 3 | 52 morn. |
| 15 | I. D.* | 5 | 32 | 7 morn. |
| 17 | I. D.* | 0 | 0 | 23 morn. |
| 17 | II. D.* | 3 | 48 | 37 morn. |
| 18 | I. D. | 6 | 28 | 38 aft. |
| 20 | I. D. | 0 | 56 | 56 aft. |
| 22 | I. D.* | 7 | 25 | 11 morn. |
| 22 | III. R.* | 11 | 44 | 20 aft. |
| 24 | I. D.* | 1 | 53 | 28 morn. |
| 24 | II. D.* | 6 | 24 | 34 morn. |
| 25 | I. D. | 8 | 21 | 43 aft. |
| 27 | I. D. | 2 | 50 | 3 aft. |
| 29 | I. D. | 9 | 18 | 18 morn. |
| 30 | III. D.* | 0 | 12 | 28 morn. |
| 30 | III. R.* | 3 | 42 | 13 morn. |

DECEMBER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. D.* | 3 | 46 | 36 morn. |
| 2 | I. D.* | 10 | 14 | 52 aft. |
| 4 | I. D. | 4 | 43 | 13 aft. |
| 4 | II. D.* | 10 | 18 | 46 aft. |
| 6 | I. D. | 11 | 11 | 29 morn. |
| 7 | III. D.* | 4 | 10 | 17 morn. |
| 7 | III. R.* | 7 | 40 | 25 morn. |
| 8 | I. D.* | 5 | 39 | 48 morn. |
| 9 | IV. D.* | 5 | 37 | 23 morn. |
| 10 | I. D.* | 0 | 8 | 5 morn. |
| 11 | I. D. | 6 | 36 | 27 aft. |
| 12 | II. D.* | 0 | 54 | 30 morn. |
| 13 | I. D. | 1 | 4 | 45 aft. |
| 15 | I. D.* | 7 | 33 | 5 morn. |
| 17 | I. D.* | 2 | 1 | 24 morn. |
| 18 | I. D.* | 8 | 29 | 47 aft. |
| 19 | II. D.* | 3 | 30 | 9 morn. |
| 20 | I. D. | 2 | 58 | 6 aft. |
| 22 | I. D. | 9 | 26 | 28 morn. |
| 24 | I. D.* | 3 | 54 | 48 morn. |
| 25 | I. D.* | 10 | 23 | 13 aft. |
| 25 | IV. D.* | 11 | 37 | 10 aft. |
| 26 | IV. R.* | 4 | 10 | 30 morn. |
| 26 | II. D.* | 6 | 5 | 45 morn. |
| 27 | I. D. | 4 | 51 | 34 aft. |
| 29 | I. D. | 11 | 19 | 59 morn. |
| 29 | II. D.* | 7 | 23 | 13 aft. |
| 31 | I. D.* | 5 | 48 | 20 morn. |

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1907.

| NAME OF STAR. | Mag. | Right Ascension. | Annual Precess. | Declination. | Ann. Prec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ |
| α Andromedæ | 2·1 | 0 3 34·7 | + 3·08 | +28 34 37 | +20·0 |
| γ Pegasi | 2·9 | 0 8 26·7 | + 3·09 | +14 40 0 | +20·0 |
| α Cassiopeiæ | *var.* | 0 35 13·4 | + 3·38 | +56 1·39 | +19·8 |
| β Ceti | 2·2 | 0 38 55·3 | + 3·00 | −18 29 49 | +19·8 |
| ε Piscium | 4·5 | 0 58 6·9 | + 3·12 | + 7 23 23 | +19·4 |
| θ Ceti | 3·8 | 1 19 22·5 | + 3·00 | − 8 39 47 | +18·9 |
| α Ursæ Minoris (*Pole Star*). | 2·1 | 1 25 34·8 | +2·66 | +88 48 38 | +18·7 |
| η Piscium | 3·7 | 1 26 30·3 | + 3·20 | +14 52 0 | +18·6 |
| β Arietis | 2·7 | 1 49 30·0 | + 3·30 | +20 21 13 | +17·8 |
| α Arietis | 2·2 | 1 55 7·7 | + 3·36 | +23 1 23 | +17·3 |
| γ² Ceti | 3·0 | 2 38 28·8 | + 3·11 | + 2 50 39 | +15·4 |
| α Ceti | 2·8 | 2 57 25·0 | + 3·13 | + 3 43 31 | +14·3 |
| α Persei | 1·9 | 3 17 40·7 | + 4·26 | +49 31 51 | +13·0 |
| η Tauri | 3·0 | 3 41 57·2 | + 3·56 | +23 49 5 | +11·4 |
| γ¹ Eridani | 3·3 | 3 53 41·4 | + 2·79 | −13 46 22 | +10·5 |
| α Tauri (*Aldebaran*) | 1·1 | 4 30 35·0 | + 3·43 | +16 19 22 | + 7·6 |
| ε Aurigæ | 2·9 | 4 50 56·1 | + 3·90 | +43 1 10 | + 5·9 |
| α Aurigæ (*Capella*) | 0·2 | 5 9 49·0 | + 4·42 | +45 54 15 | + 4·4 |
| β Orionis | 0·3 | 5 10 4·1 | + 2·88 | − 8 18 31 | + 4·3 |
| β Tauri | 1·8 | 5 20 24·7 | + 3·79 | +28 31 46 | + 3·4 |
| δ Orionis | *var.* | 5 27 15·3 | + 3·06 | − 0 22 3 | + 2·9 |
| α Leporis | 2·7 | 5 28 37·7 | + 2·65 | −17 53 18 | + 2·7 |
| ε Orionis | 1·7 | 5 31 29·6 | + 3·04 | − 1 15 39 | + 2·5 |
| α Columbæ | 2·7 | 5 36 16·9 | + 2·17 | −34 7 24 | + 2·1 |
| α Orionis | *var.* | 5 50 8·2 | + 3·25 | + 7 23 25 | + 0·9 |
| μ Geminorum | 3·2 | 6 17 20·1 | + 3·63 | +22 33 43 | − 1·5 |
| γ Geminorum | 1·9 | 6 32 20·4 | + 3·46 | +16 28 45 | − 2·8 |
| α Canis Majoris (*Sirius*) | −1·4 | 6 41 2·8 | + 2·68 | −16 35 57 | − 3·6 |
| ε Canis Majoris | 1·6 | 6 54 58·2 | + 2·56 | −28 50 42 | − 4·8 |
| 51 Cephei | 5·2 | 6 57 10·9 | +29·50 | +87 11 47 | − 5·0 |
| δ Geminorum | 3·6 | 7 14 34·2 | + 3·59 | +22 9 15 | − 6·4 |
| α² Geminorum (*Castor*) | 2·0 | 7 28 40·1 | + 3·85 | +32 5 56 | − 7·6 |
| α Canis Minoris (*Procyon*) | 0·5 | 7 34 26·0 | + 3·19 | + 5 27 48 | − 8·0 |
| β Geminorum (*Pollux*) | 1·2 | 7 39 37·6 | + 3·72 | +28 15 5 | − 8·4 |
| 15 Argus | 2·9 | 8 3 35·0 | + 2·56 | −34 2 9 | −10·3 |
| ε Hydræ | 3·5 | 8 41 51·1 | + 3·19 | + 6 45 58 | −13·0 |
| ι Ursæ Majoris | 3·1 | 8 52 50·7 | + 4·17 | +48 24 26 | −13·7 |
| α Hydræ | 2·2 | 9 23 1·1 | + 2·95 | − 8 15 28 | −15·5 |
| θ Ursæ Majoris | 3·3 | 9 26 38·6 | + 4·14 | +52 6 6 | −15·7 |
| ε Leonis | 3·1 | 9 40 34·5 | + 3·42 | +24 12 10 | −16·5 |
| α Leonis (*Regulus*) | 1·3 | 10 3 25·2 | + 3·22 | +12 25 19 | −17·5 |
| γ¹ Leonis | 2·5 | 10 14 50·8 | + 3·29 | +20 18 44 | −18·0 |
| α Ursæ Majoris | 2·0 | 10 57 59·8 | + 3·75 | +62 15 12 | −19·3 |
| δ Leonis | 2·6 | 11 9 9·9 | + 3·19 | +21 2 0 | −19·6 |
| δ Crateris | 3·8 | 11 14 41·4 | + 3·01 | − 1 4 16 | −19·7 |
| β Leonis | 2·2 | 11 44 19·0 | + 3·10 | + 15 5 31 | −20·0 |
| γ Ursæ Majoris | 2·5 | 11 48 56·6 | + 3·16 | +54 12 43 | −20·0 |
| ε Corvi | 3·2 | 12 5 20·4 | + 3·09 | −22 6 9 | −20·0 |
| η Virginis | 4·0 | 12 15 8·9 | + 3·07 | − 0 9 0 | −20·0 |
| β Corvi | 3·0 | 12 29 30·0 | + 3·15 | −22 52 57 | −19·9 |
| γ¹ Virginis | 3·5 | 12 36 56·8 | + 3·08 | − 0 56 19 | −19·8 |
| α Canum Venaticorum | 2·8 | 12 51 40·7 | + 2·83 | +38 49 14 | −19·5 |
| α Virginis (*Spica*) | 1·2 | 13 20 17·5 | + 3·16 | −10 40 34 | −18·8 |
| ζ Virginis | 3·4 | 13 29 57·2 | + 3·07 | − 0 7 14 | −18·5 |
| η Ursæ Majoris | 1·9 | 13 43 52·7 | + 2·38 | +49 46 38 | −18·0 |
| η Bootis | 2·8 | 13 50 15·4 | + 2·86 | +18 51 49 | −17·8 |
| ε² Bootis | 2·6 | 14 40 55·5 | + 2·62 | +27 27 57 | −15·3 |
| α Libræ | 2·9 | 14 45 43·9 | + 3·32 | −15 39 20 | −15·0 |
| β Ursæ Minoris | 2·2 | 14 50 58·1 | − 0·21 | +74 32 8 | −14·7 |
| β Libræ | 2·8 | 15 12 0·0 | + 3·23 | − 9 2 25 | −13·4 |
| α Coronæ Borealis | 2·3 | 15 30 45·0 | + 2·53 | +27 1 38 | −12·2 |
| α Serpentis | 2·8 | 15 39 41·2 | + 2·94 | + 6 43 4 | −11·5 |
| β¹ Scorpii | 2·7 | 16 0 1·6 | + 3·48 | −19 33 5 | −10·0 |
| δ Ophiuchi | 3·0 | 16 9 28·2 | + 3·14 | − 3 27 19 | − 9·3 |
| η Draconis | 2·9 | 16 22 43·8 | + 0·81 | +61 43 28 | − 8·3 |
| α Scorpii (*Antares*) | 1·3 | 16 23 42·2 | + 3·67 | −26 13 34 | − 8·2 |
| ζ Herculis | 3·0 | 16 37 46·8 | + 2·30 | +31 46 15 | − 7·0 |
| κ Ophiuchi | 3·4 | 16 53 15·9 | + 2·86 | + 9 31 9 | − 5·8 |

α Cassiopeiæ, magnitude ranges from 2·2 to 2·8. δ Orionis, magnitude ranges from 2·2 to 2·7.
α Orionis, magnitude ranges from 1·0 to 1·4.

## EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

*Mean Right Ascension.*

The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1907, the *signs* of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means + and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

*Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.*

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed) or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ☌ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

*Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.*

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the table in the Appendix, serves to convert Sidereal into Mean Solar Time.

*Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.*

This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon, and is useful for changing

| Name of Star. | Mag. | Right Ascension. | Annual Precess. | Declination. | Ann. Prec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ |
| $\alpha^1$ Herculis | *var.* | 17 10 24·4 | + 2·74 | +14 29 45 – | 4·3 |
| $\theta$ Ophiuchi | 3·4 | 17 16 17·8 | + 3·68 | −24 54 26 – | 3·8 |
| $\beta$ Draconis | 3·0 | 17 28 19·9 | + 1·36 | +52 23 12 – | 2·8 |
| $\alpha$ Ophiuchi | 2·1 | 17 30 37·0 | + 2·78 | +12 37 38 – | 2·6 |
| $\mu$ Herculis | 3·5 | 17 42 40·1 | + 2·37 | +27 46 29 – | 1·5 |
| $\gamma$ Draconis | 2·4 | 17 54 26·8 | + 1·39 | +51 29 58 – | 0·5 |
| $\delta$ Ursæ Minoris | 4·4 | 18 2 16·3 | −19·52 | +86 36 50 + | 0·2 |
| $\mu$ Sagittarii | 4·0 | 18 8 12·1 | + 3·59 | −21 5 1 + | 0·7 |
| $\alpha$ Lyræ (*Vega*) | 0·1 | 18 33 47·4 | + 2·01 | +38 41 48 + | 2·9 |
| $\beta^1$ Lyræ | *var.* | 18 46 38·8 | + 2·21 | +33 15 15 + | 4·1 |
| $\zeta$ Aquilæ | 3·0 | 19 1 8·1 | + 2·76 | +13 43 29 + | 5·3 |
| $\lambda$ Ursæ Minoris | 6·6 | 19 14 28·4 | −69·67 | +89 0 3 + | 6·4 |
| $\delta$ Aquilæ | 3·4 | 19 20 48·6 | + 3·01 | + 2 55 44 + | 6·9 |
| $\gamma$ Aquilæ | 2·8 | 19 41 50·3 | + 2·85 | +10 23 10 + | 8·6 |
| $\alpha$ Aquilæ (*Altaïr*) | 0·9 | 19 46 14·8 | + 2·89 | + 8 37 20 + | 9·0 |
| $\beta$ Aquilæ | 3·9 | 19 50 44·7 | + 3·94 | + 6 10 27 + | 9·3 |
| $\alpha^2$ Capricorni | 3·8 | 20 12 53·7 | + 3·33 | −12 50 1 + | 11·0 |
| $\alpha$ Cygni | 1·3 | 20 38 15·7 | + 2·04 | +44 56 52 + | 12·8 |
| $\zeta$ Cygni | 3·5 | 21 8 58·7 | + 2·55 | +29 50 42 + | 14·7 |
| $\alpha$ Cephei | 2·6 | 21 16 21·7 | + 1·41 | +62 11 29 + | 15·2 |
| $\beta$ Aquarii | 3·3 | 21 26 39·8 | + 3·16 | − 5 58 50 + | 15·7 |
| $\beta^2$ Cephei | 3·4 | 21 27 27·9 | + 0·79 | +70 9 8 + | 15·8 |
| $\epsilon$ Pegasi | 2·5 | 21 39 37·1 | + 2·94 | + 9 26 54 + | 16·4 |
| $\alpha$ Aquarii | 3·2 | 22 1 0·5 | + 3·08 | − 0 46 19 + | 17·4 |
| $\gamma$ Aquarii | 3·9 | 22 16 51·2 | + 3·09 | − 1 51 22 + | 18·1 |
| $\zeta$ Pegasi | 3·6 | 22 36 49·4 | + 2·99 | +10 20 44 + | 18·7 |
| $\alpha$ PiscisAustralis(*Fomalhaut*) | 1·3 | 22 52 30·8 | + 3·30 | −30 6 55 + | 19·2 |
| $\alpha$ Pegasi (*Markab*) | 2·6 | 23 0 7·6 | + 2·98 | +14 42 17 + | 19·4 |
| $\gamma$ Piscium | 3·8 | 23 12 20·6 | + 3·06 | + 2 46 27 + | 19·6 |
| $\gamma$ Cephei | 3·4 | 23 35 31·5 | + 2·45 | +77 6 48 + | 19·9 |
| $\omega$ Piscium | 4·0 | 23 54 32·1 | + 3·07 | + 6 20 55 + | 20·0 |

Mean Solar into Sidereal Time with the help of the table in the Appendix.

Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found, as well as the *times* of Apogee and Perigee, the corresponding distances from the Earth to the nearest 100 miles.

The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian" for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent diameter being very slow.

$\alpha^1$ Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3·1 to 3·9. $\beta^1$ Lyræ, magnitude ranges from 3·4 to 4·5.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of some Fundamental Stars, Visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1907.

| Name of Star. | Mag. | Right Ascension. | Annual Precess. | Declination. | Ann. Prec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. s. | s. | ° ′ ″ | ″ |
| $\beta$ Hydri | 2·9 | 0 20 52·6 | + 2·51 | −77 46 41 | +20·0 |
| $\alpha$ Eridani (*Achernar*) | 0·5 | 1 34 15·1 | + 2·23 | −57 42 33 | +18·4 |
| $\gamma$ Hydri | 3·1 | 3 48 40·2 | − 0·98 | −74 31 27 | +10·9 |
| $\alpha$ Argûs (*Canopus*) | −1·0 | 6 21 53·2 | + 1·33 | −52 38 41 – | 1·9 |
| $\iota$ Argûs | 2·2 | 9 14 35·9 | + 1·61 | −58 53 5 – | 15·0 |
| $\eta$ Argus | *var.* | 10 41 27·0 | + 2·32 | −59 11 44 – | 18·9 |
| $\beta$ Chamæleontis | 4·3 | 12 12 52·4 | + 3·45 | −78 47 45 – | 20·0 |
| $\alpha^1$ Crucis | 1·0 | 12 21 25·1 | + 3·31 | −62 35 1 – | 20·0 |
| $\beta$ Centauri | 0·8 | 13 57 15·2 | + 4·20 | −59 55 29 – | 17·5 |
| $\alpha^2$ Centauri | 1·0 | 14 33 17·3 | + 4·53 | −60 26 58 – | 15·7 |
| $\alpha$ Trianguli Australis | 1·9 | 16 38 48·5 | + 6·31 | −68 51 28 – | 7·0 |
| $\sigma$ Octantis | 5·5 | 19 11 30·3 | + 99·18 | −89 14 37 + | 6·2 |
| $\alpha$ Pavonis | 2·0 | 20 18 17·7 | + 4·77 | −57 2 1 + | 11·4 |
| $\alpha$ Gruis | 1·9 | 22 2 22·5 | + 3·79 | −47 24 42 + | 17·5 |

$\eta$ Argûs, magnitude varies from 1 to 7½.

α Centauri.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gives to it a parallax of 0·75″, which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

Standard Time, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table:—

| Place. | Central Meridian. | Fast or slow on Greenwich time. |
|---|---|---|
| Mid-Europe | 15° E. | ..... 1*h.* fast. |
| British South Africa | 30° E. | ..... 2*h.* fast. |
| *America.* | | |
| Inter-colonial | 60° W. | ..... 4*h.* slow. |
| Eastern | 75° W. | ..... 5*h.* slow. |
| Central | 90° W. | ..... 6*h.* slow. |
| Mountain | 105° W. | ..... 7*h.* slow. |
| Pacific | 120° W. | ..... 8*h.* slow. |
| *Australia & Japan.* | | |
| West Australia, Japan, South Australia, Victoria, New Sth. Wales, Queensland, Tasmania | 120° E. / 135° E. / 142½° E. / 150° E. | ..... 8*h.* fast. / ..... 9*h.* fast. / ..... 9½*h.* fast. / ..... 10*h.* fast. |
| New Zealand | 172½° E. | ..... 11½*h.* fast. |

The meridian 30° E., 2*h.* fast on Greenwich, has been adopted in Egypt. Greenwich Time came into use in Spain at the beginning of the century. In the Colony of Seychelles the meridian 60° E., 4*h.* fast on Greenwich, has been adopted as the Standard Time.

## ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or ther.; ′ minutes of arc; ″ seconds of arc.

*Conjunction.*—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

*Opposition.*—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

*Elongation.*—The inferior Planets in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

*Occultation.*—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versâ* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude only have been included in this summary.

*Southing.*—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

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*Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, and Juno, 1907, about the times of opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.*

URANUS.

| Day. | | Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | R.A. H. M. S. | Decl. ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 8 | 9 52A | 5 44M | 18 51 3 | 23 17 57S |
| ,, | 18 | 9 11A | 5 3M | 18 49 27 | 23 20 28 |
| ,, | 28 | 8 31A | 4 22M | 18 47 44 | 23 22 8S |
| July | 8 | 7 50A | 3 40M | 18 45 59 | 23 24 11S |
| ,, | 18 | 7 9A | 2 59M | 18 44 15 | 23 26 4S |
| ,, | 28 | 6 27A | 2 17M | 18 42 38 | 23 27 47S |

In Opposition July 3.

NEPTUNE.

| Day. | | Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | R.A. H. M. S. | Decl. ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 3 59A | 8 19M | 6 48 46 | 22 4 2N |
| ,, | 11 | 3 18A | 7 38M | 6 47 33 | 22 5 33N |
| ,, | 21 | 2 38A | 6 58M | 6 46 23 | 22 7 4N |
| ,, | 31 | 1 57A | 6 17M | 6 45 18 | 22 8 20N |
| Feb. | 10 | 1 17A | 5 37M | 6 44 21 | 22 9 48N |
| ,, | 20 | 0 37A | 4 57M | 6 43 35 | 22 10 55N |

In Opposition January 2.

CERES.

| Day. | | Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | R.A. H. M. S. | Decl. ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 1 41A | 5 50M | 4 25 20 | 21 14 25N |
| ,, | 11 | 0 55A | 5 7M | 4 19 51 | 21 39 24N |
| ,, | 21 | 0 9A | 4 29M | 4 17 17 | 22 7 32N |
| ,, | 31 | 11 27M | 3 53M | 4 17 44 | 22 39 14N |

In Opposition December 5, 1906.

JUNO.

| Day. | | Rises. H. M. | Sets. H. M. | R.A. H. M. S. | Decl. ° ′ ″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 3 | 8 31A | 8 2M | 14 59 47 | 4 2 20S |
| ,, | 13 | 7 39A | 7 24M | 14 53 43 | 2 53 29S |
| ,, | 23 | 6 47A | 6 42M | 14 46 22 | 1 48 15S |
| May | 3 | 5 55A | 6 0M | 14 38 24 | 0 46 34S |
| ,, | 13 | 5 4A | 5 17M | 14 30 33 | 0 2 21N |
| ,, | 23 | 4 14A | 4 34M | 14 23 30 | 0 36 53N |

In Opposition April 29.

*Pallas.* No Opposition in 1907.
*Vesta.* No Opposition in 1907.

The times of Southing of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking a mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

Juno in conjunction with the Moon, January 9, 5*h.* morn. Juno 1° 14′ N.

Vesta frequently in conjunction with the Moon during the year. See third page of each month.

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## AN INCH OF RAIN.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly 2 square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

| Name. | DYNASTY. | Accss. | Died. | Age. | Rgnd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Saxons and Danes.* | | | | |
| EGBERT | First King of all England | 827 | 839 | — | 12 |
| ETHELWULF | Son of Egbert | 839 | 858 | — | 19 |
| ETHELBALD | Son of Ethelwulf | 858 | 860 | — | 2 |
| ETHELBERT | Second son of Ethelwulf | 858 | 866 | — | 8 |
| ETHELRED | Third son of Ethelwulf | 866 | 871 | — | 5 |
| ALFRED | Fourth son of Ethelwulf | 871 | 901 | 52 | 30 |
| EDWARD THE ELDER | Son of Alfred | 901 | 925 | 55 | 24 |
| ATHELSTAN | Eldest son of Edward | 925 | 940 | 45 | 15 |
| EDMUND | Brother of Athelstan | 940 | 946 | 25 | 6 |
| EDRED | Brother of Edmund | 946 | 955 | — | 9 |
| EDWY | Son of Edmund | 955 | 958 | 18 | 3 |
| EDGAR | Second son of Edmund | 958 | 975 | 32 | 17 |
| EDWARD THE MARTYR | Son of Edgar | 975 | 979 | — | 4 |
| ETHELRED II. | Half-brother of Edward | 979 | 1016 | 48 | 37 |
| EDMUND IRONSIDE | Eldest son of Ethelred | 1016 | 1016 | 27 | — |
| CANUTE | By conquest and election | 1017 | 1035 | 40 | 18 |
| HAROLD I. | Son of Canute | 1035 | 1040 | — | 5 |
| HARDICANUTE | Another son of Canute | 1040 | 1042 | — | 2 |
| EDWARD THE CONFESSOR | Son of Ethelred II. | 1042 | 1066 | 62 | 24 |
| HAROLD II. | Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor | 1066 | 1066 | — | 0 |
| | *The House of Normandy.* | | | | |
| WILLIAM I. | Obtained the Crown by conquest | 1066 | 1087 | 60 | 21 |
| WILLIAM II. | Third son of William I. | 1087 | 1100 | 43 | 13 |
| HENRY I. | Youngest son of William I. | 1100 | 1135 | 67 | 35 |
| STEPHEN | Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I. | 1135 | 1154 | 50 | 19 |
| | *The House of Plantagenet.* | | | | |
| HENRY II. | Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I. | 1154 | 1189 | 56 | 35 |
| RICHARD I. | Eldest surviving son of Henry II. | 1189 | 1199 | 42 | 10 |
| JOHN | Sixth and youngest son of Henry II. | 1199 | 1216 | 50 | 17 |
| HENRY III. | Eldest son of John | 1216 | 1272 | 65 | 56 |
| EDWARD I. | Eldest son of Henry III. | 1272 | 1307 | 68 | 35 |
| EDWARD II. | Eldest surviving son of Edward I. | 1307 | 1327 | 43 | 20 |
| EDWARD III. | Eldest son of Edward II. | 1327 | 1377 | 65 | 50 |
| RICHARD II. | Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III. | 1377 | Dep. 1399 | 34 | 22 |
| | *The House of Lancaster.* | | | | |
| HENRY IV. | Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III. | 1399 | 1413 | 47 | 13 |
| HENRY V. | Eldest son of Henry IV. | 1413 | 1422 | 34 | 9 |
| HENRY VI. | Only son of Henry V. (died 1471) | 1422 | Dep. 1461 | 49 | 39 |
| | *The House of York.* | | | | |
| EDWARD IV. | His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III. | 1461 | 1483 | 41 | 22 |
| EDWARD V. | Eldest son of Edward IV. | 1483 | 1483 | 13 | 0 |
| RICHARD III. | Younger brother of Edward IV. | 1483 | 1485 | 35 | 2 |
| | *The House of Tudor.* | | | | |
| HENRY VII. | Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. | 1485 | 1509 | 53 | 24 |
| HENRY VIII. | Only surviving son of Henry VII. | 1509 | 1547 | 56 | 38 |
| EDWARD VI. | Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour | 1547 | 1553 | 16 | 6 |
| MARY I. | Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon | 1553 | 1558 | 43 | 5 |
| ELIZABETH | Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn | 1558 | 1603 | 70 | 44 |

## Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

| Names. | Began to Reign. | Names. | Began to Reign. | Names. | Began to Reign. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malcolm (*Ceanmohr*) | 1057, Apr. | Alexander III. | 1249, July 8 | James IV. | 1488, June 11 |
| Donald (*Bane*) | 1093, Nov. | Margaret of Norway | 1286, Mar. 19 | James V. | 1513, Sept. 9 |
| Duncan | 1094, May. | John Baliol | 1292, Nov. 17 | Mary | 1542, Dec. 16 |
| Donald (*Bane*) restd. | 1095, Nov. | Robert I. (Bruce) | 1306, Mar. 27 | Francis and Mary | 1558, Apr. 24 |
| Edgar | 1097, Sept. | David II. | 1329, June 7 | Mary | 1560, Dec. 5 |
| Alexander I. | 1107, Jan. 8 | Robert II. (Stewart) | 1371, Feb. 22 | Henry and Mary | 1565, July 29 |
| David I. | 1124, April 27 | Robert III. | 1390, April 12 | Mary | 1567, Feb. 10 |
| Malcolm (*Maiden*) | 1153, May 24 | James I. | 1406, April 4 | James VI. | 1567, July 29. |
| William (*The Lion*) | 1165, Dec. 9 | James II. | 1437, Feb. 20 | (Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.) | |
| Alexander II. | 1214, Dec. 4. | James III. | 1460, Aug. 3 | | |

# Kings and Queens of Great Britain.

| Name. | DYNASTY. | Access. | Died. | Age. | Rgnd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *The House of Stuart.* | | | | |
| JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) | Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII. | 1603 | 1625 | 59 | 22 |
| CHARLES I. | Only surviving son of James I. | 1625 | Beh. 1649 | 48 | 24 |
| CHARLES II. | Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660) | 1649 | 1685 | 55 | 36 |
| | *Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.* | | | | |
| | *Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658 9.* | | | | |
| JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) | Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) | 1685 | Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701 | 68 | 3 |
| WILLIAM III. and MARY II. | Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689 / Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II. | 1689 | 1702 / 1694 | 51 / 33 | 13 / 6 |
| ANNE | Second daughter of James II. | 1702 | 1714 | 49 | 12 |
| | *The House of Hanover.* | | | | |
| GEORGE I. | Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. | 1714 | 1727 | 67 | 13 |
| GEORGE II. | Only son of George I. | 1727 | 1760 | 77 | 33 |
| GEORGE III. | Grandson of George II. | 1760 | 1820 | 81 | 59 |

# Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom.

| Name. | DYNASTY. | Access. | Died. | Age. | Rgnd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *The House of Hanover—continued.* | | | | |
| GEORGE III. | (Regency commenced 5th February, 1811. | 1801 | 1820 | 81 | 59 |
| GEORGE IV. | Eldest son of George III. | 1820 | 1830 | 68 | 10 |
| WILLIAM IV. | Third son of George III. | 1830 | 1837 | 72 | 7 |
| VICTORIA | Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III. | 1837 | 1901 | 81 | 63 |
| | *The House of Saxe-Coburg.* | | | | |
| EDWARD VII. | Eldest son of Queen Victoria | 1901 | WHOM GOD PRESERVE | | |

# Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

| INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282. | |
|---|---|
| Roderick the Great | 840 |
| Anarawd, son of Roderick | 877 |
| Howel Dda, the Good | 942 |
| Iefan and Iago | 948 |
| Howel ap Iefan, the Bad | 972 |
| Cadwallon, his brother | 984 |
| Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda | 985 |
| Edwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel | 992 |
| Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt | 1015 |
| Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric | 1023 |
| Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt | 1034 |
| Bleddyn | 1063 |
| Trahaern ap Caradoc | 1073 |
| Griffith ap Cynan | 1079 |
| Owain Gwynedd | 1136 |
| David ap Owain Gwynedd | 1169 |
| Llewellyn the Great | 1194 |
| David ap Llewellyn | 1240 |
| Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain | 1282 |

| ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1901. | |
|---|---|
| Edward of Carnarvon (King Edward II.), born 1284; created Prince of Wales | 1301 |
| Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III. | 1343 |
| Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince | 1377 |
| Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.) | 1399 |
| Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI. | 1454 |
| Edward of Westminster (Edward V.) | 1472 |
| Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484) | 1483 |
| Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII. | 1489 |
| Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII. | 1503 |
| Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612) | 1610 |
| Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I. | 1616 |
| Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I. | 1630 |
| George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I. | 1714 |
| Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751) | 1727 |
| George William Frederick (George III.) | 1751 |
| George Augustus Frederick (George IV.) | 1762 |
| Albert Edward (Edward VII.) | 1841 |
| George Frederick Ernest Albert | 1901 |

# Presidents of the United States of America.

| | |
|---|---|
| Declaration of Independence | 4 July 1776 |
| General Washington first President, 1789 and | 1793 |
| John Adams | 1797 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 1801 and 1805 |
| James Madison | 1809 and 1813 |
| James Monroe | 1817 and 1821 |
| John Quincy Adams | 1825 |
| Andrew Jackson | 1829 and 1833 |
| Martin Van Buren | 1837 |
| William Henry Harrison (died 4 April) | 1841 |
| John Tyler (elected as Vice-President) | 1841 |
| James Knox Polk | 1845 |
| Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850) | 1849 |
| Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President) | 1850 |
| Franklin Pierce | 1853 |
| James Buchanan | 1857 |
| Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) 1861 and | 1865 |
| Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President) | 1865 |
| Ulysses S. Grant | 1869 and 1873 |
| Rutherford Burchard Hayes | 1877 |
| James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881) | 1881 |
| Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.) | 1881 |
| Grover Cleveland | 1885 |
| Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833) | 1889 |
| Grover Cleveland (elected second time) | 1893 |
| William McKinley (assass. 14 Sept. 1901) 1897 & | 1901 |
| Theodore Roosevelt (elected as Vice-Pres.) | 1901 |
| Theodore Roosevelt (re-elected 1904) | 1905 |

# French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

*The Merovingians.*

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks 428
Childeric III., last of the race ..... 737

*The Carlovingians.*

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel... 752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West 768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race... 986

*The Capets.*

Hugh Capet, "The Great" ..... 987
Louis IX. "St. Louis" ..... 1226
Philip, "The Hardy" ..... 1270
Philip, "The Fair" ..... 1285
Louis X. ..... 1314
John I. ..... 1316
Philip, "The Long" ..... 1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome" ..... 1322

*The House of Valois.*

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"..... 1328
John II., "The Good" ..... 1350
Charles V., "The Wise" ..... 1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved" ..... 1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious" ..... 1422
Louis XI. ..... 1461
Charles VIII. ..... 1483
Louis XII. ..... 1498
Francis I. ..... 1515
Henry II. ..... 1547
Francis II. ..... 1559
Charles IX. ..... 1560
Henry III., last of the race ..... 1574

*The House of Bourbon.*

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre... 1589
Louis XIII., "The Just" ..... 1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné..... 1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved" ..... 1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)... 1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned) ..... 1793

*The First Republic.*

The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated ..... 1 Nov. 1795

*The Consulate.*

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec. 1799

*The First Empire.*

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor .....18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July 1832

*The Restoration.*

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ..... 3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) 1824

*The House of Orleans.*

Louis Philippe, King of the French ..... 1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)

*The Second Republic.*

Provisional Government formed ..... 22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ... 19 Dec. 1848

*The Second Empire.*

Napoleon III. elected Emperor ..... 22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)

*Third Republic.*

Committee of Public Defence ..... 4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President.....31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President 30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President 3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt. 27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt. 17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President ..... 18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President 18 Jan. 1906

# Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II. 1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand ..... 1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold..... 1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding..... 1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia ... 1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria ..... 1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa..... 1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding ..... 1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding..... 1790
Francis II.as last Emperor of Germany ... 1792
Francis I. as first Emperor of Austria ..... 1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)..... 1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)..... 2 December 1848

# Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg..... 1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia... 1616
George-William, " " " " ..... 1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector "... 1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia 1701
Frederick-William I. ..... 1713
Frederick II., "The Great" ..... 1740
Frederick-William II. ..... 1786
Frederick-William III. ..... 1797
Frederick-William IV. ..... 1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ... 1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor ..... 1888
William II., Third German Emperor ..... 1888

# Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. .....died 28 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May 1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct. 1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated 1764
1741 Elizabeth ..... died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III. .....assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov. 1796
1796 Paul ..... assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I. .....died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I. .....died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.... assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III. .....died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II. began to reign.

# Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)..... 1154
Innocent XIII. .....Conti ..... 1721
Benedict XIII. .....Orsini ..... 1724
Clement XII. .....Corsini..... 1730
Benedict XIV. .....Lambertini..... 1740
Clement XIII.....Rezzonico ..... 1758
Clement XIV.....Ganganelli..... 1769
Pius VI.....Braschi ..... 1775
Pius VII. .....Chiaramonti ..... 1800
Leo XII. .....della Genga ..... 1823
Pius VIII. .....Castiglioni ..... 1829
Gregory XVI. .....Cappellari ..... 1831
Pius IX. .....Mastai-Ferretti ..... 1846
Leo XIII. .....Pecci ..... 1878
Pius X. .....Sarto (born 2 June 1835) 1903

| Country. | British Representative. | Representve. in Gt. Britain. |
|---|---|---|
| India, see page (473–505) | Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.* | *India Office*—Rt. Hon. John Morley, O.M., *Sec. of State.* |
| *Madras* (488) | Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., *Governor* | |
| *Bombay* (488) | Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., *Governor* | |
| *Bengal* (489) | Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.* | |
| *Eastern Bengal and Assam* (489) | Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.* | |
| *United Provinces* (489–490) | John Prescott Hewett, C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.* | |
| *Punjab* (490) | Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.* | |
| *Burma* (490–2) | Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E., *Lieut.-Gov.* | |
| Ceylon (506–7) | Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., *Governor* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Straits Settlements (507–8) | Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Hong Kong (508–9) | *Major* Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Borneo (509) | E. P. Gueritz, *Governor* | " " " " |
| Labuan (510) | Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Sarawak (510) | H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja* | " " " " |
| Dominion of Canada (511–19) | Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*<br>Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., *Premier* | Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.* |
| Newfoundland (519–20) | Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G., *Governor*<br>Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., *Premier* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| British Guiana (520) | Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| British Honduras (520–1) | *Brig.-Gen.* Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Bermuda (521–2) | *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. MacGregor Stewart, K.C.B., R.A., *Gov.* | " " " " |
| Commonwealth of Australia (522–33) | Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*<br>Hon. Alfred Deakin, *Premier* | |
| *New South Wales* (525–7) | *Admiral* Sir Harry H. Rawson, G.C.B., *Governor*<br>Hon. J. H. Carruthers, *Premier* | Hon. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., *Agent-General.* |
| *Victoria* (527–8) | *Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B., *Governor*<br>Hon. T. Bent, *Premier* | Hon. J. W. Taverner, *Agent-General.* |
| *South Australia* (528–9) | Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., *Governor*<br>Hon. T. Price, *Premier* | Hon. J. G. Jenkins, *Agent-General.* |
| *Queensland* (529–30) | Lord Chelmsford, K.C.G., *Governor*<br>Hon. W. Kidston, *Premier* | Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.* |
| *Tasmania* (531–2) | Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., *Governor*<br>Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G., *Premier* | Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., *Agent-General.* |
| *Western Australia* (532–3) | *Adm.* Sir Fk. George Denham Bedford, G.C.B., *Gov.*<br>Hon. N. T. Moore, *Premier* | Hon. C. H. Rason, *Agent-General.* |
| New Zealand (533–5) | Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., *Governor*<br>Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., *Premier* | Hon. W. P. Reeves, *Agent-General.* |
| Fiji (535) | Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| British New Guinea (536) | Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G., *Administrator* | " " " " |
| Pacific Islands (536) | Everard F. im Thurn, C.B., *High Commissioner* | " " " " |
| British West Indies (537–42) | *Chief* | |
| *Jamaica* (538) | Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., *Capt.-Gen. & Gov. in* | " " " " |
| *Bahamas* (539) | Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Leeward Isles* (539–40) | Sir Ernest B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Windward Isles* (540–1) | Ralph Champagne Williams, C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Barbados* (542) | Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Trinidad and Tobago* (543) | Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.B., *Governor* | " " " " |
| British South Africa (543–52) | Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner* | |
| *Cape Colony* (546–7) | Hon. Sir J. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., *Gov.*<br>Hon. L. S. Jameson, C.B., *Premier* | Hon. Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.* |
| *Basutoland* (547–8) | Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G., *Commissioner* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| *Bechuanaland Protectorate* (548 | *Res. Commissioner* | " " " " |
| *Transvaal* (548–9) | *Lt.-Gov.* | " " " " |
| *Orange River Colony* (549) | *Major* Sir H. J. Goold Adams, K.C.M.G., *Lt.-Gov.* | |
| *Natal* (549–51) | *Col.* Sir Hy. E. M'Callum, G.C.M.G., R.E., *Gov.*<br>Hon. C. J. Smythe, *Premier* | Hon. Sir W. Arbuckle, *Agt.-Gen.* |
| *Rhodesia* (552) | Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., *Administrator* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| British West Africa (553–6) | | |
| *Gambia* (553) | Sir George Charlin Denton, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Gold Coast Colony* (554) | Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Sierra Leone* (554–5) | Leslie Probyn, C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| *Southern Nigeria* (555–6) | Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Comm.-in-Chief* | " " " " |
| *Nigeria, Northern* (556) | *Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* | " " " " |
| East and Central Africa (557–60) | | |
| *Somaliland Protectorate* (557) | *Capt.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., *Commr. & Cons.-Gen* | *Colonial Office.* |
| *East Africa Protect.* (557–8) | *Lt.-Col.* J. H. Sadler, C.B., *Commr. & Comm.-in-Ch.* | " " |
| *Uganda Protectorate* (558–9) | Henry H. Johnston, K.C.M.G., *Commr. & Cons.-Gen.* | " " |
| *Zanzibar Protectorate* (559) | Ali bin Hamud, *Sultan*<br>Basil S. Cave, C.B., *Agent & Cons.-Gen* | " " |
| *British Central Africa Protectorate* (559–60) | Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., *Commr. & Cons.-Gen.* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| Mauritius (560–1) | Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., *Governor* | " " " " |
| Seychelles (561) | Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G., *Gov. & C.-in-Ch.* | " " " " |
| Ascension (561–2) | *Captain* R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge* | *H.M. Admiralty.* |
| Falkland Islands (562) | William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor* | *Crown Agents for Colonies.* |
| St. Helena (562–3) | *Lt.-Col.* Henry Lionel Galway, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Gov.* | " " " " |
| Cyprus (563–4) | Sir C. A. King Harman, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* | " " " " |
| Malta (564–5) | *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., *Gov. and Commander-in-Chief* | " " " " |
| Gibraltar (565) | *General* Sir Frederick William E. F. Forestier Walker, G.C.M.G., *Governor & Commander-in-Chief* | " " " " |

*** The figures in parentheses refer to the Appendix, where a descriptive account of each country will be found.

# The Principal Countries of the World.

THE following table gives the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Principal Countries of the World, with the name of the Ruler and the date of birth and accession. In the enlarged edition a full account is given of each Foreign Country (pp. 566–630).

| COUNTRY. | RULER. | Born. | Acceded | Area. | Population. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sq. miles. | | £ |
| Abyssinia | Menelik II., G.C.B., *Emp. or Negus* | 1843 | 1889 | 350,000 | 4,000,000 | .. |
| Afghanistan | Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., *Amir* | 1872 | 1901 | 270,000 | 4,500,000 | 600,000 |
| Argentina | Jose F. Alcorta, *President* | ... | 1906 | 1,212,000 | 5,100,000 | 16,500,000 |
| Austria | Francis Joseph, *Emperor* | 1830 | 1848 | 187,000 | 27,000,000 | 72,000,000 |
| Belgium | Leopold II., *King of the Belgians* | 1835 | 1865 | 11,400 | 7,000,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Bolivia | Señor Montes, *President* | ... | 1904 | 570,000 | 2,000,000 | 600,000 |
| Brazil | F. de P. Rodriguez Alves, *Pres.* | ... | 1902 | 3,220,000 | 17,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Bulgaria | Ferdinand, *Prince* | 1861 | 1887 | 36,000 | 3,700,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Chile | Pedro Montt, *President* | ... | 1906 | 290,000 | 3,110,000 | 6,000,000 |
| China | Kuang Hsü, *Emp.* (his aunt rules) | 1871 | 1875 | 1,500,000 | 400,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Colombia | General Reyes, *President* | ... | 1904 | 500,000 | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Congo | King of the Belgians, *Sovereign* | 1835 | 1885 | 800,000 | 14,500,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Costa Rica | C. Gonsalez Viquez, *President* | ... | 1906 | 23,000 | 345,000 | 500,000 |
| Crete | M. Zaimis, *High Commissioner* | ... | 1906 | 3,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| Cuba | [Tomas Estrada Palma, *President*] | 1835 | 1902 | 36,000 | 1,500,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Denmark | Frederik VIII., *King* | 1843 | 1906 | 14,850 | 2,500,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Dominica | Ramon Caceres, *President* | ... | 1906 | 20,600 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Ecuador | Eloy Alfaro, *President* | ... | 1906 | 120,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Egypt | Abbas II., G.C.B., *Khedive* | 1874 | 1892 | 400,000 | 10,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| France | Armand Fallières, *President* | 1841 | 1906 | 207,220 | 39,000,000 | 145,000,000 |
| German Empire | William II., *Emperor* | 1859 | 1888 | 208,850 | 56,500,000 | 109,000,000 |
| Prussia | William II., *King* | | | 134,500 | (35,000,000) | 132,000,000 |
| Bavaria | Otto, *King* (Pr. Luitpold, *Regent*) | 1848 | 1886 | 30,000 | (7,000,000) | 23,000,000 |
| Saxony | Frederick Augustus III., *King* | 1865 | 1904 | 6,000 | (5,000,000) | 17,000,000 |
| Württemberg | William II., *King* | 1848 | 1891 | 7,500 | (2,200,000) | 5,000,000 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | Edward VII., *King* | 1841 | 1901 | 121,380 | 43,200,000 | 145,000,000 |
| Greece | George, *King of the Hellenes* | 1845 | 1863 | 25,000 | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Guatemala | Estrada Cabrera, *President* | 1857 | 1898 | 47,000 | 1,800,000 | 800,000 |
| Hayti | Nord Alexis, *President* | 1821 | 1902 | 9,300 | 1,250,000 | 900,000 |
| Honduras | Manuel Bonilla, *President* | 1849 | 1903 | 43,000 | 800,000 | 380,000 |
| Hungary | Francis Joseph, *King* | 1830 | 1867 | 125,500 | 20,000,000 | 44,000,000 |
| India | Edward VII., *Emperor* | 1841 | 1901 | 1,770,000 | 300,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Italy | Victor Emmanuel III., *King* | 1869 | 1900 | 111,000 | 33,000,000 | 73,000,000 |
| Japan | Mutsuhito, *Emperor* (*or Mikado*) | 1852 | 1867 | 162,600 | 45,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Korea | Yi Hiung, *Emperor* | ... | 1864 | 80,000 | 10,500,000 | 190,000 |
| Liberia | A. Barclay | 1854 | 1903 | 48,000 | 1,500,000 | 60,000 |
| Luxemburg | William, *Grand Duke* | 1852 | 1905 | 1,000 | 240,000 | 500,000 |
| Mexico | Porfirio Diaz, *Pres.* (7th time) | 1830 | 1884 | 767,000 | 13,500,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Monaco | Albert, *Prince* | 1848 | 1889 | 8 | 16,000 | 100,000 |
| Montenegro | Nicholas, *Prince* | 1841 | 1860 | 3,500 | 230,000 | 100,000 |
| Morocco | Muley Abdul Aziz, *Sultan* | 1879 | 1894 | 314,000 | 6,000,000 | ... |
| Nepal | Shamsher Jang, *Maharaja* | 1875 | 1881 | 54,000 | 2,000,000 | ... |
| Netherlands | Wilhelmina, *Queen* | 1880 | 1890 | 12,582 | 5,300,000 | 14,300,000 |
| Nicaragua | José Santos Zelaya, *President* | 1852 | 1893 | 51,700 | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| Norway | Haakon VII., *King* | 1872 | 1905 | 124,200 | 2,300,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Panama | Manuel Amador Guerrero, *Presdt.* | 1833 | 1904 | 31,890 | 330,000 | ... |
| Paraguay | General Berrigno Ferreira, *Presidt.* | ... | 1906 | 145,400 | 650,000 | 350,000 |
| Persia | Muzaffer-ed-Din, *Shah* | 1853 | 1896 | 630,000 | 9,000,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Peru | José Pardo, *President* | 1854 | 1904 | 455,000 | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Portugal | Carlos, *King* | 1863 | 1889 | 34,600 | 5,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Rumania | Charles, *King* | 1839 | 1881 | 50,700 | 5,500,000 | 9,400,000 |
| Russia | Nicholas II., *Emperor* (*Tsar*) | 1868 | 1894 | 8,400,000 | 130,000,000 | 210,000,000 |
| Salvador | José Pedro Escalon, *President* | 1857 | 1903 | 13,180 | 900,000 | 600,000 |
| Sarawak | Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja* | 1829 | 1868 | 50,000 | 500,000 | 150,000 |
| Servia | Peter (Karageorgevitch), *King* | 1844 | 1903 | 18,800 | 2,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Siam | Chulalonkorn, *King* | 1853 | 1868 | 220,000 | 20,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Spain | Alfonso XIII., *King* | 1886 | 1886 | 196,200 | 20,000,000 | 39,700,000 |
| Sudan | Anglo-Egyptian Administration | ... | ... | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 | ... |
| Sweden | Oscar II., *King* | 1829 | 1872 | 172,900 | 5,260,000 | 9,800,000 |
| Switzerland | Edouard Muller, *President* | ... | 1907 | 15,500 | 3,350,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Tripoli | Rejeb Pasha, *Gov.-Gen.* | ... | 1904 | 410,000 | 800,000 | ... |
| Tunis | Mohamed El Hadi Pasha, *Bey* | 1855 | 1902 | 45,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Turkey | Abdul Hamid II., *Sultan* | 1842 | 1876 | 1,100,000 | 25,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| U.S.A. | Theodore Roosevelt, *President* | 1858 | 1901 | 3,623,000 | 84,000,000 | 146,000,000 |
| Uruguay | José Batlle, *President* | 1852 | 1903 | 72,200 | 1,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Venezuela | Cypriano Castro, *President* | 1860 | 1899 | 566,200 | 2,500,000 | 2,200,000 |
| | | | | | | ... |

| Country. | British Representative. | Representative in Great Britain. |
|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | Lt.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., *Minister* | (None) |
| Argentine Republic | Walter B. Townley, *Minister* | Florencio L. Domínguez, 2 Palace Gate, [W. |
| Austria-Hungary | Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, K.C.V.O., *Amb.* | Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. |
| Belgium | Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.B., *Minister* | Count de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W. |
| Bolivia | William N. Beauclerk (Lima) | (Vacant), 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W. |
| Brazil | William H. D. Haggard, C.B., *Minister* | Regis de Oliveira, 52a Cornwall Gdns., [S.W. |
| Bulgaria | Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., *Agent & Consul-Gen.* | (None) |
| Chile | Arthur Stewart Raikes, *Minister* | Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terr., S.W. |
| China | Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., *Minister* | Wang Tê-sieh, 49 Portland Place, W. |
| Colombia | Francis William Stronge, *Minister* | I. Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Rd., W. |
| Congo Free State | Arthur Nightingale, *Consul* | J. Houdret, 130 London Wall, E.C. |
| Costa Rica | L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister* | W. de la Guardia, 58 Lombard St., E.C. |
| Crete | Arthur R. Peel, *Cons.-Gen.* | Represented by Turkey. |
| Cuba | Arthur C. Grant-Duff, *Minister* | Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| Denmark | Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O., *Min.* | F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W. |
| Dominican Republic | Arthur George Vansittart, *Cons.-Gen.* | Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C. |
| Ecuador | William N. Beauclerk (Lima), *Min.* | Celso Nevares; 120 Bishopsgate Street [Within, E.C. |
| Egypt | Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., *Minister and Consul-Gen.* | (None) |
| France | Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Bertie, G.C.M.G., *Amb.* | M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, [Hyde Pk., W. |
| German Empire | Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., *Amb.* | |
| Prussia | Paul Schwabach, *Consul-General* | Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O., |
| Bavaria | Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, M.V.O., | 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. |
| Württemberg | *Minister* | |
| Saxony | Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O., *Minister* | |
| Greece | Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., *Minister* | D. G. Metaxas, 1 Stanhope Gdns., S.W. |
| Guatemala | L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister* | Señor Machado, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W. |
| Hayti | Arthur George Vansittart, *Cons.-Gen.* | Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery Mansions, S.W. |
| Honduras | L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister* | M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C. [W. |
| Italy | Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., *Amb.* | Marq. di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Sq., W. |
| Japan | Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., *Amb.* | Baron Komura, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., W. |
| Liberia | Erroll MacDonell, *Consul* | H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E.C. |
| Luxemburg | Sir H. Howard, K.C.B. (The Hague), *Env.* | (None) |
| Mexico | Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O., *Env. Ext.* | Gen. Gallardo, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W. |
| Monaco | Alexander McMillan, *Consul* (Nice) | Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W. |
| Montenegro | C. L. Des Graz, *Minister* | (None) |
| Morocco | Gerard Augustus Lowther, C.B., *Env. Ext.* | (None) |
| Netherlands | Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., *Minister* | Baron Gericke von Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. |
| Nicaragua | L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister* | Gustavo Gomez. |
| Norway | Arthur J. Herbert, C.V.O., *Minister* | Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., 24 Gt. |
| Panama | Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., *Consul* | (None) [Winchester St., E.C. |
| Paraguay | William H. D. Haggard, *Minister* | Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C. |
| Persia | Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, *Env. Ext.* | Mukhtasham-es-Saltaneh, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. |
| Peru | Wm. Nelthorpe Beauclerk, *Minister* | Carlos G. Candamo, 104 Victoria St., S.W. |
| Portugal | Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K.C.M.G., *Minister* | Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, W. |
| Rumania | Sir Wm. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., *M.* | Alexi Catargi, 61 Warwick Square, S.W. |
| Russia | Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.M.G., *Ambassador* | Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W. |
| Salvador | L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister* | M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C. |
| Servia | James Beethom Whitehead, *Minister* | M. Militchevitch, 17 Nevern Square, W. |
| Siam | Ralph Paget, C.M.G. *Minister* | Phya Paja Nupraprandh, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. |
| Spain | Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., *Ambassador* | Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. |
| Sweden | Sir James Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., *M.* | Count H. Wrangel, 17 Stratford Place, W. |
| Switzerland | Sir George Francis Bonham, Bart., *M.* | Gaston Carlin, 38 Bennetts Park Place, [S.W. |
| Tripoli | Justin C. W. Alvarez, *Consul-General* | Represented by Turkey. |
| Tunis | Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., *Consul-Gen.* | Represented by France. |
| Turkey | Rt. Hn. Sir N. R. O'Conor, G.C.B., *Amb.* | Musurus Pacha, 69 Portland Place, W. |
| United States | *Ambassador* (vacant); W. B. Townley, *Chargé d'Affaires* | Whitelaw Reid, 123 Victoria St., S.W. |
| Uruguay | Robert John Kennedy, C.M.G., *Minister* | D. Muñoz, 104 Victoria St., S.W. |
| Venezuela | H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, *Min. Res.* | C. Villanueva, 31 King William St., E.C. |

His Most Excellent Majesty **Edward the Seventh**, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; *born at Buckingham Palace*, November 9, 1841; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* Dec. 1. 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark. Their Majesties have had issue:—

1. *H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales*, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864; *d.* Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Vice-Admiral, *b.* June 3, 1865; *m.* July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary ("MAY") of Teck (*b.* May 26, 1867), and has issue—EDWARD, *b.* June 23, 1894; ALBERT, *b.* Dec. 14, 1895; VICTORIA, *b.* April 25, 1897; HENRY, *b.* March 31, 1900; GEORGE, *b.* Dec. 20, 1902; and JOHN, *b.* July 12, 1905.

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, PRINCESS ROYAL (Duchess of Fife), *b.* Feb. 20, 1867, *m.* July 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—H.R. Princess Alexandra, *b.* May 17, 1891; and H.H. Princess Maud, *b.* April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria, *b.* Nov. 26, 1869, *m.* July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Alexander Edward Christian Frederik, *b.* July 2, 1903.

6. *H.R.H. Alexander John Charles Albert*, *b.* April 6, *d.* April 7, 1871.

## THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1. *H.I.M. Victoria*, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, to *Frederick*, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (*b.* Oct. 18, 1831, *d.* June 15, 1888), *d.* Aug. 5, 1901, her issue being—William, reigning German Emperor, *b.* Jan. 27, 1859, *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, *b.* July 24, 1860, *m.* Feb. 18, 1876, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, *b.* Aug. 14, 1862, *m.* May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; *Sigismund*, *b.* Sept. 15, 1864, *d.* June 18, 1866; Victoria, *b.* April 12, 1866, *m.* Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; *Waldemar*, *b.* Feb. 10, 1868, *d.* March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *b.* June 14, 1870, *m.* Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, *b.* April 22, 1872, *m.* Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H.M. King EDWARD VII.

3. *H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary*, *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.* July 1, 1862, to H.I.H. *Louis IV.*, Grand Duke of Hesse (*b.* Sept. 12, 1837, *d.* March 13, 1892) *d.* Dec. 14, 1878, her issue being—Victoria Alberta, *b.* April 5, 1863; *m.* April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, *b.* Nov. 1, 1864; *m.* June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, *b.* July 11, 1866; *m.* May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, *b.* Nov. 25, 1868; *m.* April 19, 1894, to H.I.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; *Frederick*, *b.* Oct. 7, 1870, *d.* June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, *b.* June 6, 1872; *m.* Nov. 25, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, *Olga*, *b.* Nov. 15, 1895, Tatiana, *b.* June, 1897, Marie, *b.* June 26, 1899, Anastasia, *b.* June 18, 1901, and Alexis (Cesarewitch), *b.* Aug. 23, 1904; and *Mary*, *b.* May 24, 1874; *d.* Nov. 15, 1878.

4. *H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert*, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* August 6, 1844; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (*b* Oct. 17, 1853); *d.* July 30, 1900, his issue being *Alfred*, *b.* Oct. 15, 1874, *d.* Feb. 6, 1899; Marie, *b.* Oct. 29, 1875; *m.* Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, *b.* Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, *b.* Nov. 25, 1876; *m.* 1905 (2), Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; Alexandra, *b.* Sept. 1, 1878; *m.* 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has issue; Beatrice, *b.* April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—*Christian Victor*, *b.* April 14, 1867, *d.* Oct. 29, 1900; Albert J., *b.* Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., *b.* May 3, 1870, Louise, *b.* Aug. 12, 1872, *m.* July 6, 1891, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; and *Harold*, *b.* May 12, *d.* May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *b.* March 18, 1848; *m.* March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll (*b.* Aug. 6, 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, *b.* May 1, 1850; Inspector-General of the Forces; *m.* March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (*b.* July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, *b.* Jan. 15, 1882, *m.* June 15, 1905, Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (and has issue); Arthur, *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, *b.* March 17, 1886.

8. *H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert*, Duke of Albany, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (*b.* Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; *d.* March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, *b.* Feb. 25, 1883, *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*b.* April 14, 1874); Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* July 19, 1884, *m.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg (*b.* 1885).

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1885, to *Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg* (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858; *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, *b.* Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, *b.* Oct. 24, 1887, *m.* May 31, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain; Leopold Arthur Louis, *b.* May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, *b* Oct. 3, 1891.

*Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge.*

AUGUSTA Caroline, *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *b.* July 22, 1848, *m.* and has several children.

*Mary Adelaide*, *b.* Nov. 27, 1833, *m.* June 12, 1866, *Francis*, Duke of Teck (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837, *d.* Jan. 21, 1900), *d.* Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being—Victoria Mary, *b.* May 26, 1867, *m.* July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Adolphus, G.C.V.O. (*b.* Aug. 13, 1868), *m.* 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; Francis, K.C.V.O., *b.* 7 Jan., 1870, and Alexander, K.C.V.O., April 14, 1874.

*Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.*

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, *b.* Sept. 21, 1845; *m.* Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, *b.* Jan. 9, 1848; *m.* April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen (issue—*Victoria*, *b.* Mar. 7, *d.* Mar. 27, 1881); and Mary of Ernestine, *b.* Dec. 3, 1849.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Their Majesties' Privy Purse | 110,000 | |
| Salaries of Household | 125,800 | |
| Expenses of Household | 193,000 | |
| Royal Bounty and Works | 33,200 | |
| Unappropriated | 8,000 | 470,000 |
| Prince of Wales | | 20,000 |
| Princess of Wales | | 10,000 |
| Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein | | 6,000 |
| Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) | | 6,000 |
| Duke of Connaught | | 25,000 |
| Duchess of Edinburgh | | 6,000 |
| Duchess of Albany | | 6,000 |
| Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg) | | 6,000 |
| Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz | | 3,000 |
| Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters | | 18,000 |

PERSONAL.

*Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.

*Private Secretary to His Majesty*, The Lord Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

*Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretaries*, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Major Frederick E. Grey Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B.

*Secretary to Privy Purse*, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.

*Assistant Secretary to Privy Purse*, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.

*Clerks*, F. R. Engelbach; George B. Long; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby; T. Beaty-Pownall.

*Librarian at Sandringham*, Rev. Canon F. A. J. Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.

*Land Agent, Windsor*, W. Tait, M.V.O.

*Agent, Sandringham*, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.

*Factor, Balmoral*, John Michie, M.V.O.

*Superintendent of the Wardrobe*, H. Chandler.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

*Lord Steward*, The Earl of Liverpool.

*Treasurer*, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., M.P.

*Comptroller*, The Master of Elibank, M.P.

*Master of the Household*, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

*Deputy Master*, Lt.-Col. Charles Frederick, C.V.O.

*Acting Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Charles Frederick, C.V.O.

*Clerk Comptroller*, Capt. W. Webster, M.V.O.

*First Clerk Accountant*, Benjamin Croft.

*Clerk to the Board*, C. Gerald H. MacGill.

*Second Clerk Accountant*, F. J. Worledge.

*1st Store Clerk*, J. M. C. Balerin; *and do.*, H. Mercer.

*Paymaster of the Household*, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Gentleman of the Cellars*, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.

*Electric Light Engineer*, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.

*Coroner of the Verge*, Arthur Walter Mills.

*Palace Steward*, T. J. Warren.

*Chief Cook*, J. Menager; *and do.*, O. Ferry.

*First Gentleman Porter*, W. J. Blane.

*Sergeant State Porter*, Richard Hyem.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Viscount Althorp.

*Vice-Chamberlain*, Hon. Wentworth Canning Blackett Beaumont, M.P.

*Comptroller*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

*Assistant Comptroller*, Daniel Tupper, M.V.O.

*Chief Clerk*, Harry L. Hertslet, M.V.O.

*Inspector of Accounts*, Cecil C. Marrable.

*Clerks*, Herbert A. P. Trendell; Frederic S. Osgood; Jocelyn Godefroi (Resident); Henry J. T. Joist (*extra*); Austin H. Hertslet.

*Examiner of Plays*, George Alexander Redford.

*Paymaster of Household*, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Master of the Ceremonies*, Col. Douglas Frederick Rawdon Dawson, C.V.O., C.M.G.

*Marshal of the Ceremonies*, Hon. Richard Moreton.

*Lords in Waiting*, The Lord Acton, M.V.O.; The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Lord Denman; The Earl of Granard; The Earl Granville, M.V.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

*Grooms in Waiting*, Capt. Walter Campbell, C.V.O.; Gen. Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. the Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Hon. Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. Henry Stonor, M.V.O.; Hon. Arthur Walsh.

*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.; Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke, C.V.O.

*Gentlemen Ushers*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. John Palmer Brabazon, C.V.O., C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Otway Cuffe; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Montague Charles Eliot; Henry David Erskine, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. John R. Slade, C.B.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, M.V.O.; Capt. Walter James Stopford, C.B.; Brook Taylor; Harry L. Verney; Horace West; T. Kingscote, M.V.O. (*hon.*).

*Gentleman Usher of Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Poet Laureate*, Alfred Austin.

*Marine Painter*, Edward de Martino, C.V.O.

*Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art*, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.

*Keeper of the King's Armoury*, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.

*Librarian at Windsor Castle*, Hon. John Fortescue.

*Grooms of the Great Chamber*, James Campbell; William Collins; Henry Holloway; J. B. Seymour; Charles Taylor, M.V.O.; F. G. Vaughan.

*Bargemaster*, W. G. East.

*Keeper of the Swans*, T. R. Abnett.

*Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water*, Capt. David Welch, C.V.O., R.N.

*Governor & Constable of Windsor Castle*, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

*Lieut.-Governor and Deputy Constable*, The Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower*, Gen. Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., V.C.

*Pages of the Back Stairs*, W. Boswell; F. Eggleden; G. Hook; T. G. Shorter; J. Waters.

*State Pages*, C. Robertson; W. Thomson.

*Page of the Chambers*, J. H. F. Harnack.

*Pages of the Presence*, H. Cole; G. Gear; E. H. Hammett; J. Meredith; G. Moore; W. Neilson.

*Pages, Men*, W. Bovington; G. Woods.

*Inspector of Palaces*, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., *Windsor*; W. S. Sands, *Buckingham Palace*; F. Parsons, *Holyrood*.

*Tapissiers*, L. W. Cleave, *Windsor*; J. B. Seymour, W. Church, *Travelling*; T. Seymour, *Assistant*.

*King's Messengers*, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.

*Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle*, B. Bovington.

*Sergeants-at-Arms*, E. Hamilton Anson; Richd. Edgcumbe; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith, R.N.; Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin; Capt. Ernest Beckwith Towse, V.C.

*Do. attending the Lord Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Do. attending the Speaker*, H. D. Erskine, C.V.O.

*Master of the King's Music*, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.DOC.

*Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian*, Alfred Mapleson ; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., £1,000 ; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O. ; *Standard-Bearer*, Col. Sir Aubone George Fife ; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. Henry Arthur Fletcher ; *Sub-Officer*, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O. (See also p. 227.)

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, The Duke of Manchester, £1,200 ; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O. ; *Ensign*, Col. Richard George Ellison, C.V.O. ; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Maj. Edmund Halbert Elliot, R.A. ; *Exons*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Frank Colborne ; Capt. Houston French ; Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière ; Capt. Colin William MacRae. (See p. 227.)

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, C.V.O., R.E. (See p. 227.)

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. *Adjutant*, Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G. (See p. 227.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir W. H. Broadbent, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D. ; Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D. ; Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

*Physicians Extraordinary*, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Fayrer, Bt., K.C.S.I., M.D. ; Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D. ; Sir F. Semon, K.C.V.O., M.D.

*Physician to Household*, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

*Sergeant Surgeons*, Lord Lister, O.M., F.R.S. ; Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

*Honorary Sergeant Surgeon*, Sir Thomas Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.

*Surgeons in Ordinary*, T. Bryant, F.R.C.S. ; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S. ; R. J. Godlee, M.S.

*Surgeon to Household*, Anthony A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household*, Sir Francis Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

*Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor*, W. Fairbank, M.D. ; and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D. (jointly).

*Do. at Sandringham*, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

*Surgeon Oculist*, Sir G. A. Critchett, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Dentist*, Sir Henry Bell Longhurst.

*Dentist to the Household*, Charles Truman.

*Anæsthetist*, Frederick William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.

*Chemist and Druggist*, Peter Wyatt Squire.

CHAPELS ROYAL.

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London.

*Sub-Dean & Chap.*, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

*Clerk of the Closet*, The Bishop of Ripon.

*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. ; Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

*Organist and Composer*, W. Alcock, MUS.DOC.

*Chaplain, Hampton Court*, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

*Organist, Hampton Court*, Basil Philpott.

*Domestic Chaplains*, Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor ; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.

*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D. ; Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D. ; Rev. Francis A. Stafflokes, B.A. ; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. Canon Augustus Jessopp, D.D. ; Rev. Mortimer Egerton Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.V.O., D.D. ; Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D. ; Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A. ; Hon. and Rev. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.

*Honorary Chaplains*, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*) ; Rev. Canon F. C. Aldetson, M.A. ; Rev. Prebendary Barker, M.A. ; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A. ; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A. ; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A. ; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A. ; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A. ; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans, M.A. ; Rev. Lord Charles FitzRoy, M.A. ; Rev. R. H. Hadden, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Francis Holland, M.A. ; Rev. J. J. Hornby, D.D., C.V.O. ; Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe, M.A. ; Rev. Prebendary M'Cormick, D.D. ; Hon. and Rev. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L. ; Rev. A. L. B. Peile, M.A. ; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A. ; Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D. ; Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A. ; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A. ; Rev. Edmond Warre, M.V.O., D.D. ; Ven. Archdeacon Wilkinson, D.D. ; Rev. A. H. Williams, M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. T. Wirgman, D.D.

*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A. ; Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A. ; Rev. H. A. Sheringham, M.A. ; and Rev. L. J. Percival.

*Honorary Priests*, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A. ; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A. ; Rev. Edwin Price, M.A.

*Deputy Priest*, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.

ROYAL ALMONRY, St. James's Palace, S.W.

*Hered. Grand Almoner*, The Marquess of Exeter.

*Lord High Almoner*, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D.

*Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

*Secretary*, Hayward John Bidwell.

*Assistant do.*, W. G. Hunt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

*Master of the Horse*, The Earl of Sefton.

*Crown Equerry*, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de A. C. Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

*Equerries in Ordinary*, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B. ; Col. Hon. Henry C. Legge, C.V.O. ; Capt. Hon. Seymour Fortescue, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N. ; Maj. George L. Holford, C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Maj. Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, C.V.O. ; Hon. John Hubert Ward, M.V.O.

*Hon. Equerry*, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

*Extra Equerries*, Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O. ; Maj.-Gen. J. C. Russell, C.V.O. ; Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O. ; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O. ; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ; Maj.-Gen. Sir A. E. A. Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I. ; Major Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O. ; Col. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ; the Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, M.V.O. ; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B. ; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G. ; Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.V.O., C.B. ; Lt.-Col. C. A. A. Frederick, C.V.O. ; Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. ; Gen. Sir G. Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B. ; Rear-Adm. Sir A. B. Milne, Bart., K.C.V.O.

*Pages of Honour*, Hon. Victor A. Spencer ; Donald A. L. Davidson ; Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys ; Edward Charles Hardinge.

*Sup. Royal Mews, London*, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O.
" " *Windsor*, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

*Accountant*, William Cullen.

*Storekeeper*, William Shackleton.

*Clerk*, J. H. Ould.

*Veterinary Surgeon, London*, George H. Williams.
" " *Windsor*, R. C. Tennant.

**HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
*Vice-Chamberlain*, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
*Treasurer*, The Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.
*Private Secretary*, Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.
*Equerry*, Col. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.
*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Lady Suffield; The Marchioness of Lansdowne.
*Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Macclesfield; The Dowager Countess of Morton.
*Bedchamber Women*, Hon. Lady Hardinge; The Hon. Charlotte Knollys; The Lady Alice Stanley.
*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Sylvia Edwardes; Hon. Violet Vivian; Hon. Margaret Dawnay; Hon. Blanche Lascelles.
*Clerk*, Ernest Bryant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*Lords of the Bedchamber*, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.; The Lord Chesham, K.C.B.
*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir William H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Private Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
*Master of the Stables*, Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam.
*Groom of the Bedchamber*, Edward William Wallington, C.M.G.
*Equerries*, Comm. Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Derek W. Keppel, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.
*Extra Equerries*, Capt. Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, M.V.O., R.N.; Col. James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A.; Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.S.I.; Maj. R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.; Maj. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Maj. H. D. Watson, C.I.E.; Maj. C. Wigram, M.V.O.
*Domestic Chaplain*, Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.
*Librarian*, G. E. A. Hua, M.V.O.
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, Clifford Longden.
*2nd Clerk*, Herbert F. Montgomery.
*3rd Clerk*, Alfred V. Marten.
*Auditor to the Household*, Tansley Witt, F.C.A.
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir W. H. Broadbent, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir James Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Hugh M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
*Honorary Physicians*, R. W. Burnet, M.D.; S. J. Gee, M.D.
*Surgeon Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Household*, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
*Do., Sandringham*, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

*Chamberlain*, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Airlie; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
*Extra Lady of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Bradford.
*Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis.
*Extra Woman of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Katharine Coke.
*Private Secretary*, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
*Equerry*, Frank Dugdale, M.V.O.
*Physician*, Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O.

H.I. AND R.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

*Ladies in Waiting*, The Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.
*Chaplain*, Very Rev. E. Solvieviev, Archpriest.
*Private Secretary*, Baron Mengden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

*Comptroller*, Maj. M. Murray, M.V.O. (*acting*).
*Treasurer*, Col. Sir Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, K.C.V.O., C.B.
*Extra Equerries*, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O., Knight of Kerry; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B. Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Major Malcolm Murray, M.V.O.
*Physician*, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
*Secretary*, Andrew Wilson Murray.
*Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught*, Capt. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Hon. Lady Egerton; Miss Annie Evelyn Pelly; The Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); The Viscountess Downe (*hon.*); The Lady Adela Larking (*hon.*).
*Physician*, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
*Physician Accoucheur*, Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
*Secretary*, Andrew Wilson Murray.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

*Comptroller*, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
*Ladies in Waiting*, Lady Evelyn Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton (*hon.*).
*Equerry in Waiting*, Col. Stanier Waller, C.V.O., R.E. (*hon.*).

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Major James Evan Baillie Martin.
*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.
*Extra Equerry*, Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B.
*Physician in Ordinary*, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Wm. Fairbank, M.D.
*Surgeon Apothecary to the Household*, W. N. Barron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

*Bedchamber Women*, Miss Emily Loch; Mrs. W. H. D. Cunyngham; Hon. Mrs. Cumming-Bruce.
*Honorary Bedchamber Women*, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Grant Gordon.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

*Equerry and Secretary*, Capt. W. G. Probert.
*Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Sophia Macnamara.
*Auditor*, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.
(Princess Henry of Battenberg.)

*Comptroller and Treasurer*, Col. the Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.
*Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fras. L. L. Colborne.
*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Miss Freda Biddulph (*extra*).
*Physician in Ordinary*, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.
*Surgeon in Ordinary*, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY
(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

*Comptroller and Private Secretary*, Col. Henry Knollys, C.V.O.

# The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. A considerable complication is the result, but to lessen the trouble of reference we have now arranged all Peers of the same rank under a single alphabet for that rank, distinguishing every Peer whose title is Scottish or Irish, and also such of these as possess Imperial titles in addition. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pages 36–7.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 336 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers: total 618. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 18, for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 12 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 100. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

## SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 87 Scottish Peers and 175 Irish, but of the total 262 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 129 without them. Of the 87 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 175 Irish 82 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 76 which are inferior to the native ones, 30 are superior, 12 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 15 are absolutely the same. Of the 3 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 100, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the 1a Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 82 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

*Contractions.—S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ~ see heading to Marquesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

## *COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.*

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1901 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) and York (1892) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*). *b.* 1865. *s.* 1901, *m.* ...Prince Edward, *b.* 1894 — *Eldest Son or Heir.*

1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850. *m.* ...Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883

1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884 .....(None)

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

*Trans.*

1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.

1891 *York*, William Dalrymple Maclagan, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1826. *Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield* 1878.

DUKES: 22 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1868 I.* | *Abercorn*, James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869 |
| 1701 S.<br>1892* | *Argyll*, {John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1900, *m.* .....} | Lord Archibald Campbell, *b.* 1846 |
| 1703 S.* | *Atholl*, John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *w.* | Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., *b.* 1871 |
| 1682 | *Beaufort*, Henry Adelb. W. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900 |
| 1694 | *Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.* | Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888 |
| 1712 | *Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below | (As Scottish) |
| 1663 S.* | *Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* '31, *s.* '84, *m.* | Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1864 |
| 1799 | *Cumberland & Teviotdale*, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H. (*Irish Earl, Armagh*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Earl of Armagh, *b.* 1880 |
| 1694 | *Devonshire*, Spencer Compton Cavendish, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1833, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Rt. Hn. Victor Cavendish, M.P., *b.* 1868 |
| 1889 | *Fife*, Alexander William George Duff, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Duke, *m.* | H.H. Prss. Alexandra, *b.* '91 |
| 1675 | *Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., *b.* '21, *s.* '82, *w.* | Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848 |
| 1643 S.* | *Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas-Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903 |
| 1694 | *Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* '62, *s.* '95, *m.* | Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '91 |
| 1766 I.* | *Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct., Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893, *M.* | Lord Desmond FitzGerald, *b.* 1868 |
| 1675 S.* | *Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below | (As English) |
| 1719 | *Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902 |
| 1702 | *Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* '71, *s.* '92, *m.* | Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897 |
| 1707 S.* | *Montrose*, Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., *b.* 1878 |
| 1756 | *Newcastle* (a. *Lynne*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.* | Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866 |
| 1483 | *Norfolk*, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Earl Marshal*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.* | Lord Edmund B. Talbot, M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1855 |
| 1766 | *Northumberland*, Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Earl Percy, M.P., *b.* 1871 |
| 1716 | *Portland*, William John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.* | Marq. of Titchfield, *b.* 1893 |
| 1675 | *Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.* | Earl of March, M.V.O., *b.* '70 |
| 1469 S.* | *Rothesay*, H.R.H. George (*Prince of Wales*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1901, *w.* | H.R.H. Prince Edwd., *b.* '94 |
| 1707 S.* | *Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, *b.* 1880 |
| 1703 | *Rutland*, Henry J. Brinsley Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.* | M. of Granby, *b.* 1886 |
| 1684 | *St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98 | Ld. Osborne Beauclk., *b.* '74 |
| 1547 | *Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Lord Percy St. Maur, *b.* 1847 |
| 1833 | *Sutherland*, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1888 |
| 1814 | *Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876 |
| 1874 | *Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Earl Grosvenor, *b.* 1904 |

MARQUESSES: 23 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked * the "of" is *not* used; see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, p. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1790 | *Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, above | (As Irish) |
| 1876 | *Abergavenny*, William Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *w.* | Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853 |
| 1821 | *Ailesbury*, Henry Aug. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *w.* | Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., *b.* '73 |
| 1831 | *Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* | Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872 |
| 1815 | *Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905 | Lord Victor Paget, *b.* 1889 |
| 1789 | *Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.* | Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1895. |
| 1885 | *Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.* | (None to U.K. peerage) [Hervey, R.N., *b.* 1863 |
| 1826 | *Bristol*, Frederick William J. Hervey, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1864, *m.* | *Capt.* Fredk. Wm. Fane |
| 1796 | *Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* '81, *s.* '00, *m.* | Lord Ninian C.-Stuart, *b.* '83 |
| 1812 | *Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.* | Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899 |
| 1815 | *Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883 |
| 1825 I.* | *Clanricarde*, Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (*U.K. Baron, Somerhill*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874 | Marq. of Sligo, *b.* 1831 (to Earldom only) |
| 1816 I.* | *Conyngham*, Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1897 | Ld. Fredk. Conyngham, *b.* '90 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1791 I.* | *Donegall*, Edward Arth. Don. St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.* | Lord Henry FitzWarrine Chichester, *b.* 1834 |
| 1789 I.* | *Downshire*, Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *div. wife* | Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* '94 |
| 1823 | *Dufferin & Ava*, Terence J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clanebaye*), *b.* 1866, *s.* 1902, *m.* | Lord Basil Blackwood, *b.* '70 |
| 1800 I.* | *Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.* | Lord Geo. H. Loftus, *b.* 1854 |
| 1801 | *Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905 |
| 1800 I.* | *Headfort*, Geoffrey Thos. Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902 |
| 1793 | *Hertford*, Hugh De Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B. (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871 |
| 1599 S.* | *Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1853, *m.* | Ld. Granville Gordon, *b.* '56 |
| 1784 | *Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.* | Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., *b.* 1872 |
| 1902 | *Linlithgow*, John Adrian L. Hope, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1860, 1st Marquess, *m.* | Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1887 |
| 1816 I.* | *Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 187[illegible] |
| 1703 S.* | *Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* 74, *s.* '00 | Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., *b.* '37 |
| 1838 | *Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Maj. Chas. E. Phipps, *b.* 1844 (to Earldom only). |
| 1812 | *Northampton*, William Geo. Spencer S. Compton, *b.* '51, *s.* '97, *m.* | Earl Compton, *b.* 1885 |
| 1283 I.* | *Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.* | Lord Arthur Butler, *b.* 1849 |
| 1682 S. | *Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Ld. Douglas of Hawick, *b.* '96 |
| 1871 | *Ripon*, George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1827, 1st Marquess, *m.* | Earl de Grey, *b.* 1852 |
| 1789 | *Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.* | Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93 |
| 1800 I.* | *Sligo*, Henry Click Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* 31, *s.* '03, *m.* | Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1856 |
| 1786 | °*Townshend*, John James Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* '66, *s.* '09, *m.* | Chas. Townshend, C.B., *b.* '61 |
| 1694 S.* | *Tweeddale*, Wm. Montagu Hay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884 |
| 1789 I.* | *Waterford*, Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1901 |
| 1551 | *Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Chas. S. Paulet, *b.* 1873 |
| 1892 | *Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marquess, *m.* | Earl of Ronaldshay, *b.* 1876 |

EARLS: 124 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 62 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1603 S.* | *Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, p. 87 | (As Irish) |
| 1682 S.* | *Aberdeen*, John Campbell Gordon, G.M.B., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Visct., Gordon*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* | Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879 |
| 1682 | *Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860 |
| 1630 S. | *Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore W. Ogilvy, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *M.* | Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, *b.* 1895 |
| 1696 | *Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Viscount Bury, *b.* 1882 |
| 1826 | °*Amherst*, William Archer Amherst, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.* | Rv. Hn. Percy Amherst, *b.* '39 |
| 1892 | *Ancaster*, Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., *b.* 1830, 1st Earl, *m.* | Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., *b.* 1867 |
| 1789 I.† | *Annesley*, Hugh Annesley, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Viscount Glerawly, *b.* 1884 |
| 1785 I. | *Antrim*, William Randal M'Donnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.* | Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878 |
| 1799 I.* | *Armagh*. *See* "Cumberland and T.," *Brit. Duke*, p. 87 | (As British) |
| 1762 I.* | *Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Visct. Sudley, *b.* 1903 |
| 1730 | *Ashburnham*, Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Hon. Jno. Ashburnham, *b.* 45 |
| 1714 | *Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1883 |
| 1800 I.† | *Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Percy B. Bernard, *b.* 1844 |
| 1772 | °*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Lord Apsley, *b.* 1895 |
| 1815 | °*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903 |
| 1797 I.† | *Belmore*, Somerset Rd. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '35, *s.* '45, *m.* | Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870 |
| 1679 | *Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.* | (None) |
| 1739 I.* | *Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Visct. Duncannon, *b.* 1880 |
| 1815 | *Bradford*, George C. Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Viscount Newport, *b.* 1873 |
| 1077 S.* | *Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 87 | Hon. Ivan Campbell, *b.* 1859 |
| 1815 | °*Brownlow*, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.* | Hy. J. C. Cust (to Barony) |
| 1469 S. | *Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* '50, *s.* '93, *m.* | Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878 |
| 1746 | *Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1800 | °*Cadogan*, George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1873, *m.* .... | Visct. Chelsea, *b.* 1868 |
| 1878 | °*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | Hon. Doug. Cairns, *b.* 1867 |
| 1543 S. | *Caithness*, John Sutherland Sinclair, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1891 ..... | Hon. Norman Sinclair, *b.* '62 |
| 1800 I. | *Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898 ..... | Hn. Herbrd. Alexander, *b.* '88 |
| 1831 | *Camperdown*, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, *b.* '41, *s.* '67 | Hon. Geo. A. Duncan, *b.* '45 |
| 1661 | *Carlisle*, George James Howard, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1889, *m.* ..... | Visct. Morpeth, M.P., *b.* '67 |
| 1793 | *Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898 |
| 1639 S. | †*Carnwath*, Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *w.* ... | Lord Dalzell, *b.* 1883 |
| 1748 I. | *Carrick*, Charles Henry Somerset Butler, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1901, *m.* ..... | Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1873 |
| 1895 | °*Carrington*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st Earl, *m.* ..... | Visct. Wendover, *b.* 1895 |
| 1789 I. | *Carysfort*, William Proby, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Carysfort*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1509 S. | *Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 87 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1800 I. | °*Castlestewart*, Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Andrew J. Stuart, *b.* 1841 |
| 1814 | °*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1856, *s.* '05 | Hon. Geo. Cathcart, *b.* '62 |
| 1647 I. | *Carun*, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.* ..... | Hn. Lionel Lambart, *b.* 1873 |
| 1827 | °*Cawdor*, Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, P.C., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1870 |
| 1628 | *Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., *b.* 54, *s.* '87, *m.* | Hn. Henry S.-Stnhope., *b.* '55 |
| 1801 | *Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905 |
| 1803 I. | *Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.* ..... | Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891 |
| 1776 I. | *Clanwilliam*, Richard Jas. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.* ..... | Lord Dromore, *b.* 1873 |
| 1776 | *Clarendon*, Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *w.* ..... | Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877 |
| 1793 I. | *Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Hon. Dudley Scott, *b.* 1853 |
| 1620 I. | *Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle, P.C. (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904 ..... | Hn. Robt. J. L. Boyle, *b.* '64 |
| 1850 | *Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *m.* ... | Visct. Crowhurst, *b.* 1901 |
| 1762 I. | *Courtown*, James George Henry Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *w.* ..... | Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853 |
| 1697 | *Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.* .... | Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865 |
| 1857 | °*Cowley*, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890 |
| 1892 | *Cranbrook*, John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1906, *m.* ... | Lord Medway, *b.* 1870 |
| 1801 | *Craven*, William George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.* ..... | Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897 |
| 1398 S. | *Crawford*, James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.* ..... | Lord Balcarres, M.P., *b.* '17 |
| 1895 | *Crewe*, Robert Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Earl, *m.* | (None) |
| 1901 | *Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841, 1st Earl, *m.* ..... | Visct. Errington, *b.* 1877 |
| 1633 S. | *Dalhousie*, Arthur George M. Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.* ..... | Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904 |
| 1725 I. | †*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.* ..... | Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886 |
| 1711 | *Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *m.* ... | Viscount Lewisham, *b.* 1881 |
| 1806 | *Dartrey*, Vesey Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897, *m.* ..... | Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, *b.* 1843 |
| 1761 | °*De La Warr*, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1896, *m.* | Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1900 |
| 1622 | *Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.* ..... | Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1885 |
| 1485 | *Derby*, Fredk. Arth. Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Ld. Stanley, K.C.V.O., *b.* '65 |
| 1793 I. | *Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.C.B., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Hon. Otway Cuffe, *b.* 1853 |
| 1622 I. | *Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond") | (As English, above) |
| 1553 | *Devon*, Charles Peyes Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904 ..... | Rv. Hn. Hy. Courtenay, *b.* '72 |
| 1663 | *Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*, p. 87 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1800 I. | *Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.* ..... | Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902 |
| 1661 I. | †*Drogheda*, Ponsonby William Moore, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.* ..... | Viscount Moore, *b.* 1884 |
| 1837 | *Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.* ... | Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857 |
| 1860 | *Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1867, *s.* '85, *m.* | Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1894 |
| 1633 S. | *Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 87 ..... | (As British) |
| 1669 S. | †*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.* ..... | Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886 |
| 1686 S. | *Dunmore*, Chas. Adolphus Murray (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.* ..... | Visct. Fincastle, V.C., *b.* 1871 |
| 1822 I. | *Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.* ..... | Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., *b.* 1857 |
| 1833 | *Durham*, John George Lambton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.* ..... | Hn. Frdk. Lmbtn., M.P., *b.* '55 |
| 1643 S. | *Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Lady Agnes Scott, *b.* 1855 |
| 1837 | *Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898 ... | Gordon F. H. Howard, *b.* '73 |
| 1897 | °*Egerton of Tatton*, Wilbraham Egerton, *b.* 1832, 1st Earl, *m.* ... | Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, *b.* 1845 (to Barony only) |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1508 S.* | *Eglinton & Winton* (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880 |
| 1733 I.* | *Egmont*, Augustus Arthur Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1897, *m.* | Chas. J. Perceval, *b.* 1858 |
| 1821 | *Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.* | Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899 |
| 1633 S.* | *Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.* | Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881 |
| 1846 | *Ellesmere*, Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.* | Viscount Brackley, *b.* 1872 |
| 1789 I.* | *Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.* | Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876 |
| 1789 I.* | *Erne*, John Henry Crichton, K.P., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Visct. Crichton, D.S.O., *b.* '72 |
| 1453 S.* | *Errol*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876 |
| 1661 | *Essex*, George Devereux de Vere Capell, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Viscount Malden, *b.* 1884 |
| 1711 | °*Ferrers*, Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859, *m.* | Walter K. Shirley, *b.* 1864 |
| 1868 | *Feversham*, William Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.* | Visct. Helmsley, M.P., *b.* '79 (As U.K.) |
| 1759 I.[2] | *Fife.* *See* "Fife," *U.K. Duke*, p. 87 | |
| 1625 I.* | *Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Lord Killeen, 1896 |
| 1716 I. | *Fitzwilliam*, (Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, | Hon. Wm. Hy. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, *b.* 1840 |
| 1746 I.[3] | D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*) | |
| 1789 | °*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Visct. Ebrington, *b.* 1888 |
| 1841 | *Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884 |
| 1623 S.* | *Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Lord Garlies, *b.* 1892 |
| 1703 S.* | *Glasgow*, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 33, *s.* 90, *m.* | Viscount Kelburne, *b.* 1874 |
| 1806 I.* | *Gosford*, Archib. Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.* | Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877 (As Scottish) |
| 1722 | °*Graham.* *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*, p. 87 | |
| 1684 I.* | *Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889 | Hon. Reginald Forbes, *b.* '77 |
| 1833 | °*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O., *b.* 72, *s.* 91, *m.* | Hn. Wm. Levsn.-Gower, *b.* 80 |
| 1806 | °*Grey*, Albert Henry George Grey, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Viscount Howick, *b.* 1879 |
| 1752 | *Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Lord North, *b.* 1902 |
| 1619 S.† | *Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., *b.* 27, *s.* 70, *m.* | Lord Binning, C.B., *b.* 1856 |
| 1898 | *Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1825, 1st Earl, *m.* | Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880 |
| 1754 | *Hardwicke*, John Manners Yorke, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Viscount Royston, *b.* 1863 |
| 1812 | *Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1882 |
| 1742 | *Harrington*, Charles Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Hn. Fitzroy Stanhope, *b.* '45 |
| 1809 | *Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892 |
| 1772 | *Hillsborough.* *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*, p. 83 | (As Irish) |
| 1605 S.* | *Home*, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873 |
| 1703 S.* | *Hopetoun.* *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 88 | (As U.K.) |
| 1821 | °*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1884 |
| 1767 I.* | *Howth*, William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Howth*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874 | (None) |
| 1529 | *Huntingdon*, Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901 |
| 1885 | *Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869 |
| 1756 | *Ilchester*, Giles S. H. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905 |
| 1837 | °*Innes.* *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*, p. 87 | (As Scottish) |
| 1697 | *Jersey*, Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.* | Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873 |
| 1800 I.* | *Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891 |
| 1723 I.* | *Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 83 | (As British) |
| 1822 I.† | *Kilmorey*, Francis Charles Needham, K.P., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1880, *m.* | Viscount Newry, *b.* 1883 |
| 1866 | *Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.* | Lord Wodehouse, M.P., *b.* '83 |
| 1768 I. | *Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.* | Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897 |
| 1633 S.* | *Kinnoull*, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1897, *m.* | Viscount Dupplin, *b.* 1902 |
| 1677 S.* | *Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.* | Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879 |
| 1756 I. | *Lanesborough*, Charles John Brinsley Butler, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Lord Newtown-Butler, *b.* '93 |
| 1880 | *Latham*, Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Lord Skelmersdale, *b.* 1895 |
| 1624 S.† | *Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868 |
| 1837 | *Leicester*, Thomas William Coke, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1842, *m.* | Viscount Coke, C.V.O., *b.* '48 |
| 1795 I.* | *Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.* | Hon. Fras. P. Clements, *b.* '85 |
| 1641 S. | *Leven & Melville* (1690), John David Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1906 | Hon. Archib. L.-Melville, *b.* 1890 |
| 1831 | *Lichfield*, Thomas Francis Anson, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Viscount Anson, *b.* 1883 |
| 1803 I.* | *Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.* | Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1894 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1633 S. | *Lindsay*, David Clark Bethune, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1867 |
| 1626 | *Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836 |
| 1776 I. | *Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *M.* | Geo. Aug. Vaughan, *b.* 1833 |
| 1822 I.* | *Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '33, *s.* '56, *m.* | Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866 |
| 1905 | *Liverpool*, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, *b.* 1846, 1st Earl, *m.* | Visct. Hawkesbury, M.V.O., *b.* 1870 |
| 1887 | *Londesborough*, William Francis Hy. Denison, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Visct. Raincliffe, *b.* 1892 |
| 1785 I.* | *Longford*, Thomas Pakenham, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Lord Silchester, *b.* 1902 |
| 1807 | *Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.* | Hn. Lancelot Lowther, *b.* '67 |
| 1633 S.* | *Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Hon. Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, *b.* 1856 |
| 1838 | *Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King-Noel, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905 |
| 1795 I.† | *Lucan*, George Bingham, K.P., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1888, *m.* | Lord Bingham, *b.* 1860 |
| 1880 | *Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. R. Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03 |
| 1721 | *Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1856, *M.* | Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *b.* 1845 |
| 1800 | *Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hn. Alex. Harris, *b.* '72 (twin) |
| 1776 & 1792 | *Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Lord Scone, *b.* 1900 |
| 1806 | °*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888 |
| 1404 S.† | *Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.* Title confirmed by Act of Parliament 1885 | Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868 |
| 1565 S.† | *Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* '88, *m.* | Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895 |
| 1785 I.† | *Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, K.P., P.C., *b.* '51, *s.* '92, *m.* | Hon. Alg. Bourke, *b.* 1854 |
| 1627 I.* | *Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Lord Ardee, *b.* 1869 |
| 1766 I. | *Merborough*, John Horace Savile, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hon. Jno. H. Savile, *b.* 1858 |
| 1763 I. | *Milltown* (claimed by Robert W. F. Leeson) | |
| 1813 | *Minto*, Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.M.I.E. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1891 |
| 1562 S.* | *Moray*, Francis Jas. Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Hon. Morton Stuart-Gray, *b.* 1855 |
| 1815 | *Morley*, Robert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905 | Hon. Montagu Parker, *b.* '78 (As U.K.) |
| 1760 I.* | *Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*, p. 87 | |
| 1458 S.† | *Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1878 |
| 1781 I. | °*Mount Cashell*, Edwd. Geo. Aug. Harcourt Moore, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1868 | (None) |
| 1789 | *Mount Edgcumbe*, William Hy. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '32, *s.* '61, *m.* | Viscount Valletort, *b.* 1865 |
| 1831 | *Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902 | Hn. Harld. FitzClrnce., *b.* '70 |
| 1805 | °*Nelson*, Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *m.* | Viscount Merton, *b.* 1857 |
| 1660 S. | *Newburgh*, Sigismund Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1862 |
| 1827 I. | *Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1873 | Otway S. G.-Toler, *b.* 1826 |
| 1806 I.* | *Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.* | Hon. Fras. W. A. Agar, *b.* 1873 |
| 1876 | *Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hn. Fras. Baring (Bny.), *b.* '50 |
| 1647 S.† | *Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901 |
| 1801 | *Onslow*, William Hillier Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.* | Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876 |
| 1806 | *Oxford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Hy. S. Vade-Walpole, *b.* '37 (Bny. only) |
| 1698 S. | *Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.* | Lady Mary FitzMrice., *b.* '03 |
| 1551 | *Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Sidney Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Lord Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880 |
| 1605 S. | *Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902 | Hon. Eric Drummond, *b.* '76 |
| 1905 | *Plymouth*, Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.* | Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1884 |
| 1785 I. | *Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900 | Hon. Geo. Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1892 |
| 1743 | *Portsmouth*, Newton Wallop, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Hon. John F. Wallop, *b.* 1859 |
| 1706 | °*Poulett*, William J. Lydston Poulett, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1899, *adhnd.* 1903... | (None) |
| 1804 | *Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892 |
| 1765 | *Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895 |
| 1831 I.* | *Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.* | Viscount Northland, *b.* 1882 |
| 1901 | °*Roberts*, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Earl, *m.* | Lady Aileen Roberts, *b.* '70 |
| 1771 I. | *Roden*, William Henry Jocelyn, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897 | Hon. Robt. J. Jocelyn, *b.* '45 |
| 1801 | *Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1892 |
| 1703 S.* | *Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.* | Lord Dalmeny, M.P., *b.* 1882 |
| 1806 I.† | *Rosse*, Laurence Parsons, K.P., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1867, *m.* | Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1873 |
| 1801 | *Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92 |
| 1458 S.† | *Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.* | Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902 |
| 1861 | °*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Hon. Bertrd. Russell, *b.* '72 |
| 1815 | *St. Germans*, Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Lord Eliot, *b.* 1885 |
| 1660 | *Sandwich*, Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884 | Hon. Victor Montagu, *b.* '41 |
| 1690 | *Scarbrough*, Aldred Frederick Geo. B. Lumley, C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.* | Hon. Osbert Lumley, *b.* '62 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1701 S.* | *Seafield*, J. Ogilvie-Grant (*U.K. Baron, Strathspey*), *b.* '76, *s.* '88, *m.* | Hon. Trevor Grant, *b.* 1879 |
| 1771 I.* | *Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 71, *s.* '01, *m.* | Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898 |
| 1883 | *Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* 95, *m.* | Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1887 |
| 1672 | *Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.* | Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900 |
| 1758 I.* | *Shannon*, Richd. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* '60, *s.* 90, *m.* | Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1897 |
| 1816 I.* | *Sheffield*, Henry North Holroyd (*U.K. Baron, Sheffield*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876 | Bn. Stanley of Alderley, *b.* 1839 (to Ir. Bny. only) |
| 1442 | *Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1882 |
| 1880 | °*Sondes*, George E tward Milles, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1894 | Hon. Lewis A. Milles, *b.* '66 |
| 1633 S.* | *Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893 |
| 1765 | °*Spencer*, John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1857, *w.* | Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1857 |
| 1703 S.* | *Stair*, John Hew North G. Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1903, *obtd. dir.* | Visct. Dalrymple, M.P., *b.* '79 |
| 1628 | *Stamford*, William Grey, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Lord Grey of Groby, *b.* 1896 |
| 1718 | °*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905 | Hn. Richd. Stanhope, *b.* '85 |
| 1821 | *Stradbroke*, George E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '62, *s.* '86, *m.* | Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903 |
| 1847 | *Strafford*, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1882 |
| 1786 | °*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*, p. 87 | (As Scottish) |
| 1677 S.* | *Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884 |
| 1603 | *Suffolk & Berks* (1626), Henry M. Paget Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Viscount Andover, *b.* 1906 (As U.K.) |
| 1569 S.* | *Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U. K. Duke*, p. 87 | Lord Ossuiston, *b.* '97 [*b.* '73 |
| 1714 | *Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hn. Chandos T.-G.-Langton, (As Irish) |
| 1822 | °*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* '71, *s.* '02 | |
| 1823 | °*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 | |
| 1815 | *Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880 |
| 1729 | °*Waldegrave*, William Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.* | Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882 |
| 1759 | *Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.* | Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *b.* 1882 (As English) |
| 1446 I.* | *Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above | |
| 1633 S.* | *Wemyss & March* (1697), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *m.* | Lord Elcho, *b.* 1857 |
| 1621 I.† | *Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883 | Hon. Wm. A. Nugent, *b.* '76 |
| 1624 | *Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893 |
| 1876 | *Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892 |
| 1793 I.† | *Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *m.* | Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902 |
| 1801 | *Wilton*, Arthur George Egerton, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '96 |
| 1628 | *Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885 |
| 1766 I. | °*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1879, *m.* | Visct. Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883 |
| 1859 | *Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above | (As Scottish) |
| 1837 | *Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.* | Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887 |

VISCOUNTS: 40 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 36 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | *Althorp*, Charles Robert Spencer, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Visct., *w.* | Hon. Albert Spencer, *b.* '92 |
| 1641 S. | *Arbuthnott*, David Arbuthnott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895 | Hn. Wm. Arbuthnott, *b.* '49 |
| 1751 I. | *Ashbrook*, William Spencer Flower, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1882, *m.* | Hon. Robt. Flower, *b.* 1836 |
| 1800 I. | *Avonmore*, Algernon William Yelverton, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Wm. H. M. Yelverton, *b.* 40 |
| 1781 I.† | *Bangor*, Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.* | Hon. Maxwell Ward, *b.* 1868 |
| 1720 I.* | *Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.* | Hon. Wm. Barrington, *b.* '73 |
| 1712 | *Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899, *M.* | Rev. Maurice St. John, *b.* '27 |
| 1717 I.* | *Boyne*, Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *w.* | Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, *b.* 1864 |
| 1868 | *Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, *b.* 1881 |
| 1835 | *Canterbury*, Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hn. Henry M.-Sutton, *b.* '79 |
| 1665 I. | *Charlemont*, James Alfred Caulfeild, C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1892, *w.* | James E. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880 |
| 1717 I. | *Chetwynd*, Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1879, *w.* | Hon. Richd. Chetwynd, *b.* '59 |
| 1661 I.* | *Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 87 | (As U.K.) |
| 1902 | *Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.* | Hon. Victor Spencer, *b.* '90 |
| 1823 | *Clancarty*. *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 | (As Irish) |
| 1781 I.* | *Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *m.* | Hn. Thos. A.-Robartes, *b.* 80 |
| 1718 | *Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* '42, *s.* '89, *m.* | Hon. John Lyttelton, *b.* '81 |
| 1902 | *Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.* | Master of Colville, *b* 1888 |
| 1827 | *Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *M.* | Hn. Richard S.-Cotton, *b.* '49 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1886 | *Cross,* Richard Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823, 1st Viscount, *m.* | Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882 |
| 1776 I. | *De Vesci,* Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.* | Hn. Osbert E. Vesey, *b.* 1884 |
| 1622 I. | *Dillon,* Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Hn. Harry Lee-Dillon, *b.* '74 |
| 1785 I. | *Doneraile,* Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891 | Hon. Ralph St. Leger, *b.* 1868 |
| 1680 I.* | *Downe,* Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.* | Hn. Jno. Dawnay, D.S.O., *b.* '72 (As English) |
| 1675 S.* | *Dunblane.* See "Leeds," *Engl. Duke,* p. 87 | Hon. Oliver Brett, *b.* 1881 |
| 1897 | *Esher,* Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hon. Wm. A. W. Pellew, *b.* '62 |
| 1316 | *Exmouth,* Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1899, *M.* | Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880 |
| 1620 S.† | *Falkland,* Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.* | Hn. Evelyn Boscawen, *b.* '87 |
| 1720 | *Falmouth,* Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '47, *s.* '99, *m.* | (None) |
| 1816 I. | *Frankfort de Montmorency,* Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1902 | Hon. Henry R. Gage, *b.* 1895 |
| 1720 I.* | *Gage,* Henry Charles Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hon. George Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1882 |
| 1727 I.* | *Galway,* George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.* | (As Scottish) |
| 1814 | *Gordon.* See "Aberdeen," *Scott. Earl,* p. 88 | |
| 1478 I.* | *Gormanston,* Jenico Wm. Joseph Preston, G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.* | Hon. Jenico Preston, *b.* 1879 |
| 1816 I. | *Gort,* John Standish S. P. Vereker, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *M.* | Hn. Standish Vereker, *b.* '88 |
| 1930 | *Goschen,* George Joachim Goschen, P.C., *b.* 1831, 1st Viscount, *w.* | Hn. Geo. J. Goschen, *b.* '66 |
| 1849 | *Gough,* Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Hon. Hugh W. Gough, *b.* 1892 |
| 1620 I.* | *Grandison.* See "Jersey," *Engl. Earl,* p. 90 | (As English) |
| 1719 I.* | *Grimston.* See "Verulam," *U.K. Earl,* p. 92 | (As U.K.) |
| 1831 I. | *Guillamore,* Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877 | Hn. Fredk. O'Grady, *b.* 1847 |
| 1866 | *Halifax,* Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.* | Hon. Edwd. Wood, *b.* 1881 |
| 1884 | *Hampden,* Henry Robert Brand, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1892, *m.* | Hon. Thos. W. Brand, *b.* 1869 |
| 1791 I. | *Harberton,* James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m.* | Hon. Ernest Pomeroy, *b.* '67 |
| 1846 | *Hardinge,* Henry Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Hon. Henry Hardinge, *b.* '95 |
| 1791 I. | *Hawarden,* Robert Henry Maude, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Hon. Robert Maude, *b.* 1890 |
| 1550 | *Hereford,* Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.* | Hn. Robt. C. Devereux, *b.* '65 |
| 1842 | *Hill,* Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Hon. Fras. Clegg-Hill, *b.* '66 |
| 1796 | *Hood,* Francis Wheler Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* '38, *s.* '46, *m.* | Hon. Grosvenor Hood, *b.* '68 |
| 1821 | *Hutchinson.* See "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl,* p. 89 | (As Irish) |
| 1905 | *Iveagh,* Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Viscount, *m.* | (*b.* '74 Hon. Rupt. Guinness, C.M.G., |
| 1902 | *Kitchener of Khartoum,* Gen. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1850, 1st Viscount | Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *b.* 1846 |
| 1895 | *Knutsford,* Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '25, 2nd Visct., *w.* | Hn. Sydney Holland, *b.* 1855 |
| 1747 | *Leinster.* See "Leinster," *Irish Duke,* p. 87, *M.* | (As Irish) |
| 1731 I. | *Lifford,* James Wilfrid Hewitt, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Hn. Archibald Hewitt, *b.* '44 |
| 1815 | *Llandaff,* Henry Matthews, P.C., *b.* 1826, 1st Viscount | (None) |
| 1528 I.* | *Lumley.* See "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl,* p. 91 | (As English) |
| 1660 I.* | *Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.* | (*Mass.*, Hn. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, *b.* '72; *Ferrd.*, Chichester Skeffington, *b.* '50 |
| 1802 | *Melville,* Charles Saunders Dundas, L.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Henry Dundas, *b.* 1873 |
| 1717 I.* | *Midleton,* William Brodrick (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 30, *s.* '70, *w.* | Rt. Hn. St. John Brodrick, (None) |
| 1902 | *Milner,* Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount | (*b.* '56 |
| 1716 I. | *Molesworth,* George Bagot Molesworth, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Hn. Chas. Molesworth, *b.* '97 |
| 1801 I.* | *Monck,* Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.* | Hon. Chas. H. S. Monck, *b.* '76 |
| 1550 I. | *Mountgarret,* Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Edmund Butler, *b.* 75 |
| 1763 I. | *Mountmorres,* William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.* | Hon. Francis de Montmorency, *b.* 1835 |
| 1395 | *Peel,* Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., *b.* 1829, 1st Viscount, *w.* | Hon. Wm. R. W. Peel, *b.* '67 |
| 1873 | *Portman,* William Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *w.* | Hon. Edwd. Portman, *b.* '56 |
| 1744 I.* | *Powerscourt,* Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, *b.* 1905 |
| 1900 | *Ridley,* Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hon. Matt. W. Ridley, *b.* '02 |
| 1906 | *St. Aldwyn,* Michael Edwd. Hicks-Beach, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.* | Hon. Mich. H.-Beach, M.P., *b.* 1877 |
| 2801 | *St. Vincent,* Carnegie Parker Jervis, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1885, *obtd. div.* | Hon. Ronald C. Jervis, *b.* '59 |
| 1905 | *Selby,* William Court Gully, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Viscount, *w.* | Hon. Jas. W. H. Gully, *b.* '67 |
| 1805 | *Sidmouth,* William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1864, *m.* | Hn. Gerld. Addington, *b.* '54 |
| 1776 I. | *Southwell,* Arthur Robert Pyers Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.* | Hon. Robt. Southwell, *b.* '98 |
| 1622 S.* | *Stormont.* See "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl,* p. 91 | (As British) |
| 1628 I. | *Taaffe,* Henry Taaffe, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1895, *m.* | Hon. Edwd. Taaffe, *b.* 1898 |
| 1806 I.† | *Templetown,* Henry Edwd. Montagu D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Hon. Eric Upton, *b.* 1885 |
| 1721 | *Torrington,* George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *M.* | Hon. Sydney Byng, *b.* 1844 |
| 1906 | *Tredegar,* Godfrey Chas. Morgan, *b.* 1831, 1st Viscount | Hon. Frede. Morgan, *b.* '34 |
| 1622 I. | *Valentia,* Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.* | Hon. Arth. Annesley, *b.* '80 |
| 1885 | *Wolseley,* Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1833, 1st Viscount, *m.* | Hon. Frances Wolseley, *b.* 1872 |

BISHOPS (24). —*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

| *Appt'd.* | | *Appt'd.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901* | *London*, Rt. Hn. A. F. W. Ingram, D.D., *b.* 1858 | 1903 | *St. Albans* ..... Edgar Jacob, D.D., *b.* 1844 |
| 1901* | *Durham* ..... H. C. Glyn Moule, D.D., *b.* 1841 | 1889 | *St. Asaph*, Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1843 |
| 1903 | *Winchester*, Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1856 | 1897 | *St. David's* ..... John Owen, D.D., *b.* 1854 |
| 1898 | *Bangor* ... Watkin H. Williams, D.D., *b.* 1845 | 1885 | *Salisbury* ... John Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843 |
| 1894 | *Bath & Wells*, George W. Kennion, D.D., *b.* 1845 | 1908 | *Southwark*, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844 |
| 1905 | *Birmingham* ...., Charles Gore, D.D., *b.* 1853 | 1897 | *Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853 |
| 1897 | *Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, D.D., *b.* 1833 | | *Without present Seats* (21, *incl. Sodor & Man*). |
| 1888 | *Chester* ..... Francis John Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845 | 1903 | *Newcastle*, Arthur Thos. Lloyd, D.D., *b.* 1844 |
| 1895 | *Chichester*, Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., *b.* 1840 | 1903 | *Manchester*, E. Arbuthnott Knox, D.D., *b.* 1847 |
| 1903 | *Exeter*... Archibald Robertson, D.D., *b.* 1853 | 1904 | *Southwell* ..... Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *b.* 1851 |
| 1895 | *Hereford* ..... John Percival, D.D., *b.* 1834 | 1905 | *Carlisle* ..... John Wm. Diggle, D.D., *b.* 1847 |
| 1891 | *Lichfield*... Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., *b.* 1839 | 1905 | *Worcester*, Huyshe W. Y. Biggs, D.D., *b.* 1845 |
| 1885 | *Lincoln* ..... Edward King, D.D., *b.* 1829 | 1905 | *Gloucester*, Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., *b.* 1848 |
| 1900 | *Liverpool*, Francis Jas. Chavasse, D.D., *b.* 1846 | 1903 | *Llandaff*, John Pritchard Hughes, D.D., *b.* 1847 |
| 1893 | *Norwich* ..... John Sheepshanks, D.D., *b.* 1834 | 1905 | *Rochester*, John Regd. Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857 |
| 1901 | *Oxford* ..... Francis Paget, D.D., *b.* 1851 | 1905 | *Ely* ..... Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1854 |
| 1896 | *Peterborough*, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., *b.* 1843 | 1906 | *Truro*..... Chas. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1845 |
| 1884 | *Ripon* ... Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841 | | Novate *Sodor & Man*, Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1840 |

BARONS: 336 Imperial; 44 Scottish: 65 Irish. —*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1801 | *Abercromby*, George Ralph C. Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.* ... | Hn. Jno. Abercromby, *b.* '41 |
| 1873 | *Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | Hon. Hy. L. Bruce, *b.* 1881 |
| 1835 | *Abinger*, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1903, *m.* ..... | Hon. Robt. Scarlett, *b.* 1876 |
| 1869 | *Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.* ... | (None to peerage) |
| 1887 | *Addington*, Egerton Hubbard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.* ..... | Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, *b.* 1883 |
| 1896 | *Ashcombe*, Henry Hucks Gibbs, *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Alban Gibbs, *b.* 1846 |
| 1876 | *Alington*, Humphrey Napier Sturt, C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1904, *m.* ... | Hon. Gerald Sturt, *b.* 1893 |
| 1906 | *Allendale*, Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hn. W. Beaumont, M.P., *b.* '60 |
| 1902 | *Allerton*, Wm. Lawies Jackson, K.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon Geo. H. Jackson, *b.* 1857 |
| 1900 | *Alverstone*, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '42, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1892 | *Amherst of Hackney*, W. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, *b.* '35, 1st Bn., *m.* | Lady William Cecil, *b.* 1857 |
| 1881 | *Ampthill*, Arthur O. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.* | Hon. J. Hugo Russell, *b.* '96 |
| 1913 | *Annaly*, Luke White, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.* ..... | Hn. Luke Hy. White, *b.* '85 |
| 1880 | *Ardilaun*, Arthur Edward Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None to peerage) |
| 1906 | *Armitstead*, George Armitstead, *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1903 | *Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Wm. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, *b.* '92 |
| 1605 | *Arundell of Wardour*, Rev. Everard A. G. Arundell, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1906 | Edgar C. Arundell, *b.* 1859 |
| 1885 | *Ashbourne*, Edwd. Gibson, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Wm. Gibson, *b.* 1868 |
| 1835 | *Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.* ..... | Hon. Alex. Baring, *b.* 1898 |
| 1832 | *Askeaboube*, George Cubitt, P.C., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Henry Cubitt, *b.* 1867 |
| 1895 | *Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1800 I. | *Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.* ..... | Hon. Fredc. Trench, *b.* 1894 |
| 1853 I. | *Athlumney*, James Herb. Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873 ..... | (None to peerage) |
| 1905 | *Atkinson*, John Atkinson (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *m.* ..... | (Life peerage) |
| 1789 I. 1793 † | *Auckland*, (William Morton Eden (*Brit. Baron, Auckland*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.* ..... | Hn. Wm. Morton Eden, *b.* '92 |
| 1760 | *Avebury*, John Lubbock, P.C., *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Jno. B. Lubbock, *b.* '58 |
| 1718 I. | *Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.* ..... | Hon. John Aylmer, *b.* 1880 |
| 1780 | *Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.* ..... | Hn. Walt. Bagot, D.S.O., *b.* '64 |
| 1627 † | *Balfour of Burleigh*, Alexander Hugh Bruce, K.T., P.C., *b.* 49, *s.* 69, *m.* | Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880 (As Scottish) |
| 1623 | *Ballinhard*. *See* "Southwell." *Scott. Earl*, *p.* 92 | Hon. Hy. Cecil Vane, *b.* '82 |
| 1698 | *Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1902 | *Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* '43, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. John S.-Booth, *b.* '90 |
| 1817 | *Basing*, George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1894, *m.* ... | Hn. Edwd. B.-Hanbury, *b.* '59 |
| 1837 | *Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1892 | *Battersea*, Cyril Flower, *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1883 |
| 1647 S. † | *Belhaven and Stenton*, Alexander Chas. Hamilton, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1894, *m.* | Hon. Geo. L. Bryan, *b.* 1857 |
| 1848 I. † | *Bellew*, Charles Bertram Bellew, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | Hon. Algn. Strutt, *b.* 1883 |
| 1856 | *Belper*, Henry Strutt, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1880, *m.* ..... | Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, *b.* '48 |
| 1784 | *Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897 ..... | Hon. Jno. M. Biddulph, *b.* 69 |
| 1903 | *Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Rv. S. Campb.-Douglas, *b.* '39 |
| 1892 | *Blythswood*, Archibald Campbell Campbell, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hn. Wm. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 69 |
| 1797 | *Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1432 S. † | *Borthwick*, Archib. Patrick T. Borthwick, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1885, *m.* ... | Hon. Cecil S. Irby, *b.* 1862 |
| 1761 | *Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.* ..... | |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1386 | *Botreaux. See* "Loudoun," *Scott. Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1887 | *Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1711 | *Boyle. See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1880 | *Brabourne*, Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.* ... | Hon. Wyndham K.-Huges- |
| 1899 | *Brampton*, Henry Hawkins, P.C., *b.* 1817, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) [sen, *b.* 1885 |
| 1866 | *Braye*, Reginald Thos. Cecil Cecil-Haye, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.* ... | (As Irish) |
| 1886 | *Brassey*, Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Thos. A. Brassey, *b.* '63 |
| 1788 | *Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.* ..... | Rev. Hn. Grey Neville, *b.* '57 |
| 1549 | *Braye*, Alfred Thos. T. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.* ..... | Hon. Adrian Verney-Caye, |
| 1794 I.* | *Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 32 ..... | (As U.K.) [*b.* 1824 |
| 1796 | *Bridrick. See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1860 | *Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1836, *s.* 86, *m.* | Hon. Hy. Brougham, *b.* 1887 |
| 1895 | *Burghclere*, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) [*b.* 1862 |
| 1903 | *Burnham*, Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, |
| 1886 & 1897 | *Burton*, Michael Arthur Bass, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Mrs. Jas. Baillie, *b.* '73 |
| 1643 | *Byron*, George Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..... | Rev. Hn. Fredk. Byron, *b.* '61 |
| 1796 | *Calthorpe*, Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hn. Walt. G.-Calthorpe, *b.* '73 |
| 1383 | *Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897 ..... | Hon. Edwd. Mostyn, *b.* '85 |
| 1715 I. | *Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *M.* ..... | Hon. Ralfe E.-Freke, *b.* '97 |
| 1834 I. | *Carew*, Robert Shapland Geo. J. Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), | |
| 1838* | *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geo. P. J. Carew, *b.* '63 |
| 1785 | *Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1796 I.* | *Carrington. See* "Carrington," *U.K. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1801 | *Carysfort. See* "Carysfort," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (None) |
| 1812 I. | *Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.* ..... | Hn. Robt. Handcock, *b.* 1864 |
| 1869 | *Castletown*, Bern. E. Barnaby FitzPatrick, C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m.* | (None) |
| 1447 S.* | *Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1831 | *Charworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1858 | *Chelmsford*, Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, K.C.M.G., *b.* '68, *s.* '05, *m.* | Hon. Fredc. Thesiger, *b.* '96 |
| 1858 | *Chesham*, Chas. Compton W. Cavendish, P.C., K.C.B., *b.* 50, *s.* 82, *m.* | Hn. Jno. C. Cavendish, *b.* '94 |
| 1887 | *Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.* ... | Hn. Fras. Eaton, *b.* '93 [*b.* '73 |
| 1858 | *Churston*, John Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.* ..... | Hn. Jno. Y.-Buller, M.V.O., |
| 1800 I. | *Clanmorris*, John George Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.* ... | Hon. Arthur Bingham, *b.* '79 |
| 1828 | *Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1800 I. | *Clarina*, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *m.* ..... | Hon. Eyre N. Massey, *b.* '80 |
| 1831 | *Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1672 | *Clifford of Chudleigh*, Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m.* | Hon. Wm. H. Clifford, *b.* '58 |
| 1299 | *Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.* | Two co-heiresses |
| 1762 I.* | *Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1790 I. | *Clonbrock*, Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., P.C., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hn. Robt. E. Dillon, *b.* 1869 |
| 1789 I. | *Cloncurry*, Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), | |
| 1831* | *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *m.* ..... | Hon. Edward Lawless, *b.* '41 |
| 1817 | *Colchester*, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.* ... | (None) |
| 1906 | *Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st B., *m.* | Hon. Guy Colebrooke, *b.* '93 |
| 1874 | *Coleridge*, Bernard John S. Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | Hn. Geoffrey Coleridge, *b.* '77 |
| 1604 S.* | *Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 92 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1841 | *Congleton*, Henry Bligh F. Parnell, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1906, *M.* ..... | Hon. Jno. B. Parnell, *b.* '92 |
| 1712 I.* | *Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As British) |
| 1874 | *Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, *m.* ..... | Hon. Thos. Fremantle, *b.* '62 |
| 1906 | *Courtney*, Leonard Henry Courtney, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.* . | (None) |
| 1899 | *Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.* ..... | Hon. Robt. Gurdon, *b.* 1904 |
| 1892 | *Crawshaw*, Thomas Brooks, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Wm. Brooks, *b.* 1853 |
| 1797 I.* | *Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As U.K.) |
| 1797 I. | *Crofton*, Edward Henry Churchill Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869 ..... | Arth. E. L. Crofton, *b.* 1866 |
| 1898 I. | *Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., | |
| | G.C.I.E., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1894 | *Darcy*, Horace Darcy, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1833, *m.* ..... | (Life peerage) |
| 1897 | *Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1800 I. | *De Blaquiere*, William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.* ..... | Hn. John de Blaquiere, *b.* '89 |
| 1812 I. | *Decies*, William Marcus de la P. Horsley-Beresford, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.* | Hn. Jno. H.-Beresford, P.S.O. |
| 1299 | *De Clifford*, Jack Southwell Russell, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | Two co-heiresses [*b.* '66 |
| 1851 | *De Freyne*, Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..... | Hon. Arthur French, *b.* '79 |
| 1821 | *Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *m.* ..... | Hn. Thos. Cholmondly., *b.* '00 |
| 1835 | *De L'Isle and Dudley*, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Hon. Algern. Sidney, *b.* '54 |
| 1838 | *De Mauley*, William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896 ..... | Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby, *b.* '46 |
| 1834 | *Denman*, Thomas Denman, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | Hon. Thos. Denman, *b.* 1905 |
| 1885 | *Decamore*, Robert Wilmot de Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.* | Hn. Geo. de-Y.-Bateson, *b.* '70 |
| 1887 | *De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.* ..... | Hon. Coulson Fellowes, *b.* '83 |
| 1283 | *De Ros*, Dudley Cha. Fitzgerald-de-Ros, K.P., K.C.V.O., *b.* 27, *s.* 74, *m.* | Hn. Mrs. Anth. Dawsn., *b.* '54 |
| 1881 | *Derwent*, Harcourt V.-Beaujolo-Johnstone, *b.* 29, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Fras. Johnstone, *b.* '54 |
| 1831 | *De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.* ... | Hon. Jas. B. Saumarez, *b.* '89 |
| 1906 | *Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Julian Grenfell, *b.* '88 |
| 1620 I. | *Digby*, Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), | |
| 1765* | *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.* ..... | Hon. Edward Digby, *b.* 1894 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1603 S.* | *Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baron* (Scott. title the earlier)... | (As English, below) |
| 1615 | *Dormer*, Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1900, *m.* ..... | Hon. Chas. J. T. Dormer, *b.* '64 |
| 1875 | *Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1800 I.* | *Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 88 | (As U.K.) |
| 1800 I.† | *Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.* ..... | Hn. Henry O'C. Prittie, *b.* '77 |
| 1541 I.† | *Dunboyne*, Robt. St. John FitzWalter Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* '99, *m.* | Hn. FitzW. Butler, *b.* 1874 |
| 1305 | *Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Bt., *m.* ... | Hon. Ronald Murray, *b.* 1875 |
| 1892 | *Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | Hn. Andr. Mulholland, *b.* '82 |
| 1831 | *Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1869 | *Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, p. 91 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1845 I. | *Dunsandle & Clan Conal*, James Frederick Daly, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894 | (None) |
| 1461 I. | *Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*... | Hn. Randal Plunkett, *b.* 1906 |
| 1780 | *Dynevor*, Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *w.* ..... | Hon. Walter Rice, *b.* 1873 |
| 1857 | *Ebury*, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hn. Robt. Grosvenor, *b.* 1868 |
| 1843 | *Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1643 S. | *Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.* ..... | Master of Elibk., M.P., *b.* '70 |
| 1802 | *Ellenborough*, Edward Downes Law, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1902 ..... | Hon. Cecil Law, C.B., *b.* 1849 |
| 1512 S. 1885* | *Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893 ..... | Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, *b.* 1871 |
| 1874 | *Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1806 | *Erskine*, William Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.* ..... | Hn. Montagu Erskine, *b.* '65 |
| 1903 | *Estcourt*, Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1872 | *Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1906 | *Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1905 | *Faber*, Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron ..... | (None) |
| 1527 S. | *Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900 ..... | Hn. Chas. E. Fairfax, *b.* 1876 |
| 1897 | *Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1755 I. | *Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.* ..... | Hn. Somerset Maxwell, *b.* '05 |
| 1898 | *Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, G.C.V.O., *b.* 44, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1893 | *Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.* ..... | Hon. Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1893 |
| 1876 | *Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1856 I. | *Fermoy*, Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*... | Hon. James Roche, *b.* 1851 |
| 1798 I. | *Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.* | Hon. Jno. Ffrench, *b.* 1872 |
| 1890 | *Field*, William Ventris Field, P.C., *b.* 1813, 1st Baron, *w.* ..... | (None) |
| 1831 | *Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1790 | *Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88, *M.* ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1861 | *Fitzhardinge*, Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, *b.* 1830, *s.*, 1896, *w.* | (None) |
| 1906 | *Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, *b.* '46, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1776 | *Foley*, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1905 ..... | Gerald H. Foley, *b.* 1898 |
| 1442 S. | *Forbes*, Horace C. Gammell Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868 ..... | Hon. Atholl Forbes, *b.* 1841 |
| 1821 | *Forester*, Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | Hn. Geo. W.-Forester, *b.* '67 |
| 1633 S.* | *Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As English) |
| 1815 | *Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1790 | *Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1800 I. 1805* | *Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner) | |
| 1818 I. | *Garvagh*, Charles J.-Spencer Geo. Canning, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1871, *m.* ... | Hn. Leopold Canning, *b.* '78 |
| 1876 | *Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.* ..... | Hn. Rbt. G.-Dicconson, *b.* 57 |
| 1824 | *Gifford*, Edric Frederick Gifford, V.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1872, *m.* ..... | Hon. Edgar Gifford, *b.* 1857 |
| 1906 | *Glantawe*, John James Jenkins, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *w.* ..... | (None) |
| 1899 | *Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.* | Hon. Wilfred Bailey, *b.* '91 |
| 1895 | *Glenesk*, Algernon Borthwick, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.* ..... | (None) |
| 1868 | *Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1806 | *Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1782 | *Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.* ... | Hon. Richd. Norton, *b.* 1892 |
| 1794 I. | *Graves*, Henry Cyril Percy Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1904, *m.* ..... | Hn. Clarence Graves, *b.* 1871 |
| 1902 | *Grenfell*, Francis Wallace Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hn. Pascoe Grenfell, *b.* 1905 |
| 1869 | *Greville*, Algernon William Fulke Greville, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1883, *m.* ... | Hon. Ronald Greville, *b.* '64 |
| 1324 | *Grey de Ruthyn*, Rawdon George Grey Clifton, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1887, *w.* | Hon. Cecil Clifton, *b.* 1862 |
| 1886 | *Grimthorpe*, Ernest William Beckett, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1905, *w.* ..... | Hon. Ralph Beckett, *b.* '91 |
| 1815 | *Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1796 | *Gwydyr*, Peter Robert Burrell, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1870, *w.* ..... | Hn. Willghby. Burrell, *b.* '41 |
| 1880 | *Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.* ..... | Hon. Laurence Palk, *b.* 1896 |
| 1808 | *Haliburton*, Arth. Lawrence Haliburton, G.C.B., *b.* 32, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) [M.V.O., *b.* 1873 |
| 1886 | *Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900 ... | Hon. Leslie Hamilton, |
| 1874 | *Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906 ..... | Hn. Hugh Pakington, *b.* 1887 |
| 1869 | *Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1876 | *Harlech*, George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.* | Hn. Wm. G. A. O.-Gore, *b.* '85 |
| 1815 | *Harris*, Geo. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.* | Hn. Geo. St. V. Harris, *b.* '89 |
| 1866 | *Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1290 | *Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904..... | Hon. Jacob J. Astley, *b.* '84 |
| 1835 | *Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.* | Hon. Edwd. Littleton, *b.* '68 |
| 1906 | *Haversham*, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*... | (None) |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1776 | *Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887 | Hn. Stanhope Hawke, *b.* '63 |
| 1711 | *Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 | (As Scottish) |
| 1797 I. † | *Headley*, Charles Mark Allanson Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Rowland G. A.-Winn, *b.* '55 |
| 1906 | *Hemphill*, Charles Hare Hemphill, *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *w.* | Hn. Stanhope Hmphill., *b.* '53 |
| 1896 | *Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Geo. E. Heneage, *b.* '66 |
| 1799 I. * | *Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* '49, *s.* '98, *w.* | Hn. Anthony Henley, *b.* '58 |
| 1800 I. * | *Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902 | Hon. Gerald H.-Major, *b.* '72 |
| 1490 S. | *Herries*, Marmaduke Fras. Constable-Maxwell (*U.K. Baron,* | Duchess of Norfolk, *b.* 1877 |
| 1884* | *Herries*), *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.* | (None to U.K. peerage) |
| 1885 | *Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899 | (None) |
| 1828 | *Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *w.* | Hon. Wm. Holmes-a'C., *b.* '06 |
| 1886 | *Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hn. Chas. T. Mills, *b.* 1887 |
| 1886 | *Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.* | Hn. Wm. Hy. Allsopp, *b.* 1843 |
| 1897 | *Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898, *M.* | (None) |
| 1782 I. * | *Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 93 | (As British) |
| 1797 I. | *Hotham*, John Hotham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1872 | Fredk. W. Hotham, *b.* 1863 |
| 1881 | *Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, *b.* 1873 |
| 1597 | *Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899 | Rev. Hn. Wm. C. Ellis, *b.* '35 |
| 1869 | *Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.* | Hn. Bernd. Fitzln.-Howard, |
| 1881 | *Howth. See* "Howth," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 | (None) *b.* '85 |
| 1796 I. | *Huntingfield*, Joshua Charles Vanneck, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897 | Hn. Wm. A. Vanneck, *b.* 1845 |
| 1866 | *Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.* | Hn. Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, *b.* '58 |
| 1543 I. † | *Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Donough O'Brien, *b.* '97 |
| 1897 | *Inverclyde*, James Cleland Burns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Hon. Jno. Alan Burns, *b.* '97 |
| 1895 | *James of Hereford*, Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1906 | *Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Jas. Joicey, *b.* 1880 |
| 1892 | *Kelvin*, William Thomson, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* '24, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1831 | *Kenlis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 | (As Irish) |
| 1856 | *Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Kenry. See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 | (None to U.K. title) |
| 1776 I. | *Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), | Hon. Wm. Edwardes, *b.* 1904 |
| 1886* | *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.* | |
| 1788 | *Kenyon*, Lloyd Kenyon, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869 | Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, *b.* '40 |
| 1821 | *Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 88 | (As Scottish) |
| 1868 | *Kesteven*, John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874 | Hon. Robt. Trollope, *b.* 1852 |
| 1900 | *Killanin*, Martin H. FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901 | *Maj.* Hn. Geo. Morris, *b.* '72 |
| 1789 I. † | *Kilmaine*, Francis William Browne, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1873, *m.* | Hn. Jno. E. D. Browne, *b.* '78 |
| 1831 | *Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 | (As Scottish) |
| 1223 I. | *Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1865, *m.* | Hon. Mich. de Courcy, *b.* '82 |
| 1682 S. | *Kinnaird*, Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), | Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1879 |
| 1860* | *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.* | |
| 1897 | *Kinnear*, Alexander Smith Kinnear, *b.* 1833, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1902 | *Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Hon. Jno. Balfour, *b.* 1904 |
| 1838 | *Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 | (As Scottish) |
| 1905 | *Knaresborough*, Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, | Hon. Claude M.-Thompson, |
| | 1st Baron, *m.* | *b.* 1887 |
| 1902 | *Knollys*, Francis Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, | Hon. Edwd Knollys, *b.* 1895 |
| | 1st Baron, *m.* | |
| 1880 | *Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, | Hon. Victor Cochrane- |
| | G.C.M.G., C.I.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.* | Baillie, *b.* 1896 |
| 1800 I. † | *Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *w.* | Hon. Jno. H. Rowley, *b.* '94 |
| 1869 | *Lawrence*, John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1879, *m.* | Hon. Alex. Lawrence, *b.* 1878 |
| 1859 | *Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901 | Hn. Wm. R. Wyndham, *b.* '76 |
| 1839 | *Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, P.C., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.* | Hon. Rupt. Leigh, *b.* 1856 |
| 1905 | *Leith of Fyvie*, Alex. John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Percy F.-Leith, *b.* '81 |
| 1797 | *Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.* | Hon. Thos. A. Powys, *b.* 1896 |
| 1900 | *Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1828, *m.* | (Life peerage) |
| 1758 I. | *Lisle*, George Wm. James Lysaght, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.* | Hon. Horace Lysaght, *b.* '73 |
| 1897 | *Lister*, Joseph Lister, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *w.* | (None) |
| 1892 | *Llangattock*, John Allan Rolls, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.* | Hon. Jno. M. Rolls, *b.* 1870 |
| 1895 | *Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.* | (None) |
| 1801 | *Loftus. See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 | (As Irish) |
| 1906 | *Lorebarn*, Robt. Threshie Reid, G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chancellor*), *b.* 1846, | |
| | 1st Baron, *w.* | (None) |
| 1541 I. | *Louth*, Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.* | Hon. Otway Plunkett, *b.* '92 |
| 1539 S. | *Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron,* | Hon. Hugh Fraser, *b.* 1874 |
| 1837* | *Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887 | |
| 1762 | *Lovel & Holland. See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*, p. 89 | (As Irish) |
| 1663 | *Lucas*, Auberon Thomas Herbert (*Scott. Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* | |
| | 1876, *s.* 1905 (to 7th Earl Cowper) | Nan Ino Herbert, *b.* 1880 |
| 1897 | *Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *m.* | (None) |
| 1833 | *Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *m.* | Hn. Wm. G. Brownlow, *b.* '02 |
| 1859 | *Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.* | Hon. Robt. F. C. Vernon, *b.* '92 |

| *Created* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1776 I. | *Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874. *m.* ... | Hn.Somerled Mcdnld., *b.* '76 |
| 1887 | *Macnaghten*, Edward Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830, *w.* ... | (Life peerage) |
| 1887 | *Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903 ..... | Hn.RonaldM'G.-Hogg,*b.* '65 |
| 1807 | *Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852. *s.* 1864, *m.* ..... | Hon. Jno. N. Manners, *b.* '92 |
| 1891 | *Masham*, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1906 ..... | Hon. Jno. C. C.-Lister, *b.* '67 |
| 1776 I.† | *Massy*, John Thomas William Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874. *m.* ..... | Hon. Hugh Massy, *b.* 1864 |
| 1815 | *Meldrum*. *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1794 | *Mendip*. *See* "Clifden," *Irish Viset.*, p. 92 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Meredyth*. *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above ..... | (None to peerage) |
| 1838 | *Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.* ..... | Hon. Paul Methuen, *b.* '85 |
| 1906 | *Michelham*, Herbert Stern, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Herman Stern, *b.* '00 |
| 1711 | *Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844. *s.* 1877. *m.* ..... | Hn. Ern. Willoughby, *b.* '47 |
| 1821 | *Minster*. *See* "Cunyngham," *Irish Marq.*, p. 87 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1866 | *Mynck*. *See* "Monck," *Irish Viset.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1887 | *Monkswell*. *See* "Galway," *Irish Viset.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1874 | *Monteagle*, Henry James Monceriff, *b.* 1840. *s.* 1895, *m.* ..... | Rv.Hn.Rbt.Monceriff,*b.* '43 |
| 1884 | *Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1897 ..... | (None) |
| 1885 | *Monkswell*, Robert Collier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.* ..... | Hon. Robt. Collier, *b.* 1875 |
| 1728 | *Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900. *m.* | Rt.Hn.Sir E.J.Monson,*b.* '34 |
| 1885 | *Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | Hon. Robt. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1867 |
| 1806 | *Mont Eagle*. *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1839 | *Monteagle of Brandon*, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *m.* | Hon. Thos. A. Rice, *b.* 1883 |
| 1831 | *Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884. *m.* ..... | Hon. Edwd. Lloyd-Mostyn, |
| 1891 | *Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*... | (None) [*b.* 1885 |
| 1283 | *Mowbray, Segrave, & Stourton* (1448), Chas. Botolph Jos. Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hon. Wm. M. Stourton, *b.* '95 |
| 1767 I.* | *Mulgrave*. *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As U.K.). |
| 1783 I.) 1898* ) | *Muncaster*, Josslyn Francis Pennington (*U.K. Baron, Muncaster*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.* ..... | Hn. Alan Pennington, *b.* '37 (to Irish Bny. only) |
| 1781 I.† | *Muskerry*, Hamilton Matt. Tilson Fitzmaurice Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1868, *m.* ..... | Hon. Hamilton Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1873 |
| 1681 S.* | *Nairne*. *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As British) |
| 1868 | *Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890. *m.*... | *Col.* Hn.Geo. Napier, C.I.E., [*b.* 1845 |
| 1627 S.* | *Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Wm. Jno. Geo. Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Master of Napier, *b.* 1876 |
| 1776 I. | *Newborough*, William Charles Wynn, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1888. *m.* ..... | Hn. Thos. John Wynn, *b.* '78 |
| 1898 | *Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1892 | *Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Hon. Richd. Legh, *b.* 1888 |
| 1554 | *North*, William Henry John North, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884. *m.* ..... | Hon. Wm. F. J. North, *b.* '60 |
| 1884 | *Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hon. Walter J. James, *b.* '69 |
| 1906 | *Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Baron, *m.* | (None) |
| 1900 | *Northcote*, Hy. Stafford Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1885 | *Northington*. *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1878 | *Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | Hon. Ralph Adderley, *b.* '72 |
| 1906 | *Nunburnholme*, Chas. Henry Wilson, *b.* 1833. 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Chas. Wilson, *b.* 1875 |
| 1900 | *O'Brien*, Peter O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1842. 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1870 | *O'Hagan*, Maurice Herbert I. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900 ..... | (None) |
| 1868 | *O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.* ..... | Hn. Arthur O'Neill, *b.* 1876 |
| 1836 I.† | *Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey Henry Browne Browne *b.* 1861, *s.* 1909, *m.* ..... | Hon.GeoffreyD.E. Browne *b.* 1901 |
| 1821 | *Orkil*. *See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Viset.*, p. 93 ..... | Chichester Skeffington, *b.* '50 |
| 1868 | *Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.* ..... | Hon. Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1859 |
| 1821 | *Ormonde*. *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1893 | *Overtoun*, John Campbell White, *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1841 | *Oxenfoord*. *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1856 | *Penrhyn*, George S. G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.* .... | Hn.Edwd.D.-Pennant,*b.* '64 |
| 1603 | *Petre*, Bernard Henry Philip Petre, *b.* 1858. *s.* 1893. *m.* ..... | Hon. Philip Petre, *b.* 1864 |
| 1906 | *Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., *b.* 1847. 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1892 | *Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.* ..... | Hon. Lyon Playfair, *b.* 1888 |
| 1827 | *Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, *m.* | Hon. Terence Plunket, *b.* '99 |
| 1831 | *Poltimore*, Augustus Frederick Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, P.C., *b.* 1837, *s.* 1858, *m.* ..... | Hon. Copiestone Bampfylde, *b.* 1859 |
| 1690 S. | *Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.* ..... | Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864 |
| 1749 | *Ponsonby*. *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*, p. 88 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1835 | *Powerscourt*. *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Viset.*, p. 93 ..... | (As Irish) [*b.* 1859 |
| 1800 I. | *Radstock*, Granville Augustus Wm. Waldegrave, *b.* 33. *s.* 59. *m.* | Hon. Granv. Waldegrave, |
| 1852 | *Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884. *m.* ..... | Hn. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* '85 |
| 1875 | *Ramsay*. *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1826 | *Ranfurly*. *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1868 I.† | *Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848. *s.* 79. *m.* | Hn. Thos. McC.-Bnbry., *b.* '81 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1895 | *Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron ..... | (None) |
| 1821 | *Barnsworth*, Arthur Thos. Liddell, *b.* '37, *s.* '04 (*after Earl*), *m.* | Hon. Gerald Liddell, *b.* 1869 |
| 1821 | *Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.* ..... | Hon. Robt. J. Strutt, *b.* 1875 |
| 1628 S. | *Reay*, } [Donald James Mackay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron*, | Baron Æneas Mackay, *b.* '38 |
| 1881* | *Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1875, *m.* ..... } | (None to U.K. title) |
| 1902 | *Redesdale*, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hn. Clem. F.-Mitford, *b.* '76 |
| 1894 | *Rendel*, Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1805 I. | *Rendlesham*, Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *m.* ... | Hn. Fredk. Thellusson, *b.* '68 |
| 1885 | *Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897 ..... | Hon. Cecil Baring, *b.* 1864 |
| 1797 | *Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.* ..... | Hon. Chas. A. Lister, *b.* 1887 |
| 1905 | *Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.* ..... | Hon. Philip Ritchie, *b.* 1899 |
| 1899 | *Robertson*, Jas. Patrick B. Robertson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeals*), *b.* 45, *m.* | (Life peerage) |
| 1782 | *Rodney*, Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1864, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, *b.* 1891 |
| 1651 S.* | *Rollo*, Jno. Rogerson Rollo (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 35, *s.* 52, *m.* | Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860 |
| 1866 | *Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1828 | *Rosebery*. *See* "Rosebery," *Scott. Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1896 | *Rosmead*, Hercules A. Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.* ..... | Hon. Herc. Robinson, *b.* '95 |
| 1796 I. | *Rossmore*, { Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Ross-* | Hon. Wm. Westenra, *b.* '92 |
| 1838* | *more*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.* ..... } | Hon. Lionel Rothschild, |
| 1885 | *Rothschild*, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | M.P., *b.* 1868 |
| 1651 S. | *Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.* ..... | Mtr. of Ruthven, D.S.O., *b.* '70 |
| 1876 | *Sackville*, Lionel S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1888 ..... | Lionel E. S.-West, *b.* 1867 |
| 1559 | *St. John of Bletso*, Beauchamp Moubray St. John, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1887, *m.* | Hon. Henry St. John, *b.* 1876 |
| 1852 | *St. Leonards*, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1875, *m.* ... | Frank E. Sugden, *b.* 1860 |
| 1887 | *St. Levan*, John St. Aubyn, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hn. Jno. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., *b.* |
| 1885 | *St. Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Hn. Rowld. Winn, *b.* '93 '57 |
| 1796 | *Saltersford*. *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*, p. 80 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1445 S. | *Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.* ..... | Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886 |
| 1905 | *Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., D.C.M.G., LL.D., *b.* 41, 1st Baron | (None) |
| 1871 | *Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *b.* 55, *s.* 76, *m.* | Hn. Jno. W. Mansfield, *b.* '57 |
| 1802 | *Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, ..... | Hon. Edmd. A. Sandys, *b.* '60 |
| 1888 | *Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.* ... | (None) |
| 1603 | *Saye & Sele*, John F. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1887, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geoffrey Fiennes, *b.* '58 |
| 1761 | *Scarsdale*, Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *m.* ..... | Ld. Curzon of Kdlstn, *b.* '59 |
| 1839 | *Seaton*, John Reginald Upton Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.* ..... | Hon. Fras. Colborne, *b.* 1855 |
| 1831 | *Sefton*. *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1489 S. | *Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.* ..... | Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893 |
| 1802 | *Sheffield*. *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (None to U.K. title) |
| 1527 I. | *Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902 ..... | *Lt.-Col.* Rlph. Sherard, *b.* '60 |
| 1784 | *Sherborne*, Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *m.* ..... | Rv. Hn. Fredk. Dutton, *b.* '40 |
| 1880 | *Shute*. *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*, p. 92 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1902 | *Shuttleworth*, Ughtred Jas. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Lawrence K.-Shuttleworth, *b.* 1887 |
| 1821 | *Silchester*. *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1489 S. | *Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.* ..... | Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875 |
| 1826 | *Somerhill*. *See* "Clanricarde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 87 ..... | (None to U.K. title) |
| 1784 | *Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.* ..... | Rev. Hy. L. S. Cocks, *b.* 1862 |
| 1873 | *Somerton*. *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1780 | *Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.* ..... | Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, *b.* 1904 |
| 1640 | *Stafford*, Fitzherbert E. Stafford-Jerningham, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1892 ..... | Fras. E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., *b.* '59 |
| 1886 | *Stalbridge*, Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., *b.* '37, 1st Baron, *m.* ... | Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* '80 |
| 1839 | *Stanley of Alderley*, Edward Lyulph Stanley, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1903, *m.* ... | Hn. Arth. Stanley, M.P., *b.* '75 |
| 1893 | *Stanmore*, Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *b.* 29, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, *b.* '71 |
| 1796 | *Stewart of Garlies*. *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1897 | *Strathcona & Mount Royal*, { Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., | Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard |
| 1900 | } *b.* 1820, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. John Beresford |
| 1836 | *Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburt on George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.* ..... | Campbell, *b.* 1866 |
| 1884 | *Strathspey*. *See* "Seafield," *Scott. Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1706 | *Stuart of Castle Stuart*. *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*, p. 91 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1838 | *Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.* | Hon. Chas. H.-Tracy, *b.* 1870 |
| 1884 | *Sudley*. *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*, p. 88 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1786 | *Sufield*, Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.* | Hn. Chas. Harbord, C.B., *b.* '55 |
| 1893 | *Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894 ..... | Hn. Odo Vivian, M.V.O., *b.* '75 |
| 1831 I. | *Talbot of Malahide* } Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.* ... | Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874 |
| 1856* | *Talbot de Malahide* } | |
| 1797 I. | *Teignmouth*, Charles John Shore, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1885, *m.* ..... | Hon. Fredk. Shore, *b.* 1844 |
| 1831 | *Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.* ..... | Hn. Arth. Chichester, *b.* '80 |
| 1884 | *Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.* ... | Hn. Lionel Tennyson, *b.* '89 |
| 1827 | *Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1616 | *Tenham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.* ..... | Hn. Christopher R.-Curzon |
| 1885 | *Thring*, Henry Thring, K.C.B., *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) [*b.* '96 |

| *Created.* | *Title, Name, &c.* | *Eldest Son or Heir.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1792 | *Thurlow*, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.* | Rv. Hn. Chas. C.-Bruce, *b.* '69 |
| 1876 | *Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.* .... | Hn. Denis Tollemache, *b.* '84 |
| 1554 S. | †*Torphichen*, James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1869, *obtd. div.* | Master of Torphichen, *b.* '84 |
| 1880 | *Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geo. Hill-Trevor, *b.* '59 |
| 1461 I. | *Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *w.* ... | Hon. Regd. Barnewall, *b.* '97 |
| 1881 | *Tweeddale*. *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1881 | *Tweedmouth*, Edward Marjoribanks, P.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894, *w.* ... | Hn. Dudley Marjbks., D.S.O., |
| 1786 | *Tyrone*. *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*, p. 88 ..... | (As Irish) {*b.* '74 |
| 1523 | *Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.* | Three co-heiresses {*b.* '61 |
| 1800 I. | †*Ventry*, Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 28, *s.* 68, *m.* | Hn. Frdk. E.-de-Mlns., D.S.O., |
| 1762 | *Vernon*, George F. A. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1898, *M.* ..... | Hn. Fras. V.-Vernon, *b.* '89 |
| 1841 | *Virian*, George Crespigny-Brabazon Vivian, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1893, *m.* ... | Hn. Anthony Vivian, *b.* '06 |
| 1906 | *Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.* ... | Hn. Wm. Walrond, M.P., *b.* '76 |
| 1800 I. | *Wallscourt*, Erroll Augustus Jos. H. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.* ... | Hon. Charles Blake, *b.* 1875 |
| 1780 | *Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.* ..... | Hon. Jno. A. de Grey, *b.* '49 |
| 1895 | *Wandsworth*, Stanley James Stern, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron ..... | (None) |
| 1792 I. | *Waterpark*, Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1863, *m.* ..... | Hon. Chas. Cavendish, *b.* '83 |
| 1906 | *Wargrave*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1913 | *Welby*, Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron ..... | (None) |
| 1821 | *Wemyss*. *See* "Wemyss and M.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 92 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1839 | *Wenlock*, Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *b.* 49, *s.* 80, *m.* | Hn. Richd. Lawley, C.B., *b.* '56 |
| 1861 | *Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* 75, *m.* | Hon. Richd. Bethell, *b.* 1883 |
| 1776 I. | *Westcote*. *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 92 ..... | (As British) |
| 1826 | *Wigan*. *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*, p. 89 ..... | (As Scottish) |
| 1492 | *Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902 ... | Hon. Jno. Verney, *b.* 1896 |
| 1880 | *Wimborne*, Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.* ..... | Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., *b.* '73 |
| 1906 | *Winterstoke*, William Henry Wills, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.* ..... | (None) |
| 1869 | *Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.* ..... | Hon. Geo. Carr Glyn, *b.* '96 |
| 1835 | *Worlingham*. *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*, p. 90 ..... | (As Irish) |
| 1838 | *Wrottesley*, Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *w.* ..... | Hn. Victor Wrottesley, *b.* '73 |
| 1829 | *Wynford*, Philip George Best, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.* ..... | Hon. Saml. J. Best, *b.* 1874 |
| 1308 | *Zouche of Haryngworth*, Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1873, *w.* | Hon. Darea Curzon, *b.* 1860 |

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 12 Imperial; 3 (?) Scottish.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1309 | *Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896 | Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, *b.* '95 |
| 1421 | *Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzh. Foley, Bnss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.* ..... | Hon. Mary L. Foley, *b.* 1905 |
| 1455 | *Berners*, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bnss., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *w.* ..... | Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1855 |
| 1871 | *Burdett-Coutts*, Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, *b.* 1814, 1st Baroness, *m.* ..... | (None) |
| 1608 | *Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., *b.* & *s.* 1900 ..... | Earl of Darnley, *b.* 1859 |
| 1861 | *Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, *b.* 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, *m.* ..... | Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904 |
| 1332 | *Darcy de Knayth*, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (*Countess of Powis*), Baroness, *b.* 1865, *m.*, title called out of abeyance 1903..... | Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892 |
| 1899 | *Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.* ... | Hon. Dudley Carleton, *b.* '76 |
| 1283 | *Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia Amelia M. Pelham (*Countess of Yarborough*), Bnss., *b.* 1863, *m.*, title Conyers called out of abeyance 1892, and Fauconberg 1903 ..... | Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887 |
| 1445 S. | *Gray*, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Bnss., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1895, *w.* ..... | Master of Gray, *b.* 1864 |
| 1891 | *Hambleden*, Emily Smith, *b.* 1828, 1st Viscountess, *w.* ..... | Hn. Wm. F. Smith, M.P., *b.* '68 |
| 1602 S. | *Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*... | Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1887 |
| 1891 | *Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* '36, 1st Bnss., *w.* | (None) |
| 1688 S. | *Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, title of Countess not used ..... | Fras. M. Drummond, *b.* 1839 |
| 1829 | *Wentworth*, Ada Mary Milbanke, Bnss., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1906 ..... | Lady Anne Blunt, *b.* 1857 |

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£37,257.

*Clerk of Parliaments*, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B..... £2,000

*Deputy do.* (*Clerk Assist.*), Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B. ..... £1,500

*Reading Clerk*, Edmund H. Alderson..... £1,000

*Counsel to Chairman of Com.*, Albt. Gray, K.C. £1,500

*Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills*, Alfred Harrison ..... £1,200

*Senior Clerks*, W. Austen Leigh (*Clerk of the Journals*), £1,000; J. F. Symons-Jeune (*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*), £900; Felix Skene (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*), £1,150; W. H. H. Gordon, £825; C. L. Anstruther (*Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*)..... £925

*Other Clerks*, Hon. A. McDonnell; A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*, £1,000); H. P. St. John; V. M. Biddulph; Hn. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam; J. B. Hotham; E. C. Vigors; A. B. S. Tennyson; G. D. Luard ..... £100 to £600

*Acct. and Receiver of Fees*, T. Ambrey Court £600

*Librarian*, Edmund Gosse, LL.D..... £1,000

*Examiners to Standing Orders*, C. Walter Campion, £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune... £300

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O. ..... £1,000

*Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain*, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. £500

*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, G.C.V.O. ..... £1,000

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Loreburn.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The Lord President—Earl of Crewe.

The Lord Privy Seal—Marquess of Ripon.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Argyll, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, and Fife.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Hertford, Cholmondeley, Londonderry, Breadalbane, Zetland, and Linlithgow.

The Earls of Liverpool, Derby, Pembroke and Montgomery, Chesterfield, Coventry, Jersey, Elgin and Kincardine, Kintore, Aberdeen, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Spencer, Mount Edgcumbe, Earl Cadogan, Clarendon, Sefton, Onslow, Minto, Earl Brownlow, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Cawdor, Ducie, Yarborough, Dudley, Selborne, Ancaster, Earl Carrington, Halsbury, Earl Roberts, V.C., Cromer, Plymouth.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, and Lord George Hamilton.

Viscounts Cross, Althorp, Peel, Knutsford, Llandaff, Goschen, Milner, Selby, and St. Aldwyn.

Lord Stanley.
Lord Arthur Hill.
The Bishop of London.

Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Sandhurst, Reay, Suffield, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, Rayleigh, Poltimore, Sudeley, Wenlock, Belper, Chesham, Tweedmouth, Tennyson, Rothschild, Revelstoke, Ashbourne, Stalbridge, Macnaghten, Field, Kelvin, Ashcombe, Davey, Burghclere, James of Hereford, Rathmore, Heneage, Lister, Curzon of Kedleston, Brampton, Robertson, Avebury, Lindley, Alverstone, Shuttleworth, Allerton, Dunedin, Atkinson, Waleran, Haversham, Courtney, and Eversley.

The Speaker—James William Lowther.

The Home Secretary—Herbert John Gladstone.

Secretaries of State—
John Morley.
Herbert Henry Asquith.
James Bryce.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Richard Burdon Haldane.

Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Hon. A. Evelyn M. Ashley.
Hon. Sir Francis Bertie.
Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett.
Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.
Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, Bt.
Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
George Young.
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
Sir Edward.
Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Bart.
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour.
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
John William Mellor.
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.
Sir John Eldon Gorst.
Sir Charles John Pearson.
Arnold Morley.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Jesse Collings.
Christopher Palles.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Swettenham Lascelles.
Walter Hume Long.
Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards.
Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Conor.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir John Henry de Villiers.
Sir Samuel Henry Strong.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
George Houston Reid.
Sir George Turner.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg.
Charles Cameron Kingston.
Sir William Vallance Whiteway.
Sir John Forrest.
John Gilbert Talbot.
John Lloyd Wharton.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Richard Henn Collins.
Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams.
Sir George Taubman Goldie.
James Alexander Campbell.
Edmond Robert Wodehouse.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Gerald FitzGibbon.
Sir James Stirling.
William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffiths.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C.
Sir James Charles Mathew.
Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy.
Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Sir Arthur Wilson.
Sir John Charles Day
Sir John Winfield Bonser.
George Wyndham.
Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart.
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Albert Hime.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
James Round.
Austen Chamberlain.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Joseph Cockfield Johnsdale, Bart.
George Henry Finch.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Sir Ralph Henry Knox.
Charles Scott Dickson.
Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge.
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau.
Sir Gainsford Bruce.
Charles Booth.
William Slaney Kenyon-Slaney.
James Parker Smith.
Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, Bart.
Hon. Ailwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir John Gorell Barnes.
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Sir Frederick Matthew Darley.
Arthur Cohen.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Sir Alfred Wills.
Victor Cavendish.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.
John Satterfield Sandars.
Thomas Burt.
Richard Knight Causton.
John Edward Ellis.
Sir Balthazar Walter Foster.
Henry Du Pré Labouchere.
Edmund Robertson.
Thomas Shaw.
John Sinclair.
David Lloyd George.
John Burns.
Augustine Birrell.
Sydney Charles Buxton.
Lewis Harcourt.
Sir John Fletcher Moulton.
Sir Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir George Farwell.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir James Kitson, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.
Robert Farquharson.
George William Palmer.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Sir Ford North.
Sir Henry B. Buckley.
Sir George William Kekewich.
Samuel Smith.

*Members of the Privy Council are addressed as* The Right Honourable.

# The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.M.P., K.T., G.C.M.G.,

*Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.*

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Belmore.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Earl Roberts, V.C.
Viscount Wolseley.
Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Ashbourne.
Lord O'Brien *(Ld. C. J.)*.
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.
Lord Atkinson.
Lord Hemphill.
Lord Pirbo.
James Bryce *(Chief Sec.)*.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton *(Vice-Ch.)*.
Christopher Palles *(Lt. Ch. Baron)*.
Gerald FitzGibbon *(Lord Justice)*.
Henry Brien.
Wm. Moore Johnson *(Judge K.B.)*.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart. *(Master of the Rolls)*.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Samuel Walker *(Lord Justice)*.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes *(Lord Justice)*.
John Morley.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson *(Judge)*.
Sir Redvers H. Buller, V.C.
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden *(Judge)*.
Thomas Alexander Dickson.
Gerald W. Balfour.
Thomas Sinclair.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews *(Judge)*.
George Wyndham.
Sir David Harrel.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
Sir Daniel Dixon.
Frederick Wrench.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir John Charles Ready Colomb.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
Sir Frederick Richard Falkiner.
Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart.
Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart.
Sir Patrick Coll.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.

*Clerk of the Council*, Sir James B. Dougherty, C.B. (Dublin Castle).

*Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as* The Right Honourable.

# Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Four following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain on duty.
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Four above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Four above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Four above State officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Four above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Master of the Horse.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife. For fuller tables see "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pp. 72-73.

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There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

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LOCAL PRECEDENCY. — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but normally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

# Baronets.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and Ireland (59, marked 1).

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked 8).

Abdy, Sir Wm. Neville ..... 1830
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm. .. s 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke .. 1644
Acland, Sir Wm. A. Dyke .... 1890
Adair, Sir Fredk. Edward S.... 1838
Adam, Sir Charles E. ..... 1882
Affleck, Sir Robert ..... 1762
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... s 1629
Agnew, Sir William ..... 1895
Aird, Sir John ..... 1901
Alexander, Sir Lloyd. C. W. .. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud ..... 1806
Alison, Sir Archibald ..... 1832
Allan, Sir Hy. S. M. Havelock 1858
Allcyne, Sir John G. Norton 1769
Amory, Sir Jno. H. Heathcoat 1874
Anson, Sir William Reudell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm. .. s 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham R. Carmichael, G.C.B. 1798) s 1694
Antrobus, Sir Edmund ..... 1815
Arbuthnot, Sir Robert K. .... 1823
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H. .... 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. C. H. .. 1892
Armytage, Sir George J. .... 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. .... 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A. .... 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew ..... 1902
Austin, Sir William M. B. .... 1894
Avery, Sir William B. ..... 1903
Aylmer, Sir Arthur F. F. .... 1 1622
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. .... 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Bacon (Premier Baronet) ..... 1611
Bagge, Sir Alfred Thomas ..... 1867
Bailhe, Sir Robert Alex. .... 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James C. .... 1 1695
Baird, Sir David ..... 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander ..... 1817
Baker, Sir George S. ..... 1796
Baker, Sir Randolph L. ..... 1802
Banbury, Sir Frederick Geo. .... 1902
Bannerman, Sir Alex. ..... s 1682
Barclay, Sir David E. D. .... s 1668
Barlow, Sir Hilario W. W. .... 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas ..... 1902
Barnewall, Sir Reginald A. J. de B. 1622
Barran, Sir John N. ..... 1895
Barrington, Sir Charles F. .... 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. .... 1 1835
Barry, Sir Francis Tress .... 1899
Bartlelot, Sir Walter B. .... 1875
Bates, Sir Percy Elly ..... 1886
Bathurst, Sir Fredk. E. W. Hervey ..... 1826
Baynes, Sir Chris. Wm. ..... 1802
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Regd. W. Proctor ..... 1745
Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W. .... 1661
Becher, Sir Jno. Wilson .... 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston-Iscoyt, Sir Hugh R. ..... 1667
Bell, Sir Thomas Hugh ..... 1784
Bell, Sir James ..... 1895
Bell, Sir C. Morrison ..... 1905
Bellew, Sir H. Grattan ..... 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry .... 1796
Bernev, Sir Hy. Hansen .... 1620
Bibbiuhi, Sir The. Jh. C .... 1661
Bingham, Sir John E. ..... 1903
Birkbeck, Sir Edward ..... 1826
Bitkin, Sir Thomas Isaac .... 1905
Blackett, Sir Edward W. .... 1673
Blackwood, Sir Francis ..... 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir David O. Hunter- ..... 1786
Blake, Sir Valentine ..... 1 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. G. ..... 1772
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. .... 1763
Blane, Sir Seymour J. ..... 1812
Blennerhassett, Rt. Hn. Sir R. 1809
Blois, Sir Ralph B. M. ..... 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P. .... 1807
Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch- .... 1 1622
Blount, Sir Walter de S. .... 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... 1 1766
Blunt, Sir John Harvey ..... 1720
Blyth, Sir James ..... 1895
Boehm, Sir Edgar C. ..... 1889
Boevey, Sir Thomas H. Crawley-Boevey ..... 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. ..... 1838
Botham, Sir George Has. ..... 1852
Boord, Sir T. William ..... 1856
Booth, Sir Joselyn A. R. Gore- 1 1760
Boothby, Sir Brooke ..... 1 1660
Borel, Sir Jacob W. G. ..... 1845
Borrowes, Sir Kildare D. .... 1 1646
Bowall, Sir G. I. Hunstone- .... 1836
Boughey, Rev. Sir George .... 1798
Boughton, Sir Wm. St. A. .... 1641
Bowlby, Sir Seymour B. ..... 1905
Bowman, Sir Wm. Paget .... 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry .... 1660
Boyle, Sir Edward ..... 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith H. .... 1618
Bradford, Sir Edwd. R. E. .... 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V. .... 1759
Brady, Sir Francis W. ..... 1869
Brinckman, Sir Theo. F. .... 1831
Brisco, Sir Musgrave H. .... 1782
Broadbent, Sir William H. .... 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Thomas .... 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip L. .... 1903
Brodie, Sir Benj. V. S. ..... 1 1825
Bromhead, Sir Benj. P. ..... 1806
Brooke, Sir Richard M. ..... 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel- 1823
Brooke, Sir Arthur D. ..... 1822
Brooke, Sir Thomas ..... 1849
Brooke, Sir George F. ..... 1903
Broughton, Sir Delves L. .... 1 1660
Brown, Sir Alfred ..... s 1686
Brown, Sir Mervyll R. ..... 1863
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves .... 1902
Brownrigg, Sir Douglas E. R. 1816
Bruce, Sir Wm. Waller ..... s 1629
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry H. 1804
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir J. T. .... 1895
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric A. ..... 1878
Buckley, Sir Edmund ..... 1828
Buckley, Sir Rd. Aubrey Williams 1662
Bullar, Sir M. Manningtree .... 1885
Bunbury, Rev. Sir J. Richardson ..... 1 1787
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. .... 1681
Burdett, Sir Francis ..... 1819
Burdett, Sir Charles G. ..... 1665
Burgoyne, Sir John M. ..... 1641
Burke, Sir Theobald H. ..... 1628
Burke, Sir Henry George .... 1797
Burnaby, Sir Henry ..... 1767
Burnett, Sir Thomas ..... s 1626
Burrard, Sir Harry P. ..... 1796
Burrell, Sir Merrik R. ..... 1774
Burrows, Sir Ernest P. ..... 1874
Butler, Sir Thomas P. ..... 1628
Buxton, Sir Thos. Fowell .... 1840
Cameron, Sir Charles ..... 1801
Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph .... s 1628
Campbell, Sir John W. ..... s 1628
Campbell, Sir J. H.-P.-Hume- .... s 1665
Campbell, Sir Alexander .... s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, Sir Guy T. ..... 1815
Campbell, Sir Alex. T. Cockburn ..... 1821
Campbell, Sir Archibald Arg. 1831
Campbell, Sir Charles A. D. .... 1831
Campbell, Sir Charle Rolt .... 1831
Carden, Sir John C. ..... 1 1787
Cardon, Sir Frederick W. .... 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk ..... 1661
Carmichael, Sir Thos. D. Gibson ..... 1702
Carnac, Sir Jas. R. S. Rivett- 1836
Cathcart, Sir Regd. A. E. .... s 1703
Cave, Sir Charles D. ..... 1896
Cave, Sir Mylles C. Browne- .... 1641
Cawley, Sir Frederick ..... 1906
Cayley, Sir George E. A. .... 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles ..... 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Chance, Sir William ..... 1900
Channing, Sir Francis A. .... 1906
Chapman, Sir Mont. Rd. .... 1 1782
Chaytor, Sir Wm. H. E. ..... 1831
Chetwode, Sir Philip W. .... 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George ..... 1795
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .... 1641
Child, Sir Smith Hill ..... 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel ..... 1902
Cholmeley, Sir Montague A. R. 1806
Christison, Sir Alexander ..... 1871
Clabon, Sir George H. ..... 1900
Clarch, Sir William Selby .... 1901
Clark, Sir John Forbes ..... 1837
Clark, Sir Jas. R. Andrew .... 1886
Clark, Sir John Maunde .... 1886
Clarke, Sir Edw. H. St. L. .... 1804
Clarke, Sir Charles M. ..... 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. E. ..... 1841
Clayton, Sir Wm. Robert .... 1732
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George Douglas .... s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis .... 1666
Clibborn, Sir Geo. Hugh C. .... 1887
Coats, Sir Thos. G. Glen- .... 1894
Coats, Sir James ..... 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. ..... 1903
Cockburn, Sir William ..... 1896
Codrington, Sir William R. .... 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Cogill, Sir Egerton B. ..... 1778
Cohen, Sir Benj. Louis ..... 1908
Colfox, Sir Mark W. ..... 1903
Colleton, Sir Robt. A. W. .... 1661
Colquhoun, Sir J. Lys ..... 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Edwd. H. Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J. .... 1 1744
Cook, Sir Fredk. L. ..... 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. .... 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir Daniel ..... 1863
Cooper, Sir George ..... 1905
Cowper, Sir Francis Fewell .... 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P. .... 1 1621
Coote, Sir Charles A. ..... 1774
Cope, Sir Anthony ..... 1611
Corbet, Sir Walter O. ..... 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Ashby- 1821
Cornewall, Rev. Sir Geo. H. .... 1764
Corry, Sir William ..... 1885
Cotter, Sir James L. ..... 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .... 1805
Cope, Sir Anthony ..... 1611
Corbet, Sir Walter O. ..... 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Ashby- 1821
Cornewall, Rev. Sir Geo. H. .... 1764
Corry, Sir William ..... 1885
Cotter, Sir James L. ..... 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .... 1805
Couper, Sir George E. W. .... 1841
Craig, Sir Jas. H. Gibson- .... 1831
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. .... 1781
Crewe, Sir Vannev H. ..... 1626
Croft, Sir Herbert A. ..... 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh .... 1818
Crofton, Sir Morgan G. ..... 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby ..... 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .... 1630
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B 1863
Cuffe, Sir Chas. F. D. Wheeler- 1799
Cumming, Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. ..... 1859
Cuninghame, Sir A. E. Fairlie- s 1630
Cuninghame, Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery ..... s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Foster H. E. .... 1759
Cunynghame, Sir Wm. S. Dick- s 1669
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F. .... 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reevé .... 1847
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. ..... 1794
Curtis, Sir William M. ..... 1802
Cust, Sir Charles L. ..... 1876
Cuyler, Sir Charles ..... 1814
Dabe, Sir J. Backhouse ..... 1865
Dalgleish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy .... 1896
Dallas, Sir George Edwd. .... 1798
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, Sir R. G. Elphinstone 1828
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. 1887
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. ..... 1 1662

Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd. .... 1795
Dashwood, Sir Geo. J. E. .... 1684
Dashwood, Sir Robert J. .... 1707
Davie, Sir John D. Ferguson- 1847
De Bathe, Sir Henry P. .... 1801
De Crespigny, Sir Claude C. .... 1805
De Hoghton, Sir James .... 1611
De la Pole, Sir Edmund R. T. 1628
De la Rue, Sir Thomas A. .... 1898
Denny, Sir Robert A. .... 1782
Denys, Sir Francis C. F. .... 1813
Dering, Sir Henry Edwd. .... 1626
Des Vœux, Sir Charles C. .... 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., M.P. 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox .... 1801
Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. .... 1660
Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel .... 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith- 1784
Domville, Sir Compton M. .... 1815
Donville, Sir James Hy. .... 1814
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. E. 1886
Douglas, Sir Arthur P. .... 1777
Douglas, Sir George B. .... 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth .... 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. .... 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren H. .... 1663
Drake, Sir Fras. G. F.-Eliott-Drummond, Sir Jas. H. Williams- .... 1828
Dryden, Sir Alfred E. .... 1733
Duke, Sir James .... 1849
Dunbar Sir William C. .... 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond 1907
Dunbar, Sir Archibald H. .... 1700
Dunbar, Sir Geo. D.-Sutherld.- 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. .... 1814
Duncan, Sir S. William .... 1705
Duncombe, Sir E. Pauncefort- 1859
Dundas, Sir Charles Hy. .... 1821
Dundas, Sir Robert .... 1838
Dunn, Sir William .... 1895
Duntze, Sir George Alex. .... 1774
Durand, Sir Edward Law .... 1832
Durrant, Sir Wm. R. E. .... 1734
Dyer, Sir Thos. Swinnerton .... 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, Sir Henry .... 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .... 1838
Echlin, Sir Thomas .... 1721
Eden, Sir William .... 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald .... 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. .... 1865
Egerton, Sir Philip H. Grey- .... 1617
Eliott, Sir William F. A. .... 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves .... 1905
Elliot, Sir Charles .... 1874
Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker .... 1882
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W. .... 1816
Elton, Sir Edm. Harry .... 1717
Errington, Sir George .... 1885
Erskine, Sir Ffolliott W. .... 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. G. .... 1628
Evans, Sir Francis Henry .... 1902
Every, Sir Edwd. Oswald .... 1641
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus .... 1887
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr- .... 1886
Fagge, Sir John W. Chas. .... 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Arthur H. .... 1869
Falkiner, Sir Leslie E. P. R. .... 1777
Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K. .... 1780
Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos. .... 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. .... 1818
Fayrer, Sir Joseph .... 1896
Feilden, Sir William L. .... 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James 1707
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .... 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. 1776
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. H. B. .... 1774
Filmer, Sir Robert M. .... 1674
Fison, Sir Frederick W. .... 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, Sir George C. .... 1822
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice .... 1880
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke-Penrose- .... 1896
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward .... 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. .... 1783
FitzWygram, Sir Fredk. L. F. 1805
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue .. 1904
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey- .... 1782
Floyd, Sir John .... 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John .... 1759
Forbes, Sir William S. .... 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles S. .... 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. .... 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles .... 1838
Forster, Sir Charles .... 1874
Forwood, Sir Dudley B. .... 1895
Foster, Sir Aug. Vere .... 1831
Foster, Sir William .... 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston- .... 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. C. .... 1814
Fowler, Sir John Edward .... 1890
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1846
Fraser, Sir Keith A. .... 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. .... 1882
Frederick, Sir Charles E. .... 1723
Freeling, Sir Harry .... 1828
Frere, Sir Bartle C. A. .... 1876
Fry, Sir Theodore .... 1894
Gallwey, Sir Ralph W. Payne-Gamble, Sir David .... 1907
Geary, Sir William N. M. .... 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P. .... 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- .... 1774
Gibbons, Sir Charles .... 1752
Gilbey, Sir Walter .... 1893
Gilmour, Sir John .... 1897
Gladstone, Sir John R. .... 1846
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell .... 1759
Glyn, Sir Richard George .... 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1785
Goff, Sir Wm. G. Davis- .... 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior .... 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. .... 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel F. .... 1866
Goold, Sir James Stephen .... 1801
Gordon, Sir Robert G. .... 1625
Gordon, Sir Robert .... 1631
Gordon, Sir Charles Edward .. 1906
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .... 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George .. 1621
Goring, Sir Harry Y. .... 1627
Goulding, Sir William J. .... 1904
Grace, Sir Valentine R. .... 1795
Greene, Sir G. E. W. Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart .. 1629
Graham, Sir Reginald Hy. .... 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. .... 1783
Graham, Sir John H. N. .... 1906
Grant, Sir Alexr. James .... 1688
Grant, Sir Arthur Wm. .... 1705
Grant, Sir George M'Pherson- 1838
Green, Sir Edward .... 1886
Green, Sir Francis Haydn .... 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert .... 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter .... 1900
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. .... 1906
Gresley, Sir Robert .... 1621
Grey, Sir Hy. Foley .... 1711
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., M.P. 1814
Grierson, Sir Alexr. D. .... 1635
Griffith, Sir Richard J. Waldie- 1858
Grogan, Sir Edw. Jon B. .... 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John .... 1874
Guise, Sir William F. Geo. .... 1781
Gull, Sir William C. .... 1872
Gunning, Sir Charles Vere .... 1778
Gunter, Sir Robert B. N. .... 1901
Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M. .. 1643
Hall, Sir Basil Francis .... 1687
Hamilton, Sir Fredc. H. A. .... 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- .... 1673
Hamilton, Sir Edward A. .... 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. .... 1892
Hammick, Sir St. Vincent A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. .... 1642
Hanham, Sir John Alex. .... 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Gerald S. .... 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. .... 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald .... 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh .... 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh .... 1905
Harington, Sir Richard .... 1611
Hart, Sir Robert .... 1893
Hartland, Sir Frederick D. Dixon- .... 1892
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Henry L. .... 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles .... 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. .... 1858
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Mich. .... 1795
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John E. .... 1663
Hay, Sir Hector M. .... 1703
Hay, Rt. Hn. Sir J. C. Dalrymple- 1798
Hayes, Sir Edmund Fras. .... 1789
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert G. .... 1838
Heath, Sir James .... 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A. .... 1733
Henderson, Sir Alexander .... 1902
Henniker, Sir Fredk. B. M. .... 1813
Hepburn, Sir Archd. B.- .... 1815
Herschel, Sir William Jas. .... 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. .... 1813
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. .... 1831
Heywood, Sir Arthur P. .... 1838
Hickman, Sir Alfred .... 1903
Hill, Sir Henry Blyth .... 1779
Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin .. 1893
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. .... 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. .... 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel .... 1899
Hobhouse, Sir Charles P. .... 1812
Hodge, Sir Robt. T. Hermon- 1902
Hodson, Sir Robert A. .... 1787
Hogg, Sir Lindsay .... 1905
Holcroft, Sir Charles .... 1905
Holden, Sir Angus .... 1893
Holder, Sir John Charles .... 1898
Home, Sir James .... 1671
Honyman, Sir Wm. M. .... 1804
Honywood, Sir John W. .... 1660
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller-Acland-, M.P. .... 1806
Hope, Sir Alexander .... 1628
Hornby, Sir William H., M.P. 1899
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton .... 1767
Hoskyns, Rev. Sir Jno. L. .... 1676
Hoste, Sir Wm. Graham .... 1814
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H. .... 1887
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Edward H. W. .... 1739
Humphery, Sir Wm. H. .... 1905
Humphreys, Sir Wm. H. .... 1868
Hunter, Sir Charles Rodk. .... 1812
Hunter, Sir Chas. Hughes- .... 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .... 1906
Ingilby, Sir Henry Day .... 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. .... 1893
Innes, Sir John .... 1628
Isham, Sir Vere .... 1627
Jackson, Sir Keith G .... 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather- .. 1869
Jackson, Sir Thomas .... 1902
Jaffray, Sir William .... 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F. .. 1823
Jardine, Sir William .... 1672
Jardine, Sir Robert W. B. .... 1885
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee .... 1857
Jenkinson, Sir George B. .... 1661
Jenner, Sir Walter K. W. .... 1868
Jervis, Sir Jno. H. J.-White- .. 1797
Jervoise, Sir Henry Clarke- .. 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James .... 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred .... 1783
Johnson, Sir William G. .... 1755
Johnson, Sir Henry A. W. .... 1818
Johnston, Sir William .... 1626
Johnstone, Sir Fredk. J. W. .. 1700

Jones, Sir Lawrence J. ..... 1831
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- .... 1894
Kay, Sir Brook ..... 1803
Kaye, Sir John P. Lister- .... 1812
Keane, Sir John ..... 1801
Kelk, Sir John William ..... 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry ..... 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. ..... 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F. 1816
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., M.P. ..... 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Kimber, Sir Henry, M.P. ..... 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Loudon- 1887
King, Sir Dudley G. Alan Duckworth- ..... 1792
King, Sir Gilbert ..... 1815
King, Sir Charles S. ..... 1821
King, Sir James ..... 1888
Kinloch, Sir Alexander ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir Jno. G. S. ..... 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kitson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, M.P. 1826
Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham .. 1641
Knightley, Sir Chas. Vere .. 1798
Knill, Alderman Sir John .... 1893
Knowles, Sir Chas. G. F. .... 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees ..... 1903
Lacon, Sir Edmund B. F. H... 1818
Lake, Sir St. Vincent A. .... 1711
Laking, Sir Francis H. ..... 1902
Lamb, Sir Archibald ..... 1795
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. ..... 1866
Langham, Sir Herbert H. .... 1660
Langman, Sir Chas. L. ..... 1892
Langrishe, Sir James ..... 1777
Larcom, Sir Thos. Perceval .. 1868
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick- .. s 1690
Laurie, Rev. Sir Emilius .... 1834
Lawrence, Sir Henry W. .... 1858
Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor .... 1867
Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning- 1898
Lawrence, Sir Wm. Roper .... 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid ..... 1831
Lawson, Sir John ..... 1841
Lawson, Sir Arthur T. ..... 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant..... 1905
Lea, Sir Thomas Sydney .... 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. ..... 1812
Lees, Sir Harcourt James..... 1804
Lees, Sir Elliott ..... 1897
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. .... 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. ..... 1673
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. .. 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D. .... 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D... s 1625
Leslie, Sir John ..... 1876
Lethbridge, Sir Wroth P. C... 1804
Lewinge, Sir Richd. William .. 1716
Lewis, Sir Herbert E. F. .... 1846
Lewis, Sir William Thos. .... 1896
Lewis, Sir George H. ..... 1902
Ley, Sir Francis ..... 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christ. R. ..... 1791
Lindsay, Sir Coutts ..... 1821
Lipton, Sir Thomas J. ..... 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn- 1850
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- s 1636
Lockhart, Sir Simon M. .... 1806
Locock, Sir Charles Bird .... 1857
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles .... 1887
Lopes, Rt. Hon. Sir Massey .. 1805
Loraine, Sir Lambton ..... 1664
Louis, Sir Charles ..... 1804
Lowther, Sir Charles B. ..... 1824
Lucas, Sir Arthur Charles.... 1887
Lucy, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, Sir Arth. P. D... 1791
Lusk, Sir Andrew ..... 1874
Lyell, Sir Leonard ..... 1894

Macartney, Sir John ..... 1 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. .... 1900
Macdonald, Sir Archib. J. .... 1813
Mac Gregor, Sir Malcolm .... 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. ..... 1828
M'Grigor, Sir James R. D..... 1831
M'Iver, Sir Lewis ..... 1896
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1702
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Douglas..... s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Alex. Muir- .. 1805
Mackenzie, Sir Victor A. F... 1890
Mackworth, Sir Arthur W. .. 1776
McLaren, Sir Charles B., B. .. 1902
Maclean, Sir FitzR. D. ..... s 1632
Maclure, Sir Jno. E. S. ..... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel ..... 1815
McMahon, Sir Horace W. .. 1817
Macnaghten, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. Workman- ..... 1836
Magnay, Sir William ..... 1844
Mahon, Sir William Henry .. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. .... 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet.... 1818
Makins, Sir George .... 1902
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. ..... s 1663
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. B. 1791
Mann, Sir Edward ..... 1905
Mansel (abeyant) ..... 1622
Mappin, Sir Fredk. T. ..... 1886
Marling, Sir William Henry .. 1882
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith- .. 1774
Martin, Sir Richard Bryan .. 1791
Martin, Sir Richd. Biddulph .. 1905
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J. .... 1882
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- Ditto..... s 1682
Maxwell, Sir Jno. R. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. .... 1804
Medlycott, Sir Mervyn B. .... 1808
Menteth, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Menzies, Sir Neil James .... s 1665
Meredyth, Sir Henry ..... s 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. .... 1802
Meyrick, Sir George T.-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, Sir Thomas Charlton- 1880
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. .... 1662
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J. .... 1882
Milbanke, Sir Jno. Peniston.. 1661
Milburn, Sir Jno. D. ..... 1905
Mildmay, Sir Henry P. St. J.. 1772
Miles, Sir Henry R. W. ..... 1859
Millais, Sir John Everett .... 1885
Miller, Sir Charles Jno. H..... 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic .... 1788
Miller, Sir John Alex. ..... 1874
Milman, Sir Francis J.-..... 1800
Milne, Sir Archibald B. ..... 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchell, Sir Hugh S. ..... 1724
Molesworth, Sir Lewis Wm. .. 1689
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, Sir Robt. D. .... s 1685
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J. 1905
Montagu, Sir Samuel ..... 1894
Montefiore, Sir Francis A. .... 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham- 1801
Montgomery, Sir Hugh C. G.. 1803
Moon, Sir Francis G. ..... 1865
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest ..... 1817
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1861
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .... 1611
Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan.. 1906
Morris, Sir Robt. Arnine..... 1806
Mosley, Sir Oswald ..... 1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, Sir Pyers William.... 1670
Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C. .... 1880
Murray, Sir Alexander Kay .... 1890
Munro, Sir Hector ..... s 1634
Munro, Sir Campbell ..... 1825
Muntz, Sir Philip A. ..... 1902
Murphy, Sir James ..... 1903
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, Sir Edwd. Robt. .... s 1630

Murray, Sir Patrick K. ..... s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo... 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Michael G..... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael B. ..... 1904
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis- .. 1897
Napier, Sir Archibald L. M... s 1627
Napier, Sir Wm. Lennox .... 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. .... 1795
Needl, Sir Audley D. ..... 1859
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y... 1802
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L. 1836
Newnes, Sir George ..... 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James.... 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd... 1859
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. B. R. s 1629
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth. s 1637
Nightingale, Sir Henry D. .... 1628
Nixon, Sir Christopher J..... 1906
Noble, Sir Andrew ..... 1902
Nugent, Sir Charles ..... 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas. .. 1806
Nugent, Sir John ..... 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. ..... 1831
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner .. 1902
Oakeley, Sir Chas. W. A. .... 1902
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. ..... 1815
O'Brien, Sir Timothy C..... 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. .... 1823
O'Connell, Sir Morgan R..... 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Reginald H. A. .. s 1626
Ogle, Sir Henry Asgill ..... 1816
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael ..... 1838
Onslow, Sir William W. R. .... 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr B. .... 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis ..... 1629
Otway, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J. 1831
Outram, Sir Fras. Boyd..... 1858
Owen, Sir Hugh Chas. ..... 1813
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere ..... 1871
Paget, Rt. Hn. Sir Richd. H.. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest .... 1897
Palmer, Rev. Sir Lewis H. .... 1660
Palmer, Sir Roger W. H. ..... 1777
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson..... 1791
Palmer, Sir Chas. Mark..... 1866
Palmer, Sir Walter..... 1804
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. .... 1661
Parry, Sir Hubert H. ..... 1902
Pasley, Sir Thos. E. Sabine .... 1794
Paul, Sir William Joshua .... 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean. 1821
Pearce, Sir William Geo. .... 1887
Pearson, Sir Wectman D., M.P. 1894
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pechell, Sir Aug. A. Brooke- .. 1767
Peek, Sir Wilfrid ..... 1874
Peel, Sir Robert ..... 1800
Peel, Sir Theophilus ..... 1697
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- ..... 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold ..... 1840
Pender, Sir James ..... 1897
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip..... 1803
Perrott, Sir Herbert C. .... 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. ..... 1890
Peto, Sir Henry ..... 1855
Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis .... 1756
Philipps, Rev. Sir Jas. Erasmus 1621
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G.... 1887
Phillimore, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. 1881
Phillips, Sir Geo. F. Faudel-.. 1857
Piers, Sir Eustace FitzM. .... 1660
Pigot, Sir George ..... 1764
Pigott, Sir Charles R. ..... 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas D. ..... 1900
Pilkington, Sir T. E. Milborne-Swinnerton- ..... 1635
Pocock, Sir George F. C. .... 1821
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. ..... 1795
Pollock, Sir Frederick ..... 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872

Poore, Sir Richard ..... 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry ..... 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pottinger, Sir Henry ..... 1840
Pound, Sir John ..... 1905
Powell, Sir Fras. S. ..... 1892
Powell, Sir Richd. Douglas .. 1897
Power, Sir George ..... 1836
Power, Sir James Douglas .... 1841
Poynder, Sir John P. Dickson-Poynter, Sir Edward J. .... 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth .. 1905
Prescott, Sir Geo. L. L. B. .... 1794
Preston, Sir Jacob ..... 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K. .... 1805
Prevost, Sir Augustus ..... 1903
Price, Sir Charles Rugge- .... 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose ..... 1815
Price, Sir Richd. D. Green- .. 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure ..... 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman R. ..... 1683
Pryse, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry- 1866
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert ..... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph P. F. .... 1813
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .... 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert ..... 1806
Ramsden, Sir John W. ..... 1689
Rankin, Sir James ..... 1890
Rasch, Sir Fredk. Carne, M.P. .. 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. .... 1831
Rawlinson, Sir Henry S. ..... 1892
Reade, Sir Geo. Compton .... 1666
Reckitt, Sir James ..... 1894
Reid, Sir James ..... 1897
Renals, Sir Joseph ..... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine .... 1902
Rhodes, Sir Fredk. Edwd. .... 1778
Rich, Sir Chas. H. Stuart .... 1791
Richardson, Sir E. A. Stewart- s 1630
Riddell, Sir John W. B. ..... s 1628
Riddell, Sir Rodney S. ..... 1778
Ripley, Sir Henry W. A. .... 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederick ..... 1897
Ritchie, Sir Jas. Thomson .... 1903
Roberts, Sir Howland ..... 1809
Robinson, Sir Lydk. V. L. .... 1666
Robinson, Sir Richd. H. ..... 1809
Robinson, Sir Erh. William .... 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. ..... 1854
Roche, Sir David V. ..... 1838
Rogner, Sir E. H. O. Robt. .... 1904
Rose, Sir Cyril S. ..... 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick .... 1874
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L. .. s 1672
Rowley, Sir Joshua T. ..... 1786
Rowley, Sir George C. E. .... 1836
Roydon, Sir Thos. Bland .... 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace 1779
Runman, Sir Walter ..... 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. .... 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. .... 1812
Russell, Sir William ..... 1832
Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson ..... 1784
St. George, Sir John ..... 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- ..... 1869
Salt, Sir Shirley Harris ..... 1869
Salt, Sir Thos. Anderdon .... 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward L. ..... 1858
Samuel, Sir Marcus ..... 1903
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. .... 1884
Sassoon, Sir Edward Allot. .... 1890
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1899
Savory, Sir Joseph ..... 1901
Sawle, Sir Chas J. Graves-.... 1836
Schröder, Sir Jno. H. W., Bart. 1802
Schuster, Sir Felix ..... 1906
Schwann, Sir Charles E. .... 1906
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward .... 1821
Scott, Sir John E. A. M. .... 1899
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. .... 1876
Seale, Sir John Henry ..... 1838
Sebright, Sir Edgar R. S. .... 1626
Seeley, Sir Charles ..... 1896
Seton, Sir Bruce M. ..... s 1683
Seton, Sir Wm. Samuel ..... s 1683
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme- 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F. .... 1869
Shakerley, Sir Walter G. .... 1838
Shaw, Sir John C. K. ..... 1665
Shaw, Sir Frederick W. ..... 1821
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. Geo. 1756
Shelley, Sir John ..... 1611
Shelley, Sir John C. E. ..... 1806
Shiffner, Sir John ..... 1813
Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F. D. 1902
Simeon, Sir Jno. S. B. ..... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. .... 1866
Sinclair, Sir John Rose G. .... s 1704
Sinclair, Sir John Geo. T. .... 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. ..... 1808
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .... 1622
Slade, Sir Cuthbert ..... 1831
Smith, Sir Wm. Bowyer- .... 1661
Smiley, Sir Hugh H. ..... 1903
Smith, Sir William Cusack- .. 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C. .... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W. .... 1809
Smith, Sir Thomas ..... 1867
Smythe, Sir J. Walter ..... 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H. 1697
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. .... 1840
Speyer, Sir Edgar ..... 1909
Spicer, Sir Albert ..... 1906
Stamer, Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. .... 1809
Staples, Sir John M. ..... 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles T. ..... 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert ..... 1891
Stepney, Sir Emile A. A. Cowell- 1871
Stewart, Sir Alan H. Seton- .. 1815
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. .... 1623
Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw- .... 1667
Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton .. 1903
Stewart, Sir Norman R. ..... 1881
Stewart, Sir Mark MacTaggart- 1892
Stirling, Sir Charles E. F. .... s 1666
Stirling, Sir Walter G. ..... 1800
Stockenstrom, Hon. Sir Gysbert 1840
Stokes, Sir Arthur F. ..... 1889
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .... 1628
Stracey, Sir Edward P. ..... 1818
Strachey, Sir Edward, M.P. .... 1801
Strickland, Sir Charles W. .... 1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry .... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L. .... 1660
Stuart, Rev. Sir James ..... 1841
Stuckey, Sir Wm. Lewis ..... 1899
Style, Sir Fred. Montague .... 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick .. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward ..... 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... 1702
Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent .... 1772
Swinburne, Sir John ..... 1660
Sykes, Sir Henry ..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Tatton ..... 1783
Synge, Sir Francis R. M. .... 1801
Tancred, Sir Thomas S. ..... 1662
Tate, Sir William Henry .... 1898
Tempest, Sir Tristram T. .... 1827
Temple, Sir Grenville L. J. .... 1611
Temple, Sir Richard C. ..... 1876
Tennant, Sir Edward F. .... 1885
Thomas, Sir Godfrey V. ..... 1694
Thomas, Sir George S. M. .... 1766
Thompson, Sir Thos. R. L. .... 1806
Thompson, Rev. Sir Perie .... 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell- 1900
Thornhill, Sir Anthony John Compton- ..... 1885
Thorold, Sir John Henry .... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Nich. W. G. 1642
Thursby, Sir Jno. O. S. ..... 1807
Tichborne, Sir Hy. A. J. Doughty- 1620
Todd, Sir Wm. H. Wilson- .... 1903
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M. .... 1902
Tooth, Sir Robt. L. Lucas .... 1906
Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury- 1628
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. .... 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O. 1874
Treves, Sir Frederick ..... 1902
Tritton, Sir Chas. Ernest .....
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. ....
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. .....
Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles .....
Turing, Sir Robt. Fraser .....
Twysden, Sir Louis J. F. .....
Tyler, Sir Fredk. Charles .....
Usher, Sir Robert .....
Vane, Sir Henry R. .....
Vavasour, Sir Henry M. .....
Vavasour, Sir William E. .....
Verdin, Sir Joseph .....
Verner, Sir Edward W. .....
Verney, Sir Edmund H. .....
Vernon, Sir Harry Foley .....
Vincent, Rev. Sir William .....
Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyell D. .....
Wake, Sir Herewald .....
Wakeman, Sir Offley .....
Walker, Sir George F. Forester- .
Walker, Sir Francis E. .....
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M. .....
Walker, Sir Peter Carlaw .....
Wiker, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml. .....
Waller, Sir Charles .....
Waller, Sir Francis Edmund .....
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- .
Walsham, Sir John S. .....
Wardlaw, Sir Henry .....
Warren, Sir Augustus R. .....
Warrender, Sir Geo. J. S. .....
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. .....
Watkin, Sir Alfred M. .....
Watson, Sir Arthur T. .....
Watson, Sir John .....
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don- .....
Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml. J. .....
Webster, Sir Richard E. W. E. ....
Wedderburn, Sir William .....
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle .....
Weldon, Sir Anthony A. .....
Wernher, Sir Julius C. .....
Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis .....
Wheler, Sir Trevor W. .....
Whichcote, Sir George .....
White, Sir Thomas W. .....
White, Sir George .....
Whitehead, Sir James .....
Wigan, Sir Frederick .....
Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur .....
Wilde, Sir Samuel .....
Williams, Sir William W. .....
Williams, Sir Fredk. Will. .....
Williams, Sir John, M.D. .....
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .....
Willoughby, Sir John C. .....
Wills, Sir Frederick .....
Wills, Sir Edwd. P. .....
Wiltshire, Sir Arthur R. T. .....
Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S. .....
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. .....
Wilmot, Sir J. Eardley- .....
Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley- .
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Marron- .
Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R. Tyrrwhitt- .....
Wilson, Sir Roland K. .....
Wilson, Sir Mathew W. .....
Wilson, Sir Alexander .....
Wilson, Sir John .....
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. .....
Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden .....
Wittewronge, Sir C. B. Lawes- .
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. .....
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. .....
Wombwell, Sir George O. .....
Wood, Sir Matthew .....
Wood, Sir Lindsay .....
Worsley, Sir Wm. H. A. .....
Wraxall, Sir Morville W. .....
Wrey, Sir Bourchier S. .....
Wright, Sir Cory F. Cory- .....
Wrightson, Sir Thos. .....
Wynn, Sir Herb. L. W. Williams- .
Young, Sir William L. .....
Young, Sir George .....
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need .....

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

*Ribbon*, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Evil be to him who evil thinks*).

### THE SOVEREIGN.

*Lady of the Garter*—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
Austria, the Emperor of.
Belgium, the King of the.
Denmark, the King of.
German Emperor, the.
Hellenes, the King of the.
Italy, the King of.
Japan, the Mikado of.
Norway, the King of.
Persia, the Shah of.
Portugal, the King of.
Roumania, the King of.
Russia, the Emperor of.
Spain, the King of.
Sweden, the King of.
Wurttemberg, the King of.
Hesse, H.R.H. Grand Duke of.
Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
Germany, H.R.H. Crown Prince of.
Russia, H.I.H. the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
Austria, H.I. and R.H. Archduke Francis of.
Aosta, H.R.H. Duke of.
Portugal, H.R.H. Prince Royal of.
Sweden, H.R.H. Crown Prince of.
Baden, the Grand Duke of.
Spencer, Earl.
Ripon, Marquess of.
Leicester, Earl of.
Grafton, Duke of.
Abergavenny, Marquess of.
Norfolk, Duke of.
Londonderry, Marquess of.
Cadogan, Earl.
Devonshire, Duke of.
Abercorn, Duke of.
Rosebery, Earl of.
Broadalbane, Marquess of.
Lansdowne, Marquess of.
Derby, Earl of.
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of.
Elgin, Earl of.
Northumberland, Duke of.
Portland, Duke of.
Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, V.C.
Bedford, Duke of.
Marlborough, Duke of.
Wellington, Duke of.
Sutherland, Duke of.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
Carrington, Earl.
*Prelate*, Bishop of Winchester.
*Chancellor*, Bishop of Oxford.
*Registrar*, Dean of Windsor.
*Garter Principal King of Arms*, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
*Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

*Ribbon*, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one outrays me with impunity*).

### THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Atholl, Duke of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of, K.G.
Montrose, Duke of.
Fife, Duke of.
Crawford, Earl of.
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G.
Tweeddale, Marquess of.
Home, Earl of.
Zetland, Marquess of.
Linlithgow, Marquess of.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord.
Erroll, Earl of.
Roxburghe, Duke of.
Haddington, Earl of.
Aberdeen, Earl of.
*Dean*, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
*Secretary*, *Maj.* Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.
*Lyon King of Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul.
*Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod*, Earl of Mansfield.

## KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

*Ribbon*, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

### THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Gosford, Earl of.
Listowel, Earl of.
Dunraven, Earl of.
Carysfort, Earl of.
Howth, Earl of.
Montague of Beaudon, Lord.
Wolseley, *Field-Marshal* Viscount.
Ormonde, Marquess of.
Erne, Earl of.
Kilmorey, Earl of.
Rosse, Earl of.
Iveagh, Viscount. [K.G.
Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, V.C.,
Lucan, Earl of.
Bandon, Earl of.
Clonbrock, Lord.
Longford, Earl of.
Waterford, Marquess of.
Enniskillen, Earl of.
De Ros, Lord.
Mayo, Earl of.
Meath, Earl of.
*Chancellor*, Chief Sec. for Ireland.
*Ulster King of Arms*, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
*Sec.*, G. Francis W. Lambart.
*Usher of the Black Rod*, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

## THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399, 1725).

*Ribbon*, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno (*Three joined in one*).

### THE SOVEREIGN.

*Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, *Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

MILITARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.B.

Alison, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, Bart.
Bedford, *Admiral* Sir Frederick George Denham.
Biddulph, *General* Sir Robert.
Brackenbury, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry.
Bridge, *Adm.* Sir Cyprian A. G.
Brownlow, *Gen.* Sir Charles H.
Buller, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, V.C.
Bulwer, *General* Sir Edward E. G.
Butler, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William.
Cameron, *General* Sir Wm. Gordon.
Clanwilliam, *Admiral of the Fleet* the Earl of.
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir C. Mansfield, Bt.
D'Aguilar, *General* Sir Charles L.
Dillon, *Gen.* Sir Martin Andrew.
Domville, *Adm.* Sir Compton Edward.
Dowell, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Montagu.
Egerton, *Gen.* Sir Charles C., K.A.
Farren, *Gen.* Sir Richard Thomas.
Fisher, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John A.
Fremantle, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edmund Robert.
Gipps, *General* Sir Reginald.
Gough, *General* Sir C. J. S., V.C.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., V.C.
Graham, *Admiral* Sir William.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Richards.
Grenfell, *General* Lord.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir W. J. Hunt-.
Haines, *F.M.* Sir Frederick Paul.
Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richard Vesey.
Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
Hay, *Admiral of the Fleet* Lord John.
Hay, *Admiral* Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple-, Bart.
Henegan, *Adm.* Sir Alg. Chas. Fieschi.
Higginson, *General* Sir George Wentworth Alexander.
Holdich, *General* Sir Edward A.
Hopkins, *Admiral* Sir John O.
Hotham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Frederick.
Hume, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, V.C.
Kenny, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Kelly-.
Kerr, *Adm. of Fleet* Lord W. Talbot.
Kitchener, *General* Viscount.
Low, *General* Sir Robert Cunliffe.
Lowe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir D. C. Drury-.
Lumsden, *General* Sir Peter Stark.
Lyons, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon M'Lennan.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—*cont.*
M'Leod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Chethum.
McQueen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Withers.
Methuen, *General* Lord.
Prendergast, *General* Sir Harry North Dalrymple, V.C.
Raines, *Gen.* Sir Julius A. R.
Rawson, *Adm.* Sir Harry Holdsworth.
Richards, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Frederick William.
Roberts, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Earl, V.C.
Russell, *Gen.* Lord Alexander George.
Russell, *General* Sir Baker Creed.
Salmon, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Nowell, V.C.
Scott, *Adm.* Lord Charles Montagu-Douglas-.
Seymour, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Edward Hobart.
Seymour, *Admiral* Sir Michael Culme-, Bart.
Stephenson, *General* Sir Frederick Charles Arthur.
Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander.
Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James Macleod Hanatyne Fraser-.
Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir John Luther.
Watson, *General* Sir John, V.C.
White, *F.-M.* Sir George Stuart, V.C.
Wilson, *Adm.* Sir A. Knyvett, V.C.
Wolseley, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Visct., K.P.
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir Evelyn, V.C.

CIVIL KNIGHTS
GRAND CROSS.
G.C.B.

Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-, M.P.
Battenberg, *Rear-Admiral* H.S.H. Prince Louis of, A.D.C.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C., Bt.
Brassey, Lord.
Clarendon, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Cromer, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Derby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Digby, Sir Kenelm Edward, K.C.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir H. George.
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir S. C. B. Ponsonby-.
Haliburton, Lord.
Hamilton, Sir Edward Walter.
Jersey, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C.
MacGregor, Sir Evan.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.
Milner, Viscount.
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J., Bt.
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis.
O'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas R.
Owen, Sir Hugh.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. Richd.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten, V.C. (Mil. C.B.).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir Joseph West.
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert.
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bart.
Sanderson, Lord.
Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Prince Alberto of.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S.
Welby, Lord.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon.
Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Drummond.

*Hon. Knights Grand Cross.*

Hohenlohe - Langenburg, H.S.H. Prince of.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, H.R.H. the Reigning Grand Duke of.
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
Hesse, H.R.H. the Grand Duke of.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.H. Prince Philipp of.
Saxe-Meiningen, H.H. the Hereditary Prince of.
Denmark, H.M. the King of.
Norway, H.M. the King of.
Anhalt, H.H. Prince Aribert Joseph Alexander of.
Schaumburg-Lippe, H.S.H. Prince Adolphus Wm. of.
Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of.
Roumania, H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of.
Greece, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of.
Hesse, H.H. Prince Fredk. Chas. of.
Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Hereditary Prince of.
Greece, H.R.H. Prince George of.
Bavaria, H.R.H. Prince Luitpold, Regent of.
Russia, H.I.H. the Gd. Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
Austria, H.I.H. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of.
Sweden, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of.
Morocco, H.M. the Sultan of.
Denmark, H.R.H. Pr. Waldemar of.
Ito, Marquess.
Ethiopia, H.M. the Emperor of.
Japan, H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa of (*Civil and Military*).
Hyderabad, H.H. the Nizam of.
Asturias, H.R.H. the Prince of the.
Waldeck and Pyrmont, H.S.H. Pr. of.
Austria, H.I. and R.H. Archduke Frederic Marie of.
Bulgaria, H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of.
Sweden, H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of.
Katsura, H. E. Count Taro.
Matsukata, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Terauchi.
Makota, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Saito.
Diaz, H. E. Sir Porfirio.
Mexico, H.E. the President of.

SECOND CLASS.
K.C.B.

MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.
Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Jas., R.A.
Anderson, *Gen.* Sir Horace Searle.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.
Ashby, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Sir Jas. W. M. (C.B. Civ.).
Badcock, *Gen.* Sir Alexander R.
Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. Erskine.
Barker, *General* Sir Geo. Digby.
Barrow, *Lt.-G.* Sir Edmd. Geo., I.A.
Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A.
Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Hy., R.N.
Beresford, *Admiral* Lord Charles William De la Poer, G.C.V.O.
Blood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bindon.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day Hort.
Boyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George H.
Brabant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. Yewd.
Browne, *General* Sir James F. M.
Burnett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Regd. Pole-.
Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward Francis.
Chesham, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord.
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F.
Clery, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cornelius F.
Colvile, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fiennes Middleton.
Creagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir O'Moore, V.C.
Crease, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Fredk.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles McD.
Dartnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. George.
De Bathe, *Gen.* Sir Hy. Percival, Bt.
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Alg. Fredk. R.
De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Annesly C.C.
Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Jas. N., R.N.
Dixon, *Col.* Sir Henry Grey.
Donnelly, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir John McN.
Dorward, *M.-G.* Sir Arthur R. F., R.E.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sir Archibald L., G.C.V.O.
Drury, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. C.
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John Hart.
Durnford, *Vice-Admiral* Sir J.
Eames, *Ch.-Ins.-Mach.* Sir Wm.
East, *General* Sir Cecil James.
Edwardes, *General* Sir Stanley.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond, G.C.I.E.
Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexr. J.
Elliot, *M.-G.* Sir Edward Locke.
Erskine, *Admiral of the Fleet* James E.
Ewart, *M.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Peter, C.B.
Fane, *Admiral* Sir Charles Geo.
Fanshawe, *Admiral* Sir Arthur.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur.
Fellowes, *Admiral* Sir John.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, M.
French, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jno. D.P., G.C.
Fryer, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
Gaselee, *Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E.
Geary, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Le G.
Gib, *General* Sir William Anthon
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Jno. Jas. Hood
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edwd., I.
Graham, *Gen.* Sir Samuel James.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Bruce M
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ian S. M.
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., V.
Hanbury, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ja
Harris, *Adm.* Sir R. Hastings.
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald C., V
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert J., R.A.
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Leopold Geo
Hildyard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry J. Thorold.
Hill, *General* Sir Rowley S. Sale-
Hogg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adam G. F.,
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anth. D.,
Hopton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras.
Howe, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir A. Curzon-.
Hunter, *General* Sir Archibald.
Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Harry K
Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. Geo. C. D'Ar
Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James, K
Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Allen Bayard.
Jones, *General* Sir Howard Sutto
Kelly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Freeman
Kemball, *General* Sir Arnold B.
Kennedy, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Rob
Keogh, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alfred.
Knowles, *M.-G.* Sir Charles Ben
Knox, *Lt.-G.* Sir Charles Edmon
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Georg
Luard, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Garnham
Luck, *General* Sir George.
Lyttelton, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Neville
MacCalmont, *M.-G.* Sir Hugh.
M'Clintock, *Adm.* Sir Francis L
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Claude M. (Civ. K.C.B.), C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Denis, R.N.
Markham, *Adm.* Sir Albt. Hasti
Markham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin.
Marshall, *M.-G.* Sir George Hen
Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Richa
Maunsell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thoma
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Fre
Maxwell, *M.-G.* Sir Jno Grenfel
May, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Henr
Micklejohn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Milman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir George
Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace Wm.
Moore, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur
Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander Ge Montgomery-.
Morant, *Adm.* Sir George Digby
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edwar
Murray, *M.-G.* Sir Jas. Wolfe.
Nation, *Gen.* Sir John L., I.A.
Newdigate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. R.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—*cont.*
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Hy. Frodk.
Nicholson, *Gen.* Sir Wm. G.
Noel, *Admiral* Sir Gerard H. U.
Norbury *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Hy. F., R.N.
Owen, *Gen.* Sir Jno. Fletcher.
Pearson, *Admiral* Sir Hugo Lewis.
Pease, *Colonel* Sir Thales.
Pennington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Richd.
Philips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph.
Plumer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O.
Power, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T.
Pritchard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon D.
Randolph, *Adm.* Sir G. Granville.
Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James C.
Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. By Cole.
Reid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexr. J. F., I.A.
Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John W., R.N.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D.
Rollo, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Robert.
Ross, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Geo.
Rowlands, *Gen.* Sir Hugh, V.C.
Rundle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir H. M. Leslie.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm., R.E.
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools- (*Lt.H.*).
Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James R.
Schomberg, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Aug.
Settle, *M.-G.* Sir Hy. Hamilton.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir William Henry.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Terence.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir N. Bowden-.
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Colvin Colvin-.
Stanton, *Gen.* Sir Edward, R.E.
Stedman, *General* Sir Edward.
Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John.
Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Hy. Frederick.
Stewart, *L.-G.* Sir Robt. Macd., R.A.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reg. A. J.
Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriel V.
Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William.
Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Welles'ey.
Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas. H.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Allston C., I.A.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Edmond.
Tracey, *Admiral* Sir Richd. Edwd.
Tucker, *L.-G.* Sir Charles, G.C.V.O.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E.
Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Hy. B., R.M.A.
Walker, *Gen.* Sir Frederick William Edward F. Forestier-, G.C.M.G.
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edward W. D., A.S.C.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richd.
Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy. C.
Wilkes, *Vice-Ad.* Sir G. L. Atkinson-Willians, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Francis.
Williams, *General* Sir John Wm. Collman, R.M.A.
Willson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Mildmay W.
Wingate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Reginald (Sirdar).
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George Benj.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir John A.
Wright, *General* Sir Thomas.
Wright, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Purvis.
Young, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir George S.

CIVIL KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.B.

Abney, *Capt.* Sir Wm. de Wiveslie.
Agnew, Sir Stair Andrew.
Alderson, Sir Charles Henry.
Anderson, Sir Robert.
Awdry, Sir Richard Davis.
Bainbridge, *Col.* Sir Edmond.
Baker, Sir Benjamin.
Banks, Sir John Thomas.
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
Barrington, Hon. Sir Eric.
Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe-.
Bartley, Sir Geo. Christopher Trout.
Bergne, Sir John Henry Gibbs.
Bertie, Rt. Hn. Sir Fras. L., G.C.M.G.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth. Jno., G.C.V.O.
Boxall, *Col.* Sir Charles Gervais.
Brise, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-.
Burdett, Sir Henry Charles.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F.
Christie, Sir Wm. H. Mahony, F.R.S.
Church, Sir William, Bt., F.R.C.S.
Clinton, *Col.* Lord E. Pelham-, G.C.V.O.
Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick.
Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F. Lenox-.
Craik, Sir Henry.
Darwin, Sir George H., F.R.S.
Desart, Earl of.
Dunston, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert John.
Edwards, *Lieut.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham, G.C.V.O.
Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Henry, G.C.M.G.
Elliott, Sir Thomas Henry.
Engleheart, Sir John Gardner D.
Esher, Viscount, G.C.V.O.
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B.
Foster, Sir Michael.
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Chas. Wm.
Gairdner, Sir Wm. Tennant.
Gamble, *Col.* Sir David, Bart.
Giffen, Sir Robert, F.R.S.
Gill, Sir David, F.R.S.
Godley, Sir Arthur.
Gorst, Sir Eldon.
Graham, Sir Henry John Lowndes.
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham.
Hall, *Col.* Sir Angus W.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David.
Hervey, Sir George William.
Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd.
Holmes, Sir Robert Wm. Arbuthnot.
Hopwood, Sir Francis John Stephens.
Howard, Sir Andrew Charles.
Hozier, *Col.* Sir Henry Montague.
Huggins, Sir William.
Humphery, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., Bt.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward George.
Johnston, Sir Hy. Hamilton, G.C.M.G.
Kekewich, Sir George Wm.
Kingscote, *Colonel* Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Knollys, Lord, G.C.V.O.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Henry.
Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Archb.
Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman, F.R.S.
Lushington, Sir Godfrey, G.C.M.G.
Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred C., G.C.I.E.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-.
Macdonald, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole.
MacDonald, *Col.* Sir C. M., G.C.M.G. (also Military K.C.B.).
McDonnell, Hon. Sir Schomberg.
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth A. Muir-.
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitzroy Donald, Bt.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald.
Markham, Sir Clements Robert.
Martin, *Col.* Sir Richard E. Rowley.
Martin, Sir Theodore.
Mills, *Col.* Sir Richard.
Mitchell, Sir Arthur.
Morris, Sir George.
Murray, Sir George Herbert.
Murray, Sir John, F.R.S.
Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George S.
Neale, Sir Henry Jas. Vansittart.
Nicolson, Rt. Hn. Sir A., Bart., G.C.M.G.
Niven, Sir William Davidson.
Noble, *Capt.* Sir Andrew, Bt., F.R.S.
Olivey, *Colonel* Sir Walter Rice.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G.
Pawel-Rammingen, L. A. G. L. A., Baron von.
Pemberton, Sir Edward Leigh.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, M.E.
Pittar, Sir Thomas John.
Porter, Sir Alfred de Bock.
Preece, Sir William Henry, F.R.S.
Primrose, Sir Henry William.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler.
Purcell, Sir Jno. Samuel.
Raban, *Col.* Sir Edward, R.E.
Ramsay, Sir William.
Redesdale, Lord.
Reed, Sir Andrew.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Charles John.
Reed, Sir Edward James.
Reid, Sir James, Bart., M.D., G.C.T.O.
Richmond, Sir William B., R.A.
Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy.
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G.
Ryan, Sir Charles Lister.
Sankey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard H.
Seymour, Sir Horace A. Daner.
Shaw, *Capt.* Sir Eyre Massey.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. Euan-.
Smith, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Henry.
Solomon, Sir Richard.
Somerset, *Col.* Sir Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles.
Stanhope, *Col.* Sir Walter T. W. Spencer-.
Suffield, *Colonel* Lord, G.C.V.O.
Taylor, Sir John.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edwd. T., V.C.
Thompson, Sir Edwd. Maunde.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. White-.
Thring, Lord.
Turner, Sir William.
Vivian, Col. Sir Arthur Pendarves.
Wallington, *Col.* Sir John W.
Walpole, Sir Horatio George.
Walpole, Sir Spencer.
Warren, *General* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, F.R.S.
Woolcock, Lord, G.C.S.I.
White, Sir William Henry.
Whitehouse, Sir George.
Wills, Sir Edward Payson, Bart.
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-.
Wingfield, Sir Edward.
Yorke, Sir Henry Fras. Redhead.

*Honorary* K.C.B.

Battenberg, H.S.H. Prince Francis Joseph of, G.C.V.O.
Fukushima, *Major-General* (*Imp. Japanese Army*).
Gorjao, *Gen.* R. (*Portuguese Army*).
Iguin, *Adm.* (*Imp. Japanese Navy*).
Fertab Singh, Maharaj. H.H. the Maharaj Dhiraj Sir, G.C.S.I. (Regent of Jodhpur).

THIRD CLASS. C.B.

MILITARY COMPANIONS.

Abadie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Richard.
Abbott, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Alexius, I.A.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Bellew, V.C., I.A.
Adye, *Col.* John, R.A.
Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur Sisson.
Aitchison, *Gen.* Chas. Terrington.
Aitken, *Colonel* William, R.A.
Albemarle, *Col.* Earl of.
Alderson, *Col.* Edwin Alfred Hervey.
Allason, *Brig.-Gen.* R. Bannatine-.
Allen, *Maj.-Gen.* Ralph Edward.
Allenby, *Br.-Gen.* E. Hy. Hynman.
Altham, *Col.* Edward Altham.
Alton, *Fleet-Paymr.* Fras. Cooke, R.N.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Alex.
Anderson, *Col.* Wm. Robt. Le G., I.A.
Antill, *Maj.* J. M. (*N.S.W.*)

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Appelbe, *Col.* Edward Benjamin.
Appleyard, *M.-G.* Frederick Ernest.
Archdale, *Col.* Hugh James.
Ardagh, *M.-G.* Sir John Chas., K.C.M.G.
Ashby, *Col.* Geo. Ashby.
Aston, *Col.* George Grey, R.M.A.
Atherton, *Col.* Thomas James.
Aylmer, *Col.* Edmund Kendal G.
Backhouse, *Col.* Julius B.
Bagot, *Col.* Chas. Hervey, R.E.
Baker, *Colonel* George.
Baldock, *Col.* Thos. Stanford, R.A.
Banfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Rees Jno. Fras.
Bannerman, *General* William.
Barker, *Col.* George.
Barker, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Stewart Scott.
Barnes, *Colonel* Osmond.
Barrett, *Col.* Arthur Arnold.
Barter, *Col.* Chas. St. Leger, C.V.O.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O.
Basing, *Col.* Lord.
Batson, *Col.* Herbert.
Battye, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
Bayly, *M.-Gen.* Alfd. Wm. Lambart.
Bearcroft, *Rear-Adm.* John Edward.
Beatson, *Col.* Finlay Cochrane.
Beatson, *M.-Gen.* Sir S.B., K.C.S.I., I.A.
Beauchamp, *Colonel* Horace Geo. Proctor.
Beck, *Col.* Charles Harrop.
Beckett, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Edward.
Beckett, *Colonel* Stephen.
Begbie, *M.-G.* Elphinstone Waters.
Belfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbt. Eversley.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W., K.C.M.G.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Harcourt M.
Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick. Wm.
Bertie, *Col.* Hon. Rogd. Henry.
Bethune, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Cecil.
Bevtlle, *General* George Francis.
Bigge, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Scovell.
Binning, *Col.* Lord.
Bird, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Corrie, K.C.I.E.
Birkbeck, *Col.* William Henry.
Biscoe, *Lt.-Gen.* William Walters.
Black, *Major-General* Wilsone.
Blackburne, *Col.* Robert Ireland.
Blackett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edw. Wm., Bart.
Blagrove, *Col.* Henry John.
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Gordon.
Blane, *Lieut.-General* Sir Seymour John, Bart.
Blomfield, *Br.-Gen.* Charles James.
Blundell, *Col.* John Eyles.
Boardman, *Vice-Adm.* Fredk. Ross.
Boileau, *Colonel* Francis William.
Bond, *Col.* Francis George, R.E.
Bond, *Col.* Wonsly J. Hodson.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* William Dunn.
Bonham, *Col.* John, R.A.
Bookey, *Col.* Jno. T. Brownrigg, I.M.S.
Borradaile, *Col.* George William.
Borton, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Boswell, *Major-Gen.* John James.
Bowles, *Col.* Henry.
Bowring, *Col.* Frdk. T. N. Spratt-, R.E.
Boyd, *Colonel* John Alexander.
Boyes, *Maj.-Gen.* John Edward.
Brabazon, *M.-G.* John Palmer, C.V.O.
Brackenbury, *Admiral* John Wm.
Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Fred.
Brake, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Ed. Jn., R.A.
Brander, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Ralph, I.A.
Bridge, *Colonel* Charles Henry.
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., Bt.
Broadbent, *Col.* Jno. Edwd., R.E.
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, R.A.
Broadwood, *Br.-Gen.* Robert George.
Brocklehurst, *M.-G.* J. Fielden, C.V.O.
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benjamin Parnell, Bart.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles James.
Brook, *M.-G.* Edmund Smith, I.A.
Brooke, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel Godolphin.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick John.
Browne, *M.-G.* Arthur Geo. Fred., I.A.
Browne, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Stevenson, V.C.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F.
Browne, *General* Henry Ralph.
Browne, *Col.* Percival John.
Browne, *Maj.* R. S. (*Queensland*).
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton John.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., I.A.
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey.
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., I.A.
Bruce, *Col.* Edward, I.A.
Bullock, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Mackworth.
Bunbury, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert N.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B.
Burney, *Col.* Herbert Henry.
Burton, *Col.* Benjamin, R.A.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Aug.
Buston, *Col.* Philip Thos., R.E.
Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry.
Byam, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
Byng, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Julian.
Caldecott, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Jas.
Callaghan, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Astley.
Calley, *Col.* Thomas C. P. C.
Calthorpe, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. S. J. Gough-.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, V.C.
Cameron, *Major* C. (*Tasmania*).
Campbell, *M.-G.* Barrington B. D. C. V.O.
Campbell, *Vice-Adl.* Sir C., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. J. F.
Campbell, *M.-G.* Sir John Wm., Bt.
Campbell, *M.-G.* Lorn R. H. Dick.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* William.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, A.D.C.
Capper, *Col.* John Edward.
Carr, *Colonel* Edward Elliott.
Carr, *Colonel* George.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan Campbell.
Carter, *Colonel* Harry Molyneux.
Castle, *Chief Mach.* Wm., R.N.
Cave, *Admiral* John Halliday.
Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John.
Chalmer, *Colonel* Reginald.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. Fitz-Gerald (Civil K.C.B.).
Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
Chaplin, *Col.* John Worthy, V.C.
Chase, *Col.* W. St. Lucien, V.C., I.A.
Chatfield, *Admiral* Alfred John.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Bruce.
Childe, *Col.* Ralph B. W.
Childers, *Col.* R. S. Eardley, R.E.
Cholmondeley, *Col.* Hugh Cecil.
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., I.A.
Clayton, *Col.* Frederick Thos., A.S.C.
Cleinents, *Maj.-Gen.* R. A. Penrhyn.
Clerk, *General* Sir Godfrey, K.C.V.O.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. Albert, R.A.M.C.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Cecil R.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred Herrick Butler.
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter Legh.
Cochrane, *Col.* William F. D.
Codrington, *Col.* Alfd. Edwd., C.V.O.
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johann.
Collen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. H., G.C.I.E.
Colleton, *Col.* Sir Robt. A. W., Bt.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G.
Collins, *Maj.-Gen.* John Stratford.
Colvile, *M.-G.* Sir H. E., K.C.M.G.
Colvile, *Col.* Arthur Edward Wm.
Colvile, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley Cecil James, C.V.O.
Colvin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Beale.
Colwell, *Gen.* Geo. Harrie T.
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce Albert.
Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., M.D.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, I.A.
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Duncan.
Cooper, *Col.* Edward Joshua.
Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
Copley, *Col.* R. C. A. B. Bewicke-.
Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Domville.
Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur Henry.
Courtenay, *Col.* Edward R.
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, R.A.
Cox, *Col.* Alexander Temple.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* C. W. (*N.S.W.*).
Coxhead, *Brig.-Gen.* James Alfred.
Cradock, *Capt.* Chris. G. F. M., R.N.
Craddock, *Maj.* M. (*New Zealand*).
Creagh, *M.-G.* Arthur Gethin, R.A.
Crewe, *Maj.* C. P. (*Natal*).
Crofton, *Col.* Morgan Samuel.
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* Rookes E. Bell.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E.
Cuming, *Lt.-Col.* H. B. (*Kaffr. Rif.*)
Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Turner.
Cunningham, *Col.* George Glencairn.
Currie, *Colonel* Thomas.
Custance, *Col.* Frederic Hambledon.
Dalgety, *Col.* Edmd. Hy. (*Cape*).
Dalgety, *Colonel* Reginald Wm.
Dalrymple, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Liston.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. A. B., R.A.M.C.
Dalzell, *Col.* Hon. Arthur E.
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O.
Davidson, *Col.* John, I.A.
Davidson, *Col.* William Leslie.
Davies, *Maj.* R. H. (*New Zealand*).
Davis, *Col.* George McBride, I.M.S.
Dawkins, *Col.* John W. Geo., R.A.
Dawson, *General* Francis.
Dawson, *Col.* H. Leonard, I.A., C.V.O.
Deacon, *Maj.* W. T. (*Queensland*).
Deane, *Col.* George William, I.A.
Deane, *Colonel* Thomas, I.A.
De Brath, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest, I.A.
De Lisle, *Col.* Hy. De Beauvoir.
Dening, *Maj.-Gen.* Lewis, I.A.
Denny, *Col.* Henry Cuthbert.
Desborough, *Major-Gen.* John.
Deshon, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Geo. Thos.
DesVoeux, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Hamilton.
Dick, *Col.* Archd. Campbell D.
Dicken, *Col.* William Popham.
Dickins, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Drummond Scrase-.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* John Baillie Ballantyne.
Donald, *Brig.-Gen.* Colin George.
Donne, *Col.* Benjamin D. Alsop.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* William.
Doran, *Col.* Beauchamp J. C.
Dorrien, *Lt.-Gen.* Horace L. Smith-.
Douglas, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W. Horsley.
Douglas, *Admiral* Sholto.
Dowker, *Gen.* Howard Codrington.
Downe, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount.
Drage, *Col.* Thomas William.
Drury, *Col.* C. W. (*R. Canad. Art.*).
Duck, *Veterinary-Col.* Francis.
Duff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Beauchamp, K.C.V.O.
Duff, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Dundonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Earl of, C.V.O.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., R.A.
Dunne, *Col.* Walter Alphonsus.
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A.
Dyce, *Col.* George Hugh Coles.
Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, M.B. (*N.S.W.*).
Edge, *Surg.-Gen.* John Dallas.
Edwards, *Col.* Alfd. H. Mackenzie.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fras. B., K.C.M.G.
Egerton, *Rear-Adm.* George LeClerc.
Egerton, *Col.* Granville G. A.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G.
Elliott, *Colonel* John, R.M.L.I.
Ellison, *Col.* Gerald Francis.
Elmslie, *Col.* Fredk. Baumgardt, R.A.
Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Coulthurst.
England, *Maj.-Gen.* Ed. Lattwyche.
Erroll, *Col.* the Earl of, K.T.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. John Wm.
Evans, *Col.* Edward Stokes.
Evans, *General* Horace Moule.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* T. D. B. (*R. Can. Dns.*)
Evans, *Col.* Thomas Julian Penrhys.
Evatt, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. J. Hamilton.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* John Spencer.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Eyre, *Colonel* Edmund Henry.
Falmouth, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount.
Fancourt, *Col.* St. John Michell.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm Charles.
Faskin, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G. M., I.A.
Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* William James.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Brown.
Feilden, *Col.* Henry Wemyss, A.S.C.
Fellowes, *Rr.-Adm.* Thomas H. B.
Fetherstonhaugh, *M.-G.* Rich. S. R.
Findlay, *Col.* Neil Douglas, R.A.
Fisher, *Capt.* Wm. Blake, R.N.
FitzGerald, *Col.* C. J. Oswald.
FitzGerald, *Col.* Herbert Swayne.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred.
Flood, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. R. Solly-.
Forbes, *Colonel* W. E. Gordon.
Franklyn, *M.-Gen.* William Edmund.
French, *Gen.* Arthur, R.M.A.
French, *Lieut.-General* William.
Fry, *Col.* William.
Gallwey, *Col.* Edmond Joseph.
Gallwey, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Joseph, K.C.M.G.
Gamble, *Rr.-Adm.* Edward Harpur.
Garforth, *Rr.-Adm.* Edm. St. J.
Garnett, *Colonel* Reginald.
Garratt, *Col.* Francis Sutlow.
Gatacre, *Maj.-Gen.* John, I.A.
Gilmour, *Col.* Robert Gordon n Gordon-.
Gleichen, *Col.* Count, C.V.O.
Godfray, *Col.* John William, C.V.O.
Goldney, *Col.* Thos. Holbrow, I.A.
Gordon, *Col.* James Henry.
Gordon, *B.-Gen.* Jas. Rdm. Patrick.
Gordon, *Col.* J. M. (*S. Australia*).
Gore, *Col.* St. John Corbet.
Gough, *Admiral* Frederick William.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej.
Grafton, *General* the Duke of, K.G.
Graham, *Col.* Edwd. R. Coryton.
Graham, *Major-Gen.* Thomas.
Grant, *Col.* Edward James.
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Long.
Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Fane.
Grant, *Col.* Hugh Gough.
Gray, *Col.* Wm. Du Gard, I.A.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Fredk.
Grierson, *M.-Gen.* J. Moncrieff, C.V.O.
Grogan, *Col.* Edward George.
Grove, *Col.* Edwd. Aldkin Wm. S.
Grover, *Col.* Malcolm Hy. S., I.A.
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* William L.
Guinness, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Wm. Newton.
Gwatkin, *Br.-G.* Fred. Stapleton, I.A.
Haig, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas, C.V.O.
Haldane, *Col.* James A. L.
Hale, *Surg.-M.* Thomas Egerton, V.C.
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Henry, R.A.
Hallett, *Col.* Jas. Waghorn, C.V.O.
Haly, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. H. O'Grady-
Hamilton, *Col.* Claude de Courcy.
Hamilton, *Col.* Edwd. Owen Fisher.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* George Vaughan.
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert Hy. Claude.
Hamilton, *Col.* Henry, I.M.S.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Hubert I. W., A.D.C.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur Gore.
Hanford, *Col.* John Compton.
Harbord, *Col.* Hon. Charles.
Hare, *Col.* Richard Charles.
Harkness, *Lt.-Col.* Henry D'Alb'h.
Harley, *Col.* George Ernest.
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, R.A.
Harris, *Gen.* Philip Hy. Farrell.
Harris, *Col.* Richd. H. Wm. Henry.
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P.
Hastings, *Col.* Edward Spencer, I.A.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Ebbowes.
Hastings, *Gen.* Francis William, I.A.
Hatton, *Major-General* Villiers.
Hawes, *Col.* Benjamin Reddie.
Hawes, *Maj.-Gen.* George Harrington.
Hawkes, *Col.* Hy. Mont. Pakington.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar.
Hay, *Colonel* James, I.A.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Owen, R.A.
Heath, *Col.* Harry H. R., I.A.
Heffernan, *Chief Insp. Mach.* John Harold, R.N.
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. Wilson.
Henderson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Reginald F. H.
Henry, *Major-General* George.
Henry, *Brig.-Gen.* St. George Charles.
Herbert, *Col.* Edward William.
Herbert, *Col.* Ivor John Caradoc.
Hickman, *Col.* Thomas Edgecomb.
Hicks, *Col.* Henry Tempest.
Hickson, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Albert.
Hill, *Brig.-Gen.* Augustus West.
Hinde, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* George L.
Hinde, *Col.* John Henry Edward.
Hippisley, *Col.* R. Lionel, R.E.
Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred George.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Frds.
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Crawford.
Hogge, *Col.* Arthur Fountaine, I.A.
Hogge, *Col.* John William, I.A.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. H., K.C.M.G.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry William.
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen James.
Holt, *Colonel* William John.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., A.S.C.
Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Richard Lloyd.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Frederick.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
Hutton, *Major-General* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.M.G.
Jackson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir R. W.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, R.N.
Jeffreys, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Byron.
Jeffreys, *Colonel* Patrick Douglas.
Jellicoe, *Capt.* J. R., C.V.O., A.D.C., R.N.
Jennings, *General* Robert M.
Jerome, *Col.* Hy. Jos. Walker, R.E.
Johnson, *Col.* Frederick Francis.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Halero, M.D.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Rbt., R.M.L.I.
Jones, *Rear-Adm.* Edward Pitcairn.
Jones, *M.-Gen.* Inigo Richmund, C.V.O.
Jones, *Colonel* Morey Quayle.
Jopp, *Colonel* John.
Kane, *Vice-Admiral* Henry Cocy.
Keighley, *Col.* Charles Marsh, I.A.
Kekewich, *Col.* Robert George.
Kelham, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Robert.
Kelly, *Col.* James Graves.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Nich. W. (*Victoria*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Vandeleur (*N.S.W.*)
Kemball, *Col.* Geo. Vero.
Keppel, *Comm.* Colin Richard, C.V.O.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Mark Ancrum, I.A.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
Kidston, *Col.* Rev. Fertier Kerr-.
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. Francis H. S.
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. A. Airlie.
Kinloch, *Col.* David Alexander.
Kitchener, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Walter.
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Wm. Johnston.
Lambert, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
Lambton, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur.
Lambton, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Sir H., K.C.V.O.
Lance, *Lieut.-Gen.* Frederick.
Landon, *Col.* Fredk. Wm. Edmbridge
Lane, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.M.G.
Lassetter, *Lt.-Col.* H. B.
Laughton, *Col.* Arthur Frederick.
Laurie, *Lieut.-Gen.* Jno. W., M.P.
Law, *Colonel* Hon. Cecil Henry.
Lawley, *Col.* Hon. Rd. Thompson.
Lawson, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, A.D.C.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Hy., C.V.O.
Leach, *Colonel* Samuel Job, A.S.C.
Leach, *Major-General* Edmund.
Leach, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. P., K.C.V.O., V.C.
Leach, *B.-Gen.* Harold Pemberton.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil Brooke.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fred. Augustus.
Lessard, *Lt.-Col.* F. L. I. (*R. Can. Dns.*).
Lewis, *Col.* David Fras., C.B.E.
Ligertwood, *Surgeon* Thomas.
Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* George Robert.
Lindsell, *Colonel* Robert Frederick.
Little, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hy. Alexander.
Little, *Col.* Malcolm Yrme.
Lloyd, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Thomas.
Lloyd, *Admiral* Rodney Maclaine.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick Percy.
Lovat, *Lieut.-Colonel* Lord, C.V.O.
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford.
Lowe, *Col.* Wm. Henry Muir.
Lowth, *Colonel* Frank Robert.
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred George.
Lucas, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R., R.A.M.C.
Luke, *Col.* Edward V., R.M.L.I.
Lumley, *Col.* Francis Douglas.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Col.* Dugald McTavish.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., V.C.
Macbean, *Lt.-Col.* Forbes, C.V.O.
MacCall, *B.-Gen.* Henry Blackwood.
McComb, *Col.* Robert Brophy, A.S.C.
Macdonnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, R.N.
McDonnell, *Colonel* John, R.A.
McDowell, *Surg.-Col.* Edmund G.
MacGill, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas.
MacGregor, *Col.* Henry Gray.
McGrigor, *Col.* Chas. Rhoderick Robt.
McInroy, *Colonel* Charles.
McKay, *Col.* Henry Kellock, I.M.S.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. J. A. K. (*N.S.W.*)
Mackenzie, *Col.* Alf. Rpt. Davidson.
McKenzie, *Col.* Colin John.
MacKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F.
Mackenzie, *Col.* George Frederick Campbell.
Mackinnon, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy. (*C.I.V.*), C.V.O.
Mackworth, *Col.* Sir Arth. W., Bt.
Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
McLeod, *Gen.* Sir Donald Jas. Stin, K.C.I.E.
M'Nalty, *Lt.-Col.* George Wm., A.M.S.
M'Namara, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Hy.
McRae, *Col.* Henry Napier, I.A.
Macready, *Col.* Cecil Fredk. N.
McSwiney, *Col.* Edwd. Fredk., Hy., I.A.
Maddon, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.*, Chas. D.
Maddon, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Colquhoun.
Magill, *Col.* James, M.D.
Mahon, *Br.-Gen.* Bryan Thomas
Mahon, *Insp.-Gen.* Edward Elphinstone, R.N.
Main, *Col.* Thomas Ryder.
Maitland, *Colonel* Eardley.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham Jas.
Major, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Arthur Henry Heuker.
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward Donald.
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John Henry Porter.
Malthus, *Colonel* Sydenham.
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G.
Mansfield, *Col.* Herbert, I.A.
Marchant, *Maj.* Alfred E., R.M.L.I.
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest Elliott.
Marling, *Col.* Percival Scrope, V.C.
Marshall, *Brig.-Gen.* Jno. W. Astley.
Marston, *Surg.-Gen.* Jeffery Allen.
Martin, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred Robert, I.A.
Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
Martin, *Col.* George Blake Napier.
Martin, *Colonel* Herbert.
Martin, *Col.* Rowland Hill.
Massy, *Col.* Harry Stanley, I.A.
Master, *Col.* William Chester.
Masters, *Col.* Alexander, I.A.
Mathias, *Col.* Henry H., A.D.C.
Matthews, *Col.* Iles, A.V.D.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas.
Maxse, *Col.* Frederick Ivor.
Maxwell, *B.-Gen.* Ronald Charles, R.E.
May, *Col.* Edward Sinclair.
May, *Colonel* Wm. Allan, R.A.M.C.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Mayne, *Col.* George Nisbet.
Mayne, *Col.* Richard Charles G.
Mercer, *Col.* Harvey Frederic, R.A.
Metcalfe, *Col.* Chas. Theo. Evelyn.
Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Charlton-.
Meyrick, *Insp. Vet. Surg.* James J.
Miles, *Colonel* Charles Napier.
Miles, *M.-G.* Herbert S. Gould, C.V.O.
Miller, *Maj.-Gen.* George Murray.
Mills, *Brig.-Gen.* George Arthur.
Mills, *Col.* Herbert James.
Mollan, *Lt.-Col.* William Campbell.
Money, *Col.* Charles G. Colrin.
Money, *Col.* Elliot Alexander.
Money, *Col.* Gordon Lorn C.
Money, *Col.* Herbert Cecil, R.M.L.I.
Monro, *Col.* Chas. Carmichael.
Montanaro, *Col.* Arthur Forbes, R.A.
Monteith, *Col.* John, I.A.
Montgomerie, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. A. J.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons-
Moody, *Col.* Richd. Stanley Hawks.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Thomas, ⚜
Moore, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Jno. Saml., R.N.
Moore, *Col.* Maurice George.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. St. Leger.
Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., R.A.
Morgan, *Col.* Hill Godfrey.
Morland, *Col.* Thos. L. Napier.
Morris, *Col.* William George, R.E.
Mortimer, *Col.* William Hugh, A.P.D.
Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Charles B.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
Muir, *Col.* Chas. Wemyss, I.A.
Muir, *Surg.-Gen.* Henry Skey.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Edward.
Mullaly, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert, I.A.
Murdoch, *Br.-Gen.* John Fras. Burn-.
Murray, *Col.* Archibald James.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Hunter.
Neeld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., Bt.
Newall, *Lt.-Col.* S. (*New Zealand*).
Nicholson, *Col.* Jno. Sanctuary.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Stuart James.
Nixon, *Maj.-Gen.* John Eccles, I.A.
North, *Col.* Bordrigge North.
North, *Col.* Dudley.
Nugent, *Col.* Robert Arthur.
Nunn, *Col.* Joshua Arthur.
O'Callaghan, *R.-Ad.* Michael P., C.V.O.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., R.A.M.C.
O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, ⚜
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., I.M.S.
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic Amelius.
O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* John de Courcy.
Oliphant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir L. J., K.C.V.O.
Ommanney, *Col.* Albert Edward.
O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John.
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, R.M.L.I.
Otter, *Col.* Wm. D. (*R. Canad. Regt.*).
Owens, *Col.* Gerald Hedley.
Owen, *Col.* Henry Mostyn.
Paget, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. H., K.C.V.O.
Paget, *Col.* Harold.
Pain, *Col.* George Wm. Hacket.
Pakenham, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Henry.
Pakenham, *Capt.* Wm. Christopher, R.N.
Palmes, *Col.* Philip.
Park, *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil W., A.D.C.
Parke, *Col.* Roger Kennedy.
Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Hallam.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.S.B., K.C.M.G.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Lawrence W.
Patch, *Col.* Robert.
Payne, *Col.* Richard Lloyd.
Pearson, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfd. Astley, I.A.
Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. K., K.C.M.G.
Peile, *Lt.-Col.* Schofield P., R.M.L.I.
Pemberton, *M.-Gen.* Wykeham L.
Perrott, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas, R.A.
Phayre, *Col.* Arthur, I.A.
Pilcher, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas David.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* H. L. (*W. Austl.*)
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, R.A.
Plowden, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hugh, I.A.
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson.
Poett, *Col.* Joseph Howard.
Pollock, *Maj.-G.* John Archibald Hy.
Porter, *Insp.-Gen.* James, M.B., R.N.
Porter, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas Cole.
Porter, *Lt.-Col.* T. W. (*N.Z.*).
Powell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G.
Powell, *M.-G.* Robert S. S. Baden-.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur Spencer, R.A.
Pratt, *Colonel* Henry Marsh.
Pratt, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Simson.
Pretyman, *M.-G.* Sir G. T., K.C.M.G.
Price, *Col.* T. (*Victoria*).
Prinsep, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur Haldimand.
Probyn, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., ⚜ (Civil G.C.B.).
Prothero, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald C.
Pulley, *Col.* Charles, I.A.
Pulteney, *Col.* William P.
Quill, *Lt.-Col.* Berkeley Crosbie.
Quirk, *Col.* John Owen.
Raby, *R.-Adm.* Henry Jas., ⚜
Radford, *Col.* Oswald Claude, I.A.
Rainsford, *Colonel* Marcus E.R.
Raitt, *Col.* Hugh Aveling.
Ralston, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
Ramsay, *Col.* John George.
Rawlinson, *Br.-G.* Sir H. S., Bt., C.V.O.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert Edward.
Read, *Col.* Hastings, I.A.
Reade, *Major C. J.* (*S. Australia*).
Reay, *Col.* Charles Tom.
Rees, *Capt.* Wm. Stokes, R.N.
Reeves, *Col.* Henry Spencer E.
Reid, *Surg.-Gen.* Adam Scott.
Ricardo, *Lt.-Col.* F. R. (*Queensland*).
Rice, *Col.* Henry Gerald, A.S.C.
Richardson, *M.-Gen.* Geo. L. R., I.A.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* John S.
Richmond and Gordon, *Col.* the Duke of, K.G., A.D.C.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., ⚜, I.A.
Ridley, *Col.* Charles Parker.
Rimington, *Brig.-Gen.* Michael F.
Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, I.A.
Robb, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederic Spencer.
Roberts, *Lieut.-Gen.* William.
Robertson, *Col.* James Peter.
Robertson, *Col.* William Robert.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* W. J. (*New Zealand*).
Robinson, *M.-Gen.* Chas. Walker.
Robinson, *Major-Gen.* Wellesley Gordon Walker.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulick de R. B.
Rochfort, *Col.* Alex. Nelson, R.A.
Rocke, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Harwood.
Roe, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sam. Black.
Roffey, *Chief Insp.* James, R.N.
Rolfe, *Vice-Adm.* Ernest N.
Romilly, *Col.* Frederick William, C.V.O.
Roome, *General* Frederick.
Ross, *Col.* Walter Charteris.
Rowell, *Lt.-Col.* W. (*Australia*).
Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
Russell, *Colonel* Horatio Albert.
St. Clair, *Col.* James Latimer.
Salisbury, *Lt.-Col.* Marquess of.
Sankey, *Lt.-Gn.* Sir Rd. H., K.C.B. (Civ.)
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston Hy., ⚜
Sartorius, *Col.* George Conrad.
Saunders, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
Scallon, *Col.* Robert Irvin, I.A.
Schalch, *Col.* Vernon Ansdell.
Schletter, *Col.* Percy.
Schomberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbt. St. G.
Schreiber, *Maj.-Gen.* Brymer C.
Schwabe, *Maj.-Gen.* George Salis.-
Sclater, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Crichton.
Scobell, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Jenner.
Scott, *Major-Gen.* Chas. Henry, R.A.
Scott, *M.-Gen.* Douglas Alex., C.V.O.
Scott, *M.-Gen.* Jas. Woodward.
Scott, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M., K.C.V.O.
Scott, *Col.* William Augustus.
Sellheim, *Maj.* V. C. M. (*Queensld.*).
Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Doyle M., R.N.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, R.E.
Simpson, *Major-Gen.* George.
Simpson, *Col.* Thos. Thomson.
Singleton, *Rear-Adm.* Uvedale C.
Skinner, *Col.* Edmund Grey.
Slade, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fredk. Geo., R.A.
Slade, *M.-G.* John Ramsay, R.A.
Slatin, *Col.* Sir R. C., Pacha, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon Fox Eric.
Smith, *M.-G.* Sir C. Holled, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Fred, A.V.D.
Smith, *Col.* Steuart Bogle-.
Smith, *Col.* William Apsley, R.A.
Smyth, *Col.* Charles Coghlan.
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall Walter.
Southey, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Geo. (*Cape*).
Spencer, *Surg.-Gen.* Lionel Dixon.
Spens, *Col.* James.
Spragge, *Colonel* Charles Henry.
Stafford, *Col.* William F. H., R.E.
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* W.E.M. (*Transkei*).
Stanley, *Col.* Lord, K.C.V.O., M.P.
Stanley, *Col.* Geoffrey.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel Benfield.
Stephens, *Major-Gen.* Adolphus Haggerston.
Stephenson, *M.-Gen.* Theo. Edward.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, I.A.
Stevenson, *M.-Gen.* Thos. Rennie.
Stevenson, *Col.* Wm. Flack, R.A.M.C.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley Strathearn.
Stewart, *Major-General* George.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James Calder.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman R., Bart.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. Crosse.
Stockley, *Colonel* Charles More.
Stopford, *Col.* Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.
Straghan, *Colonel* Abel.
Stuart, *Col.* John Alexander Man.
Sturt, *Lieut.-Col.* Robt. Ramsay Napier, I.A.
Supple, *Col.* Jas. Francis, R.A.M.C.
Surtees, *Col.* Herbert Conyers.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Swaine, *M.-Gen.* Leopold Victor.
Swann, *Col.* Jno. Christopher, I.A.
Swayne, *Br.-Gen.* Eric J. E., I.A.
Swetenham, *Col.* Robt. Alex., I.A.
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, R.A.
Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* John Munro.
Synnot, *M.-Gen.* A. FitzRoy Hart.
Tanner, *Major-General* Edward.
Thackeray, *Colonel* Sir Edward Talbot, R.E., ⚜ (Civil K.C.B.).
Thackwell, *Major-Gen.* Wm. de Wilton Roche.
Thomas, *Col.* Arthur Havilland.
Thomas, *Col.* Sir Godfrey V., Bt., R.A.
Thompson, *Col.* Fredk. Hacket-.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, A.V.D.
Thorneycroft, *Br.-Gen.* A. Whitelaw.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John Arthur.
Tipping, *Col.* Robt. F. Gartside-.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D.
Townshend, *Col.* Charles V. F.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Vincent Wm.
Trench, *Col.* Fred. A. Le P., A.S.C.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* James Keith.
Tucker, *Colonel* Aubrey Harvey.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Guise, R.M.A.
Tulloch, *Col.* Jno. W. G.
Tunbridge, *Maj.* W. H. (*Queensld.*).
Turner, *Col.* Augustus Henry.
Turner, *Colonel* Henry Fyers.
Twentyman, *Col.* Augustus Chas.
Twynam, *Col.* Philip Alex. A.
Tyndall, *Major-General* Henry.
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell.
Upperton, *Major-General* John.
Urmston, *Col.* Edward Brabazon.
Utterson, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald H.
Valentia, *Col.* Viscount.
Van Straubenzee, *M.-G.* Turner.
Vandeleur, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Ormsby.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Thomas Jones-.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Verner, *M.-Gen.* Thomas Edward.
Vialls, *Maj.* H. G. (*W. Australia*).
Vyvyan, *Col.* Courtenay Bourchier.
Wace, *Maj.-General* Richard, R.A.
Waddell, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence A., I.M.S.
Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, A.P.D.
Wahab, *Col.* Robt. Alexander, R.E.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund Scopoli.
Waldron, *Col.* Francis, R.A.
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H.
Wallack, *Lt.-Col.* E. T. (*Tasmania*).
Walsh, *Col.* Henry Alfred.
Walters, *Col.* W. Barker, A.V.D.
Ward, *Lt.-G.* Hon. Bernard Matthew.
Ward, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis W., R.A.
Ward, *Adm.* Thomas Le Hunte.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Fredk.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S.
Warrender, *Cpt.* Sir Geo. J. S., Bt., R.N.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Co'.* E.T. (*Tasmania*).
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, M.D.
Watts, *Col.* William.
Wavell, *Maj.-G.* Archibald Graham.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson-.
Weatherall, *Col.* Henry B.
Webster, *Col.* Arthur George.
Welman, *Maj.-Gen.* William Henry Dowling Reeves.
Wemyss, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Manley.
Western, *Col.* Wm. Geo. Balfour.
Wheatley, *Col.* Henry Spencer, I.A.
White, *Dep.-I-G.* Wm. Rogerson, R.N.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C.
Whittington, *Col.* Geo. J. Chas., A.P.D.
Wickham, *Col.* Wm. James Richard.
Wigram, *Maj.-Gen.* Godfrey Jas.
Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fredk. Green.
Williams, *Col.* Wm. D. C. (*N.S.W.*)
Williamson, *Col.* Jno. Fras., R.A.M.C.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. Fredk.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Eardley-.
Wilson, *Col.* Alexr. Andrew.
Wilson, *Colonel* Edward Hans.
Wing, *Col.* Fredk. Drummond V.
Winsloe, *Col.* Richd. Wm. Chas.
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Gen.* Josceline H.
Wood, *Colonel* Henry.
Woodland, *Col.* Arthur Law.
Woodward, *Vice-Adm.* Robert.
Woon, *Maj.-Gen.* John Blaxell, I.A.
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. Edward James Montagu-Stuart-.
Wright, *Col.* Archd. Jno. Arnott.
Wyllie, *Col.* Alexander Keith.
Wylly, *Col.* Harold Carmichael.
Wyndham, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G. Crole-.
Wynne, *Lt.-Gen.* A. Singleton.
Yorstoun, *Col.* Archibald Morden Carthew-.
Young, *Col.* George Frederick.
Younghusband, *Col.* George J., I.A.
Yule, *Col.* James Herbert.

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.
Abercorn, *Col.* the Duke of, K.G.
Adams, *Major* Sir H. J. Goold-, K.C.M.G.
Adrian, Alfred Douglas, K.C.
Alt, *Col.* William John.
Angus, *Col.* William Mathurin.
Anstice, *Col.* Jno. Arthur.
Anstice, *Col.* Robert Henry.
Antrobus, Reginald L.
Ardagh, *M.-G.* Sir John C., K.C.M.G.
Ardron, John.
Armstrong, Thomas.
Ashby, *Paym.-in-Chief* Sir James W. Murray, R.N. (Mily. K.C.B.).
Auld, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert.
Badcock, Jasper Capper.
Bailey, William Frederick.
Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
Barrington, Charles George.
Barton, Sir John George.
Bateman, Edward Louis.
Batten, *Col.* John Mount.
Baughan, William Frederick.
Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward Hugh.
Beatson, *Col.* Geo. Thomas, M.D.
Bell, James.
Bell, *Colonel* William.
Berkeley, Ernest J. Lennox.
Bessborough, Earl of, C.V.O.
Bigge, Lewis A. Selby-.
Billotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Birley, *Col.* Richard K.
Blain, William.
Blake, *Col.* Arthur Maurice.
Blake, *Col.* Maurice C. Joseph.
Blomefield, Sir Thomas, Bart.
Blum, Sir Julius, Pacha, K.C.M.G.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah.
Borrett, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert Charles.
Bowdler, *Col.* Cyril Wm. Bowdler.
Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
Boyce, Robert Henry.
Brabrook, Sir Edward William.
Brade, Reginald Herbert.
Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis.
Bridport, Viscount.
Bromley, John.
Brown, *Col.* William James.
Bruce, *Col.* David, F.R.S.
Bruce, Hon. William N.
Buchanan, Sir George Wm., K.C.V.O.
Buchanan, *Col.* Lewis Mansergh.
Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles Rivers.
Bulwer, *Col.* W. E. G. Lytton.
Butler, Richard Jago.
Byrne, *Col.* Henry.
Byrne, William P.
Cahorné, *Com.* Warren F., R.N.R.
Cameron, Sir Charles Alex., M.D.
Campbell, Sir Francis Alex., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick.
Campion, *Col.* William Henry.
Cardin, James Joseph.
Carey, *Maj.-Gn.* Constantine Phipps.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Wm. H. P., K.C.V.O.
Carter, Alfred Bonham-.
Cave, Basil Shillito.
Chalmers, Robert.
Charlemont, Viscount.
Cheatle, George Lenthal, F.R.C.S.
Chermside, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Charles, G.C.M.G.
Cheyne, William Watson, F.R.C.S.
Chiene, John, M.D.
Chilcott, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. W.
Clark, James Robert, R.N.
Clark, *Col.* Sir Jas. R. Andrew, Bt.
Clarke, *Colonel* Alexander Ross.
Clayton, *Maj.* Edward Gilbert.
Cleeve, *Fleet-Paym.* Sir F. (Mil. K.C.B.)
Coates, *Col.* William.
Cockburn, Henry.
Cole, Alan S.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Colquhoun, *Col.* Alan John.
Colson, Charles.
Considine, Heffernan F.
Cookson, *Col.* John Blencowe.
Cordeaux, *Capt.* Harry E. S., I.A.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bt., K.C.S.I.
Courthope, William John.
Cousins, William Henry.
Cox, Hugh Bertram.
Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick George.
Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., R.N.R.
Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick Wm., R.N., F.R.S.
Creswick, *Col.* Nathaniel.
Crocker, George.
Cullinan, Sir Fredc. Fitzjames.
Cunynghame, Henry Hardinge.
Dalton, Cornelius Neale.
Dalyell, Ralph.
Dasent, John Roche.
Davidson, William E., K.C.
Davie, William Aug. Ferguson-.
Davy, James Stewart.
Deadman, Henry Edwd.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E., G.C.V.O.
De Burgh, *Col.* Ulick Geo. Campbell.
De la Bère, Henry.
De la Bère, Henry Thomas.
Delavoye, *Col.* Alexander Marin.
Dicey, Edward J. Stephen.
Dicklns, Fredk. Victor.
Dodds, James Miller.
Donaldson, William.
Dougherty, Sir James Brown, C.V.O.
Dowdall, Lawrence C. E. D.
Drummond, Sir Victor A. W., K.C.M.G.
Dunbar, Sir William Cospatrick, Bt.
Dundas, *Col.* Lorenzo George.
Dunne, *Col.* William, A.S.C.
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Law, Bt.
Eaton, *Col.* John.
Edis, *Col.* Robert William.
Egerton, *Col.* Sir Alfred M., K.C.V.O.
Egerton, Reginald Arthur.
Eliot, Sir Charles Norton E., K.C.M.G.
Engelbach, Lewis William.
Faber, George Denison, M.P.
Farnall, Harry de la Rosa Burrard.
Fearon, Daniel Robert.
Fellows, *Col.* Robert Bruce.
Fergusson, John.
Festing, *M.-G.* Edwd. Rbt., R.E., F.R.S.
Fiddes, George Vandeleur.
Field, *Admiral* Edward.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir A. C. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGerald, Sir Thomas Naghten.
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H.
Fletcher, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-, Bt., M.P.
Follett, Sir Charles John.
Ford, *Col.* Arthur, R.A.
Forman, Harry Buxton.
Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
Fox, Arthur Wilson.
Franks, Sir John Hamilton.
Franks, Sir Kendal M. St. J., M.D.
French, Edward H.
Fripp, Sir Alfred B., K.C.V.O.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir J. R. T., G.C.V.O.
Furley, Sir John, Knt.
Furlong, Robert O'Brien.
Gairdner, James.
Galway, *Col.* Viscount, A.D.C.
Garrett, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund.
Gavey, John.
Gibbons, James Samuel.
Gibbons, William.
Gibson, Henry James.
Gifford, Charles Edwin, R.N.
Gildea, *Colonel* Sir James, C.V.O.
Godman, *Col.* Arthur Fitzpatrick.
Goldney, Sir Prior, Bt., C.V.O.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. J., K.C.S.I.
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.V.O.
Graff, Stephen John.
Graham, Frederick.
Grant, *Insp.-Gn.* Robert, R.N.
Green, *M.-G.* Sir W. H. R., K.C.S.I.
Greene, Wm. Graham.
Greville, Hon. Sidney Robert, C.V.O.
Griffiths, Vincent.
Guillemard, Laurence Munns.
Gully, Edward Walford Karslake.
Gundry, R.
Gurdon, Sir William B., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hadden, *Col.* Charles Frederick.
Haddock, *Comm.* Herbt. Jas., R.N.R.
Haggard, William Henry Doveton.
Hall, *Col.* Henry Samuel.
Hamilton, *Col.* Sir W. A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G.
Hamley, *Com.-Gen.* Joseph O.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir C., G.C.M.G.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. L., K.C.V.O.
Harris, Charles Alexander.
Harris, Henry Paul.
Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson.
Healey, *Comm.* Chas. E. H. Chadwyck-, R.N.R.
Heath, Thomas Little.
Heberden, William Buller.
Hellard, *Col.* Robert Charles.
Helme, *Colonel* George Coope.

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Henderson, Robert.
Henley, Joseph John.
Hepworth, *Commr.* Melville Willis Campbell, R.N.R.
Herbert, Chas. St. John Septimus.
Herries, Edward.
Hertford, Marquess of.
Hervey, Henry Arthur William.
Hill, Edward Bernard L.
Hill, *Col.* Joseph.
Hill, *Col.* William Alexander.
Hillier, Sir W. Caine, K.C.M.G.
Hilston, *Insp.-Gen.* Duncan, R.N.
Hobart, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.V.O.
Holland, Bernard.
Holmes, Sir George C. Y., K.C.Y.O.
Holzmann, Sir Maurice, K.C.Y.O.
Hooker, Sir Jos. Dalton, C.S.I.
Hope, Edward Stanley.
Hopwood, Charles Augustus.
Howard, Edward Stafford.
Howard, Sir Henry, K.C.Y.O.
Howell, Walter J.
Howland, Hon. Sir Wm. Pearce, KCMG.
Howson, *Comm.* John, R.N.R.
Hughes, *Col.* Edward T.
Hume, Allan Octavian.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Scrope.
Iddesleigh, Earl of.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Col.* John Staples.
Ives, *Col.* Gordon Maynard Gordon-Jackson, Frederick John.
Jackson, *Col.* Herbt. Wm.
Jameson, Leander Starr, M.D.
Jodrell, *Col.* Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir D. A., K.C.M.G., R.E.
Johnston, *Col.* William, M.D.
Jones, John J. Casimir, C.V.O.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Owen.
Judd, John Wesley, F.R.S.
Julyan, Sir Penrose G., K.C.M.G.
Just, Hermann Wolfgang.
Kempe, Johan Arrow.
Kennaway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John H., Bt.
Kennedy, Sir C. Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Kershaw, Noel Thomas.
Kitson, *Col.* James Edward.
Knocker, *Col.* Sir E. Wollaston.
Knollys, William Edward.
Lake, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy Henry Noel.
Lamb, Sir John Cameron.
Lambert, Sir George Thomas.
Lane, *Col.* Maitland Moore-.
Lang, Charles Dowson.
Langley, Walter L. F. Goltz.
Larcom, Arthur.
Laurie, *Lt.-Gen.* John W. (*Mil.* C.B.).
Le Cornu, *Col.* Chas. Philip, A.D.C.
Lee, Sir Henry Austin, K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* James Digby.
Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas Warne.
Lewis, *Col.* Somers Reginald.
Lindsell, Henry Martin.
Lithily, John.
Littlejohn, *Engr.-Rr.-Adm.* Wm. Geo.
Littler, Sir Ralph Dan. Makinson, K.C.
Lloyd, *Col.* Morgan George.
Lloyd, *Col.* Thomas.
Locock, *Colonel* Herbert, R.E.
Londonderry, *Col.* Marq. of, K.G., A.D.C.
Lowther, Gerard Augustus.
Lucas, Charles Prestwood.
Ludlow, John Malcolm.
Lugard, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. J. D., K.C.M.G.
Lunham, *Col.* Thos. Ainslie.
Lyttelton, Hon. Geo. Wm. Spencer.
McCalmont, *Col.* Barklie C.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir J. R. L., K.C.I.E., R.E.
Macdonald, *Col.* John Andrew.
Macdonell, John, LL.D.
Macdonnell, *Colonel* William.
MacDougall, James Patten.
Macfie, *Col.* William.
Macgregor, Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.
McHardy, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr. B., R.E.
Mackenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G.
Macleay, *Col.* Alex. Caldcleugh.
McNeill, Sir Malcolm.
Makins, George Henry, F.R.C.S.
Mallet, Louis du Pan.
Manders, Richard.
Marshall, James Brown.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thomas Horatio.
Martin, George F., R.N.
Martineau, George.
Marzials, Sir Frank Thomas.
Masefield, *Col.* Robert Taylor.
Matthey, *Col.* Edward, L.R.B.
Maude, *Col.* Frederic Natusch.
Maxwell, Richard Ponsonby.
Meers, James Blackader.
Mellor, John Paget.
Melrose, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* James.
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir T. Charlton-, Bart.
Miller, Georgo.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas.
Mitford, R. Sidney.
Monk Bretton, Lord.
Monro, Horace Cecil.
Monro, James.
Montgomery, *M.-G.* Robert A., C.Y.O.
Morant, Robert Laurie.
Murdoch, Charles Stewart.
Mure, William John.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Charles Wyndham.
Murton, Sir Walter.
Neilson, *Col.* James.
Nepean, Sir Evan Colville.
Nicolson, David.
Northcote, Lord, G.C.M.G.
Norton, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Arthur T.
Oakes, Sir Augustus Henry.
O'Beirne, Hugh James.
Ogilvie, Francis Grant.
Oram, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Hy. John.
Oram, Richard R. Sprague.
Orange, William.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard.
Parry, Frederick S.
Parsons, Hon. Chas. A., F.R.S.
Pattisson, Jacob Luard.
Patton, *Colonel* Henry Bethune.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael B.
Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W.
Pennefather, Alfred Richard.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred Thrale.
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert Chas., Bt
Phillips, Francis.
Phipps, Sir Edmund C. H., K.C.M.G.
Pigott, Sir Thomas Digby.
Pilkington, *Col.* Richard.
Pilter, *Colonel* William Frederick.
Pitt, *Captain* Francis Joseph, R.N.
Pitts, Thomas.
Platt, *Colonel* Henry.
Plunkett, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, R.E.
Plymouth, *Col.* Earl of.
Ponsonby, *Maj.* Frederick E. G., C.Y.O.
Power, Wm. Henry, F.R.S.
Prowse, Richard T.
Quin, *Col.* Windham H. Wyndham-.
Ramsay, Sir George Dalhousie.
Ramsey, Malcolm Graham.
Redford, E. P. W.
Richards, *Colonel* Samuel S. C.
Richmond, Douglas Cloke.
Ricketts, George Henry Mildmay.
Ritchie, Richmond T. W.
Roberts, Samuel Ussher.
Robinson, Sir John Charles.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O.
Ross, Alexander Carnegie.
Ross, *Maj.* Ronald, F.R.S.
Ross, *Engr.* Wm. Munro, R.N.R.
Royds, *Col.* Sir Clement Molyneux.
Royle, Arnold.
Russell, William.
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* James Hayes, I.S.C.
Sandiford, Charles.
Saunders, *Col.* Robert Joseph Prat.
Savile, *Col.* Henry B. Osborne.
Scarborough, *Col.* Earl of.
Scott, *Admiral* Lord Charles T. Montagu-Douglas-(Mily. K.C.B.).
Scott, *Lieut.-Col.* Lothian Kerr.
Senior, *Colonel* Thomas Palmer.
Serjeant, *Col.* William C. Efdon.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Simpkinson, Henry Walrond.
Slacke, *Captain* Sir Owen Randal.
Smiles, William.
Smith, Henry Babington.
Smith, Hubert Llewellyn.
Smith, John.
Smith, William Edward.
Smyth, G. W.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson.
Squire, *Col.* John Edwd.
Stafford, Thomas Joseph.
Standen, Edward James.
Stanley, *Capt.* George, R.N.
Steele, John.
Stephen, Sir Alex. Condie, K.C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Admiral* Sir H. F., K.C.B. (Mil.).
Stevenson, *Col.* James, A.D.C.
Stoddley, Edwin Edward.
Stopford, *Captain* Walter James.
Story, *Col.* William Frederick.
Stradbroke, *Col.* Earl of, C.V.O., A.D.C.
Struthers, John.
Swan, *Col.* Henry Frederick.
Talbot, George.
Taylor, John James.
Thesiger, Hon. Edward Poirson.
Thomas, Charles Inigo.
Thomas, John Lynn, F.R.C.S.
Thompson, Prof. D'Arcy W.
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., R.N.R.
Thomson, Sir William, F.R.C.S.I.
Thorpe, Thomas Edward.
Thring, Arthur Theodore.
Thynne, Sir Henry.
Tizard, *Captain* Thomas Hy., R.N.
Tollner, *Col.* Barrett Lennard.
Treves, Sir Fredk., Bt., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Trevor, Sir Charles Cecil.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Troup, Charles Edward.
Tucker, William.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, R.E.
Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas., Bt., G.C.M.G.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E., K.C.B. (Mil.).
Turner, Charles George.
Turnor, Algernon.
Tynte, *Col.* Fortescue Jos. Pratt-.
Vaux, *Col.* Edwin.
Vavasseur, Josiah.
Vetch, *Colonel* Robert H., R.E.
Vickers, *Colonel* Thomas Edward.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G.
Vincent, *Col.* Sir C. E. H., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Wallace, Sir Arthur Robert.
Wallace, Robert John.
Warre, Rev. Edmond, D.D.
Waterfield, Sir Henry, C.B.E.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Moore, K.C.M.G.
Webb, *Col.* Walter George.
Welby, Sir Chas. Glynn Earle, Bart.
Wheatley, *Col.* Moreton John, R.E.
Whitbread, *Col.* Sir Howard.
White, John.
Whitelegge, Benjamin, M.D.
Willan, *Col.* Henry Percy Douglas-.
Williams, David Parry.
Williamson, Sir James.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers, G.C.M.G.
Wilson, *M.-Gen.* Sir C. W., K.C.B. (Mil.).
Wilson, *Lt.-C.* Edmond Munkhouse.
Wilson, George.
Wilson, *Col.* Thomas.
Wingate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. R., K.C.B. (Mil.) (*Sirdar*).
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry.
Wood, *Chief-Insp.* Alfred, R.N.

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*

Wood, Charles Malcolm.
Woods, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry Charles, C.V.O., R.N.
Woods, Percy.
Wootton, *Chief-Insp.* James, R.N.
Worthington, Arthur Mason, F.R.S.
Wyndham, Sir Geo. Hugh, K.C.M.G.
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. Watkin Williams-, Bt.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Horatio Arthur, R.E.
Young, Sir Allen William.

*Dean of Order*, Dean of Westminster.
*Bath King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B. (1904).
*Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Charles Geo. Barrington, C.B.

## THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Enlarged 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897.)

*Ribbon*, Light Blue, with white stripes towards each edge.
*Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

*Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, VICEROY AND GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. G.C.S.I.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Ampthill, Lord.
Baroda, H.H. the Gaekwar of.
Chandra Shamsher Jang, *Maj.-Gen.* Rana Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of.
Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.
Elgin and Kincardine, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bt.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., M.P.
Haines, *F.-M.* Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George.
Harris, Lord.
Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank.
Holkar of Indore, H.H. the Maharaja.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Hyderabad, H.H. the Nizam of.
Idar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of.
Jammu and Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of.
Jeypore, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Kolhapur, H.H. the Raja of.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G.
MacDonnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Antony P.
Meywar (Oodeypore), H.H. Maharana of.
Nabha, H.H. the Raja of.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Reay, Lord.
Rewa, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.G.
Roberts, *Fd.-Mar.* Earl, K.G., V.C.
Sandhurst, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Sindia of Gwalior, *Colonel* H.H. the Maharaja.
Strachey, Sir John.
Strachey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard, R.E.
Travancore, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Wenlock, Rt. Hon. Lord.
White, *F.-M.* Sir George Stuart, G.C.B., V.C.

*Honorary Knights Grand Commanders.*

Mir Muhammad Khodadad (formerly Khan of Kholat).
H.R.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza, Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan, of Persia.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.S.I.

Amar Singh, Gen. Raja Sir (Kashmir).
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg.
Barbour, Sir David Miller.
Barnes, Sir Hugh Shakespear.
Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David Wm. K.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
Beatson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart B.
Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of.
Bhuro Singh, Sir, Raja of Chamba.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. J., G.C.V.O.
Bikanir, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Bourdillon, Sir James Austin.
Brackenbury, *Gen.* Sir H., C.B.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir E. R. C., Bt., G.C.B.
Buck, Sir Edward Charles.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of (Sir Raghubir Singh), G.C.I.E.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen T., K.C.I.E.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Cotton, Sir Henry John Stedman.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.
Cromer, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.B.
Crosthwaite, Sir Chas. Haukes Tod.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert Joseph.
Cuningham, Sir William John.
Datia, H.H. Lokindra Sir Bhawani Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of.
Deane, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harold Arthur.
Drury, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. C., K.C.B.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer, G.C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred.
Fayrer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Joseph, Bt.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis.
Fraser, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith.
Fuller, Sir Jos. Bampfylde.
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. Richards.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
Hooper, *Col.* Sir William Roe.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Hutchins, Sir Philip Perceval.
Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine.
Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Maharaja Sir.
Junagarh, H.H. the Nawab of.
Kapurthala, H.H. the Raja of.
Kotah, H.H. the Maharao of.
Kemball, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B., K.C.B.
Lahej, Sultan Sir Ahmad bin Fadhl of
La Touche, Sir James John Digges.
Law, Sir Edwd. Fitzgerald.
Lee-Warner, Sir William.
Lethbridge, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Alfred Swaine, M.D., I.M.S.
Lyall, Sir Charles James.
Lyall, Sir Jas. Broadwood, G.C.I.E.
Martindale, Sir Arthur Hy. Temple.
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott.
Monteath, Sir James.
Morris, Sir John Henry.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir O. R.
Plowden, Sir William Chichele.
Price, Sir John Frederick.
Probyn, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten, G.C.B., V.C.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas.
Raubir Singh, Kunwar of Patiala.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.M.G.
Rivaz, Sir Charles Montgomery.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Scott, K.C.M.G.
Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Richard.
Shahia Sastri, Sir Amaravati.
Sirmur, H.H. the Raja.
Sirohi, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.I.E.
Stevens, Sir Charles Cecil.
Stokes, Sir Henry Edward.
Tehri, H.H. the Raja of.

VICEROY AND GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

Thomson, Sir James.
Trevor, Sir Arthur Charles.
Udny, Sir Richard.
Ward, Sir William Erskine.
Waterfield, Sir Henry, C.C.I.E.
Winterbotham, Sir Henry Martin.
Young, Sir William Mackworth.

COMPANIONS. C.S.I.

Adamson, Harvey.
Anderson, Henry Aiken.
Apcar, Alex. Apcar.
Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
Badan Singh, Sardar of Malaudh.
Badcock, *Gen.* Sir A. R., K.C.B.
Baines, Jervoise Athelstane.
Baird, *Col.* Andrew Wilson, R.E.
Baker, Edward Norman.
Bakshi Khoman Singh.
Ban Bihari Kapur, Raja of Burdwan.
Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
Bayley, Charles Stuart.
Bayne, Charles Gerwien.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth, K.C.I.E., M.D.
Birdwood, Herbert Mills.
Bolton, Charles Walter.
Boughey, *Col.* Geo. F. Ottley.
Bowring, Lewin Bentham.
Boyle, Richard Vicars.
Brackenbury, *Col.* Maule C., R.E.
Bradley, Herbert.
Brereton, Alfred.
Brett, Cecil Welford.
Bright, William Robert.
Browne, Edward Rahan Cave-.
Buckley, Robert Burton.
Burls, Edwin G.
Cadell, Alex.
Candy, Sir Edward Townshend.
Chalmers, Mackenzie Dalzell, C.B.
Chapman, Robert Barclay.
Chatr Pati, Rao Bahadur.
Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James.
Clerk, *Colonel* John, C.V.O.
Cockerell, Horace Abel.
Colvin, Elliot Graham.
Cox, Arthur Frederick.
Craddock, Reginald Henry.
Cruickshank, Alex. Walmesley.
Cumine, Alexander.
Daly, *Maj.* Hugh.
Dane, Sir Louis William, K.C.I.E.
Davidson, Robert.
Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William.
Dillon, *General* Sir Martin, G.C.B.
Doule, Jas. McCrone.
Ellis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. E. A., K.C.V.O.
Elsmie, George Robert.
Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T.
Evans, Henry Farrington.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E.
Fanshawe, Herbert Charles.
Finlay, James Fairbairn.
Finucane, Michael.
FitzGerald, Sir Ger. S. Vesey, K.C.I.E.
FitzGerald, Percy S. Vesey.
Forbes, Arthur.
Forbes, George Stuart.
Fulton, Edward McG. H.
Gaster, Frank Campbell.

COMPANIONS, C.S.I.—*cont.*
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edwd., K.C.B.
Gore, *Col.* St. George Corbet, R.E.
Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, R.E.
Greer, Richard Townsend.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold John Herbert.
Gurdmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur.
Hall, William Thomas.
Hardy, Richard Gillies.
Hare, Lancelot.
Henderson, *M.-G.* Philip Durham.
Henry, Sir Edward Richard, K.C.V.O.
Hewett, John Prescott.
Hodson, Charles William.
Hogg, Sir Fredk. Russell, K.C.I.E.
Holderness, Thomas William.
Holms, Jno. Mitchell.
Home, *Col.* Fredk. Jervis, R.E.
Hooper, John.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Muir, I.A.
Hutchinson, *M.-Gen.* Hy. Doveton.
Hutchinson, *Col.* James Bird, R.A.
Irwin, Alfred M. Buiteel.
Irwin, George Robert.
Ismay, Stanley.
Jacob, Lionel Montague.
Jai Kishan Dass, Raja.
James, Sir Hy. E. Murchison, K.C.I.E.
Jenkins, John Lewis.
Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, R.E.
Jiwan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala.
Jones, William Brittain.
Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur.
Kennedy, Hartley.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P.
Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan.
King, Lucas White.
Kinwun Mingyi, Moung.
Kisch, Hermann Michael.
Kutlahr, Rajah Ram Pal of.
Kwaja Salimullah, Nawab of Dacca.
Lely, Sir Fredk. Styles Philpin, K.C.I.E.
Lovett, *Major-General* Beresford, C.B.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark, G.C.B.
Lyall, David Robert.
Mackenzie, J. W. F. Muir-.
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.I.E.
Macnabb, Sir Donald C., K.C.I.E.
Macpherson, John Molesworth.
Macpherson, William Charles.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. Patrick.
Merk, Wm. Rudolph Henry.
Michael, *General* James.
Miley, *Col.* James Aloysius.
Miller, John Ontario.
Money, William James.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Alex. L.
Moule, Horace Frederick D'Oyly.
Mukarji, Raja Piyari Mohan.
Mumtaz-ud-Daula, Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab of Pahasu.
Naylor, James Richard.
Norton, David.
O'Callaghan, Sir Fras. Langford, K.C.M.G.
Odling, Charles William.
Ommanney, *Col.* Edward Lacon.
Parker, Joseph.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Charles Boileau, R.E.
Pennycuick, *Col.* John, R.E.
Porter, Leslie Alexander Selim.
Powlett, *Colonel* Percy William.
Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis.
Primrose, Sir Henry Wm., K.C.B.
Pritchard, *Col.* Hurlock Galloway.
Pyne, Sir Thomas Salter.
Ravenscroft, Edward William.
Reynolds, Herbert John.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. L. R., C.B.
Riseley, Herbert Hope.
Ross, *Col.* Sir Edward Charles.
Rundall, *Gen.* Francis Hornblow.
Savage, Henry.
Sherer, John Walter.
Sinclair, *Surg.-Gen.* David, M.B., I.M.S.
Singh, Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh.
Sneaton, Donald Mackenzie.
Smith, Henry Babington, C.B.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. Euan-., K.C.B.
Spence, James Knox, I.C.S.
Stoker, Thomas.
Stokes, Gabriel.
Stokes, Whitley.
Stuart, Sir Harold Arthur, K.C.V.O.
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja.
Thornhill, George.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Parry, I.A.
Thornton, Thomas Henry.
Thurburn, *Col.* James White, R.E.
Trevor, *Col.* George Herbert.
Tupper, Sir Charles Lewis, K.C.I.E.
Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor Bruce.
Tyrwhitt, *Comure.* Hn. Hugh, C.V.O.
Udai Pratab Singh, Raja (Bhinga).
Upcott, Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.V.O.
Walker, Geo. Casson.
Walker, Thomas Gordon.
Warburton, *Col.* Wm. P., M.D., I.M.S.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W.
Wilson, James.
Wylie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry.
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Yate, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Wm.

*Secretary*, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

*Ribbon*, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi.
(*A pledge of better times.*)

### THE SOVEREIGN.

*Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.M.G.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.T.
Alverstone, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Argyll, Duke of, K.T.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, K.C.
Belmore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, G.C.B.
Blake, Sir Henry Arthur.
Bramston, Sir John.
Brooke, H.H. Sir Chas. Johnson.
Bruce, Sir Charles.
Buller, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B.
Bulwer, Sir Henry Ernest G.
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart.
Carbone, Sir Giuseppe.
Carrington, Rt. Hon. Earl, K.G.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Joseph.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C.
Clarke, *Col.* Sir George S., R.E.
Cromer, Rt. Hon. Earl of, O.M.
Currie, Sir Donald.
Darley, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. M., K.C.
Des Veux, Sir George William.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Mortimer.
Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Hy.
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., K.C.
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Garstin, Sir William Edmund.
Glasgow, Earl of.
Gormanston, Viscount.
Grenfell, *General* Lord, G.C.B.
Grey, Earl.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Sam. Walker.
Hampden, Viscount.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles.
Hart, Sir Robert, Bart.
Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, G.C.S.I.
Hemming, Sir Augustus W. L.
Hutchinson, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-.
Irving, Sir Henry Turner.
Jersey, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.B.
Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton.
Kintore, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Kirk, Sir John, M.D.
Kitchener, *General* Viscount, G.C.B.
Knutsford, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Lamington, Lord.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. Marq. of, K.G.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir F. C., G.C.B.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid.
Linlithgow, Marquess of, K.T.
Loreburn, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Lushington, Sir Godfrey.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Edwd., R.E.
MacDonald, *Col.* Sir Claude M.
Mackay, Sir James Lyle.
Macnaghten, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Madden, [Hon.] Sir John, LL.D.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B., G.C.B.
Milner, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.B.
Minto, the Earl of.
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. J., Bt., G.C.B.
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, Bart.
Northcote, Lord.
O'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick, G.C.B.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu Fredk.
Onslow, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. R., G.C.B.
Ranfurly, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Ridgeway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B.
Robinson, Sir William.
Rumbold, Rt. Hn. Sir Horace, Bt., G.C.B.
Sackville, Lord.
St. John, Sir Spenser Buckingham.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Mason.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir C. S., G.C.B.
Selborne, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi.
Spring, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon.
Stanmore, Lord.
Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas.
Tennyson, Lord.
Tupper, [Hon.] Sir Charles, Bart.
Walker, *General* Sir Fredk. W. E. Forestier-.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, F.R.S.
White, *F.-M.* Sir G. Stuart, V.C., G.C.B.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wolff, Rt. Hn. Sir Hy. Drummond, G.C.B.
Wolseley, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Visct., K.P.
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir H. Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B.

*Honorary Knights Grand Cross.*
H.M. the King of Siam.
H.E. Riaz Pacha (Egypt).
*Vice-Adm.* Baron von der Goltz.
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
H.H. Habibulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan.
Shahzada Nasrulla Khan.
H.E. Marquis de Soveral.

*Honorary Knights Grand Cross —cont.*

H.M. Menelik II., Negus of Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
H.E. Aboul Kassem Khan, styled Nasr-ul-Mulk (Persia).
H.E. Mustapha Pasha Fehmy.
H.H. Prince Mohamed Ali of Egypt.
H.H. the Sultan of Perák.
H.E. Mehedi ben el Arbi el Menebhi (Morocco).
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Felix Bendemann.
H.E. Count Matsukata (Japan).
H.R.H. the Moayyed ed Dowleh, of Persia.
Sir Jens Christian Christensen.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Carl F. Wandel.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles P. Touchard.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Jacques T. Péphau.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Léonce Caillard.
*Admiral* Baron von Spaun.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Francois E. Fo rnier.
H.E. *Capt.* Sir Wm. J. Cohen Stuart.
*Vice-Adm.* Sir Abraham G. Ellis.
H.E. Baron Jutaro Komura.
H.E. Marquis Saionji Kinmochi.
H.E. Count Inouyi Kaoru.
Sir Kato Takaaki.
*General* Baron Kuroki.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.M.G.

Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arch. E. H.
Ardagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles.
Ashmore, Sir Alexander Murray.
Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.B.
Baker, [Hon.] Sir Richard Chaffey.
Bale, [Hon.] Sir Henry.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I.
Barrington, Hon. Sir Wm. A. Curzon.
Bateman, Sir Alfred Edmund.
Battenberg, *Rear-Admiral* H.S.H. Prince Louis of, G.C.B.
Beauchamp, Earl.
Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir L. A., K.C.B.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Bergne, Sir John Henry Gibbs, K.C.B.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. J., G.C.V.O.
Billotti, Sir Alfred.
Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
Blake, Sir Ernest Edward.
Blomfield, *R.-Ad.* Sir Richd. Massle.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert.
Borden, [Hon.] Sir Frederick Wm.
Boucaut, [Hon.] Sir James Penn.
Bowell, [Hon.] Sir Mackenzie.
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham John, R.N.
Boyd, [Hon.] Sir John Alexander.
Boyle, Sir Cavendish.
Bredon, Sir Robert Edward.
Brown, Sir Charles Gage, M.D.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir Robert Hanburv.
Bruce, *V.-Adm.* Sir Jas. Andw. Thos.
Cameron, Sir Ewen.
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas.
Campbell, Sir Fras. Alexander.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic.
Carling, [Hon.] Sir John.
Caron, [Hon.] Sir Jos. P. René A., K.C.
Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F., K.C.B.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, R.N.
Chelmsford, Lord.
Clanwilliam, *Adm.-Fl.* Earl of, G.C.B.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshal J.
Clery, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. F., K.C.B.
Cockburn, [Hon.] Sir John Alex.
Coles, [Hon.] Sir Jenkin.
Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. R.
Colvile, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Edward.
Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.S.I.
Custance, *V.-Adm.* Sir Regn. Neville.
Cuthbert, [Hon.] Sir Henry.
Daly, [Hon.] Sir Malachy Bowes.
Davies, *Col.* Sir Horatio David.
Davies, [Hon.] Sir Louis Henry, K.C.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.V.O.
De Lotbinière, [Hon.] Sir H. G. Joly-.
Dent, Sir Alfred.
Denton, Sir George Chardin.
De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hy.
De Wet, [Hon.] Sir Jacobus Albertus.
Dodds, [Hon.] Sir John Stokell.
Downer, [Hon.] Sir John Wm., K.C.
Drummond, [Hon.] Sir Geo. Alexr.
Drummond, Sir Victor A. W.
Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-.
Edwards, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James B.
Egerton, Sir Walter.
Elliot, Sir Charles Norton E.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Henry George.
Elliott, Sir Chas. Bletterman.
Escott, Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-.
Evans, Alderman Sir David.
Evans, Sir Francis Henry, Bt.
Everett, *Col.* Sir William.
Faure, [Hon.] Sir Dieter Hendrik.
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I.
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
Fleming, Sir Francis.
Fleming, Sir Sandford.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Arthur.
French, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir J. D. P., G.C.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset Richard.
Frost, [Hon.] Sir John.
Fuller, Sir Thomas Ekins.
Fysh, [Hon.] Sir Philip Oakley.
Gallwey, Sir Michael Henry.
Garrick, [Hon.] Sir James F., K.C.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius.
Girouard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill, K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman-.
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. E., G.C.V.O.
Gosling, Sir Audley Charles.
Gowan, [Hon.] Sir Jas. Robt., LL.D.
Graham, Sir John James.
Grant, Sir James Alexander, M.D.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.
Greville, Sir George.
Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton, M.P.
Hall, Hon. Sir John.
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Alex. Baillie-.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.B.
Harman, Sir Charles A. Kinr-.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.
Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
Hay, Sir James Shaw.
Hector, Sir James, M.D., F.R.S.
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter Caine.
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. H., R.E.
Hodgson, Sir Fredc. Mitchell.
Holder, [Hon.] Sir Fredk. William.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford.
Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B
Howard, Sir Henry.
Howland, [Hon.] Sir Wm. Pearce.
Hunter, Sir David.
Hutton, *M.-G.* Sir Edwd. Thos. Hy.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F.
Innes, [Hon.] Sir James Rose, K.C.
Jackson, Sir Henry Moore.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, R.E.
Jerningham, Sir Hubert Ed. Hen.
Jetté, Sir Louis Amable.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., R.E.
Jones, Sir Alfred Lewis.
Jordan, Sir John Newell.
Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
Kennedy, Sir John Gordon.
Knollys, Lord, G.C.V.O.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Yeatman.
Lang, Sir Robert Hamilton.
Law, *Maj.* Sir E. FitzGerald, K.C.S.I.
Lawley, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.I.E.
Lee, Sir Henry Austin.
Le Hunte, Sir George Ruthven.
Lewis, [Hon.] Sir Neil Elliott.
Llewelyn, Sir Robt. Baxter.
Lubbock, Sir Nevile.
Lugard, *Brigadier-General* Sir Frederick John Dealtry.
Lyne, [Hon.] Sir William John.
MacGregor, Sir William, M.D.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm.
Mackenzie, Sir George Sutherland.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry.
McMillan, Sir Daniel Hunter.
McMillan, Sir William.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Mansfield, Col. Sir Chas. Edward.
Manson, Sir Patrick, M.D.
Martin, *Col.* Sir Richd. E. R., K.C.B.
Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Melville, Sir George.
Micallef, Sir Ricardo.
Miéville, Sir Walter Frederick.
Milton, Sir William Henry.
Moloney, *Capt.* Sir Cornelius Alfred.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir C. C. Scott-, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Sir Ralph Denham Rayment.
Morris, Sir Daniel, D.SC.
Mulock, [Hon.] Sir William, K.C.
Murray, [Hon.] Sir Thos. Keir.
Nathan, *Maj.* Sir Matthew, R.E.
Nelson, Sir Edward Montague.
Noel, *Adm.* Sir G. H. U., K.C.B.
O'Callaghan, Sir Francis L.
Paget, *R.-Ad.* Sir Alfred W., R.N.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B.
Peace, Sir Walter.
Peacock, [Hon.] Sir Alexander Jas.
Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
Pelletier, [Hon.] Sir C. A. Pantaléon.
Pender, Sir John Denison.
Perceval, Sir Westby Brook.
Phipps, Sir Edmund Constantine H.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H.
Plunket, Lord.
Powell, *Rear-Admiral* Sir Francis.
Pretyman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Tindal.
Rice, Sir Cecil A. Spring-.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell, G.C.V.O.
Rodger, Sir John Pickersgill.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Godfrey, Pasha, K.M.S.
Rundle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. M. L., K.C.B.
Russell, *Gen.* Sir Baker Creed, G.C.B.
Sadler, *Col.* Sir James Hayes.
St. John, Sir Frederick Robert.
Sanderson, Lord, G.C.B.
Sanderson, Sir Percy.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. Renault.
Saunders, Sir Frederick Richard.
Scanlen, [Hon.] Sir Thomas Chas.
See, [Hon.] Sir John.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred.
Sivewright, [Hon.] Sir James.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Holled.
Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard.
Smith, Sir Thos. Berry Cusack-.
Smith, Sir Wm. Fredk. Haynes.
Solomon, [Hon.] Sir Richard, K.C.B.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Condie.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir F. Wm.
Stout, [Hon.] Sir Robert.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena).
Sutton, [Hon.] Sir Geo. Morris.
Swettenham, Sir Frank Athelstane.
Swettenham, Sir Jas. Alexander.
Symon, Sir Josiah Henry.
Taylor, Sir William Thomas.
Todd, Sir Charles, F.R.S.
Tozer, [Hon.] Sir Horace.
Treacher, Sir William Hood.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry.
Tupper, [Hon.] Sir Chas. Hibbert, K.C.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George, .
Twynam, Sir Wm. Crofton.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—*cont.*
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde.
Vincent, *Col.* Sir C. E. Howard, M.P.
Vincent, Sir Edgar.
Vyvyan, *Capt.* Sir C. Rawlinson, R.N.R.
Walker, Sir Edward Noel.
Ward, [Hon.] Sir Joseph George.
Warren, Sir Pelham Laird.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Charles Moore.
Whiteway, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. V., K.C.
Wilkin, Sir Walter Henry.
Willcocks, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James.
Willcocks, Sir William.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir David
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Deane.
Wilson, Sir William Grey.
Wingate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis R., K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Sirdar*).
Winter, [Hon.] Sir Ingerman.
Wittenoom, [Hon.] Sir Edwd. Horne.
Wrixon, [Hon.] Sir Henry John, K.C.
Wyndham, Sir George Hugh.
Young, Sir Frederick.
Zeal, [Hon.] Sir William Austin.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.

Acutt, Ernest Leslie.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Fane Goold-.
Adamson, William.
Adcock, Sir Hugh.
Adrian, Frederick Obadiah.
Ainsworth, John.
Airey, *Col.* Henry Park (*N.S.W.*).
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley Henry.
Allardyce, William Lamond.
Allman, Robert.
Allwood, James.
Altham, *Col.* Edward Altham, C.B.
Anderson, Robert.
Aplin, *Maj.* Jno. Geo. Ordebar.
Archer, William John.
Ashan Khan, Kazi Mahomed.
Aston, William George.
Austin, *Maj.* Herbert Henry, R.E.
Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Melville.
Babtie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., V.C., R.A.M.C.
Baird, John Lawrence.
Ball, Thomas.
Ballard, Henry.
Bandanaraike, Solomon Dias.
Barclay, George Head, C.V.O.
Barnes, John Frederick Evelyn.
Barnham, Henry Dudley.
Barrett, *Col.* Edward A. Moulton-.
Barton, *Capt.* Francis Rickman.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O.
Bathurst, *Col.* Earl.
Banchop, *Lt.-Col.* A. (*N.Z.*).
Bayly, *Col.* Zachary Stanley.
Baynes, Joseph.
Beal, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Beatty, Haslitt Michael.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* W. G. Aug., R.A.M.C.
Beech, *Major* John Robert.
Beevor, *Lt.-Col.* W. C., R.A.M.C.
Belcher, *Major* Robert (*Canada*).
Bell, Charles George Harland.
Bell, Henry Hesketh Jourdan.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. W. (*Queenstown*).
Bell, Valentine Graeme.
Bell, *Maj.* Arthur L. Lynden-.
Bernal, Frederic.
Bernard, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Edwin.
Bernays, Lewis Adolphus.
Berange, *Maj.* C. A. L. (*Cape*).
Bertram, Louis John.
Bethell, *Capt.* Hon. Alexander E., R.N.
Bickford, *Vice-Adm.* A. Kennedy.
Bigham, *Capt.* Charles Clive.
Birch, Ernest Woodford.
Birchenough, Henry.
Bird, Christopher John.
Birkbeck, *Col.* William Hy., C.B.
Blackmore, Edwin Gordon.
Blennerhassett, *Colonel* B. Montgomerie, R.A.M.C.
Blewitt, *Col.* Wm. Edward.
Blissett, *Commy.* Henry Fredk.
Block, Adam Samuel James.
Bodle, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. (*B.S.A. Police*).
Boothby, Josiah.
Bor, *Col.* Jas. Henry, R.M.A.
Bottomley, *Lt.-Col.* Herb. (*I.L.H.*).
Bourne, Hugh Clarence.
Boustield, *Maj.* Hy. Richings (*Natal*).
Bower, *Major* Robert Lister.
Bowlby, Anthony A., F.R.C.S.
Boyd, Charles Walter.
Boyd, Francis Darby, M.D.
Boyd, *Col.* Charles A. Rochfort-, R.E.
Brabant, *M.-Gen.* Sir E. Yorke, K.C.B.
Brackenbury, *Admiral* L. W., C.B.
Bray, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Arthur.
Brenan, Byron.
Bridge, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Henry, C.B.
Bright, Charles Edward.
Bright, *Maj.* Richard George Tyndal.
Brown, Sir John M'Leavy.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-.
Browne, Charles Macaulay.
Bru-de-Wold, *Lt.-Col.* H. T. (*Natal*).
Bryan, *Major* Herbert.
Buchan, *Col.* L. (*R. Canad. R.*).
Burdon, *Maj.* John Alder.
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* John Leslie.
Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, R.A.
Bush, James Paul, M.R.C.S.
Bushe, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Francis, R.A.
Bushell, Stephen Wootton, M.D.
Butcher, *Col.* George James.
Butter, Archibald Edwd.
Byron, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Jos. (*N.S.W.*).
Calverley, J. E. Goodfellow, M.R.C.S.
Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald R.
Cameron, Edward John.
Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice Alex., R.E.
Campbell, Charles William.
Campbell, James Duncan.
Cargill, Featherston.
Carles, William Richard.
Carrington, Sir John Worrell.
Carter, *Col.* Charles Herbert P.
Carter, *Major* Evan Evare, A.S.C.
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* R. (*Canada*).
Cartwright, William Chauncy.
Casement, Roger.
Casey, [Hon.] James Joseph.
Castletown, *Lt.-Col.* Lord.
Cavendish, *Maj.* Alfred Edwd. Jno
Chadwick, Osbert.
Channier, *Maj.* George Daniel.
Chamney, *Maj.* Hy. (*Lumsden's*).
Chandler, William Kelhman.
Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Hy., R.A.M.C.
Charrington, *Col.* Francis.
Chater, Sir Catchick Paul.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. G. (*Queensland*).
Chirnside, *Capt.* John Perry.
Churchill, John K. G. T. Spencer-.
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman James.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* G. Cresswell Strange.
Clark, Henry Edwd.
Clark, William Henry.
Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur Calvert.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley de A. Calvert, V.C.
Clarke, *Capt.* Thos. Hy. M., M.B.
Clauson, *Maj.* John Eugene, R.E.
Clifford, Hugh Charles.
Cloete, Hendrik.
Close, *Maj.* Charles F., R.E.
Cobham, Claude Delaval.
Cocks, Charles Sebastian Somers.
Coke, *Col.* Viscount, C.V.O., A.D.C.
Coleman, James Byrne, M.D.
Coles, *Col.* Arthur Horsman.
Coles, Charles Edwd. (Pachal).
Collet, Wilfred.
Collins, *Capt.* Robt. Hy. M., R.N.
Collis, Cooke, *Col.* William.
Colmor, Joseph Grose.
Cooper, Francis Alfred.
Cooper, *Col.* Harry.
Corbet, Eustace.
Cordeaux, *Capt.* Harry E. Spiller, R.N.
Cork, Philip Clarke.
Cornish, Josiah Easton.
Courtney, John Mortimer.
Cowper, Walter.
Cox, Charles Thomas.
Crawford, Arthur Travers.
Crawford, Henry Leighton.
Crawford, Oswald John Fredk.
Creagh, Charles Vandeleur.
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* G. W. Brazier-, R.A.M.C.
Creswell, *Capt.* Wm. Rooke, R.N.
Cremie, *Capt.* Charles Francis.
Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, R.N.R.
Cumberbatch, Henry Alfred.
Cummins, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. A., R.A.M.C.
Currie, *Major* Wm. L. (*Nashville*).
Curtis, *Gen.* Sir Chas. La Bert, R.M.A.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John N., M.A.
Dartnell, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Geo., K.C.B.
Davidson, Walter Edward.
Davies, John George.
Davis, *Vice-Adm.* Edward H. M.
Davis, Nicholas Darnell.
Dawkins, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Tarwhitt.
Dawson, *Col.* Douglas F. R., C.V.O.
Dawson, Samuel Edward, LL.D.
Deane, *Maj.* Jas.
De Boucherville, [Hon.] C. E. B.
De Chazal, Pierre A. Edmond.
Denison, *Col.* W. A. B. (*Can. R.*).
Denyer, Stanley Edward, M.D.
De Pivo, Giuseppe L., Marquess.
De Sarain, John Henricus.
Deshon, Edward.
De Smidt, Henry, B.A.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. B., C.B.
Dobson, [Hon.] Alfred.
Donnan, James.
Dorman, *Col.* J. Cotter, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Doughty, Arthur George, LL.D.
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major Francis.
Downing, C. Cameron M. H.
Drayton, Edward Rawes.
Duffy, Charles Gavan.
Duncan, Patrick.
Dunlop, *Colonel* Samuel.
Dunraven, Earl of, K.P.
Eaglesome, John Egan.
Earle, Lionel.
Edwards, William Tolemache Arth.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Rice, L.M.S.
Ellery, Robert Louis John, F.R.S.
Elliott, *Colonel* John C.B.
Ellis, Francis Robert.
Evans, Frederick, C.V.O.
Evans, John Emrys.
Evans, [Hon.] John William.
Evans, Maurice Smethurst.
Exham, *Col.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
Eyles, George Launcelot.
Fabre, Hector.
Fairholme, George Frederick.
Fairholme, *Col.* Wm. Ernest, R.A.
Fairtlough, *Maj.* Edwd. C. D'H.
Fairtlough, *Col.* Frederick Howard.
Farnall, Hy. de la Rosa Barnard, C.B.
Farquhar, Joseph.
Farquharson, James Miller.
Fenwick, George Townsend.
Ferguson, John (*Clifton*).
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* N. C., R.A.M.C.
Ferreira, P. J.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hoskyns.
Fiddes, George Vandeleur, C.B.
Findlay, Mansfeldt de Cardonnel.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robt. A. (*Kimberley*).
FitzGerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, R.N.
Fitzmaurice, Gerald Henry, C.B.
Fitzmaurice, Maurice.
Fleming, And. Milroy, M.B.
Flint, Joseph.
Foote, *Rear-Adm.* Randolph F. O.
Fortescue, *Col.* Hon. Chas. G.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. S. J., C.V.O., P.N.
Fosbery, Edmund Walcott.
Fosbery, Widenham T. W.

Companions, C.M.G.—*cont.*
Foster, Edwd. Wm. Percival.
Fowler, *Lieut.* Chas. Wilson, R.N.
Fowler, George Merrick.
Foxton, [Hon.] Justin Fox G.
Fraser, Everard Duncan Home.
Fraser, John.
Fraser, *Major* John B. (*Cape*).
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.B.
Frechette, Louis Honore.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir E. R., G.C.B.
Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., M.D., R.A.M.C.
Froude, Ashley Anthony.
Fulford, Harry English.
Fuller, Francis Charles.
Gaisford, *Col.* Richard Boileau.
Galliwey, *Lt.-Col.* Henry L.
Gardner, Christopher Thomas.
Garran, Robert Randolph.
Garstin, *Col.* Alfred Allan.
Gatt, Lorenzo.
Gaunt, *Capt.* Ernest F. Aug., R.N.
Giffard, *Rear.-Ad.* George Augustus.
Gifford, Hon. Maurice Raymond.
Gleichen, *Col.* Count, C.V.O.
Glynn, *Maj.* Thos. Geo. Powell.
Gomerino, Baron (Ugo Test. Abela).
Goodwin, *Maj.* Geo. B. (*Cape*).
Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
Gorringe, *Br.-Gen.* George Frederick.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej, C.B.
Grant, *Col.* Saml. Chas. Norton, M.E.
Grant, William.
Graves, Robert Wyndham.
Gray, [Hon.] Sir Samuel Brownlow.
Greer, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph.
Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh.
Grierson, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. M., C.V.O.
Grieve, Robert, M.D.
Griffith, Horace Major Brandford.
Grinlinton, Frederick Henry.
Gubbins, John Harington.
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Edward.
Guinness, *Comm.* Hon. Rupert E. C.
Gullick, Joseph William.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Charles William, R.E.
Haden, Francis Seymour.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.V.O.
Hallewell, *Lt.-Col.* H. Lonsdale.
Hamilton, Charles Boughton.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* T. W. O'Hora, R.A.M.C.
Hamley, *Col.* Francis Gilbert.
Hanley, Allen Hastings.
Hardy, Victor, Basha.
Harding, *Col.* Colin.
Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., A.S.C.
Harris, Charles Alexander, C.B.
Harris, *Col.* David (*Kimberley*).
Harris, Robert.
Harris, Walter Henry.
Harrison, John Burchmore.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.
Harrison, *Col.* Robert A. G., R.A.
Hartley, *Surg.-Col.* Edmund B., V.C. (*Cape*).
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* George Pelham.
Hatherton, *Colonel* Lord.
Hawkins, *Col.* Walter Francis.
Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson, C.B.
Hay, John Binny.
Hay, Sir Robert Drummond-.
Healey, *Lt.-Col.* Charles.
Heath, *Lieut.-Colonel* John M.
Hébert, Louis Philippe.
Heidenstam, Frederick Charles, M.D.
Helme, *Col.* George Coope, C.B.
Henderson, Alfred Fairlie.
Henderson, *Lt.* Francis Barkley, R.N.
Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* F. Hannam.
Henderson, Robert Hugh.
Henderson, William Robert, M.D.
Henman, *Surg.-Col.* H. Frank.
Herbert, *Col.* Ivor J. C., C.B.
Heriz, *Capt.* Reginald Yorke, R.N.
Hervey, Dudley Francis A.
Heuston, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., R.A.M.C.
Hewby, William Pitch.
Hillier, Edward Guy.
Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., R.E.
Hond, *Col.* John C. (*Victoria*).
Hobbs, *Lt.-Col.* George Radley.
Hobbs, *Lt.-Col.* Percy Eyre Fras., A.S.C.
Hobley, Charles William.
Hodoul, Francois.
Holborrow, *Col.* Wm. Hillier.
Hoole, *Col.* James.
Hore, *Col.* Charles Owen.
Hornby, *Capt.* Robert S. Phipps, R.N.
Hoskyns, *Capt.* Peyton, R.N.
Houston, William.
Howard, Esme William, C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Howe, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-, K.C.B.
Howitt, Alfred William.
Hudon, *Maj.* Jos. Alfd. Geo. (*Canada*).
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius, C.B.
Hughes, Herbert.
Hull, Henry Mitchell.
Hunt, E. Langley-.
Hunter, Hamilton.
Hutchison, *Capt.* Jno. de Mestre, R.N.
Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* John Irvine Lang-.
Ireland, *Col.* Robt. M., A.P.D.
Irving, Charles John.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De le Cheros Thomas.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Herbt. Rowett Hy.
Jackson, Frederick John, C.B.
Jackson, *Col.* Louis Charles.
Jackson, *Col.* R. Whyte Melville.
James, Frederick Seton.
Jamieson, George.
Jarvis, *Major* A. M. (*Strathcona's*).
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Weston.
Jelf, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Henry, R.E.
Jenkins, Sir George Henry.
Jenner, George Francis Birt.
Johnson, George William.
Johnson, *Col.* Richard Francis, R.A.
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., R.A.M.C.
Jowsey, *Major* Thomas (*N.Z.*).
Julian, *Maj.* Oliver Richd. A., R.A.M.C.
Just, Hartmann Wolfgang, C.B.
Justice, *Maj.-Gen.* William Olive.
Kai, Ho.
Kart, Sir Henry Seton-.
Keefer, Thomas Coltrin.
Kemmis, *Col.* William.
Kennaway, Walter.
Kennedy, Robert John.
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., R.E.
Keppel, Hon. Derek William George.
Kerr, Thomas.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. Roger Allday
Kershaw, Thomas Herbert.
Kidd, John.
Kilkelly, *Surgeon-Lt.-Col.* Chas. B.
Kilpin, Ernest Fuller.
Kinder, Claude Wm., M.I.C.E.
King, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col.* Roger, R.A.M.C.
Kitson, *Colonel* Gerald Charles, C.V.O.
Knight, William A.
Knollys, *Major* Louis Frederick.
Laffan, *Col.* Henry David, R.E.
Lake, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy Hood N., C.B.
Lamb, Sir John Cameron, C.B.
Lambert, *Col.* Guy Lenox Rence-.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William.
Langley, William Henry.
Langman, *Major* Archie Lawrence.
Larymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas.
Leclézio, Henri.
Lefroy, [Hon.] Henry Bruce.
Leonard, John William.
Leuchars, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Leverson, *Col.* Julian John, R.E.
Levey, George Collins.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Lewis, *Col.* Percy J. Tonson, A.S.C.
Leys, Peter.
Lindley, James Bryant.
Livingstone, *Maj.* Hubert A. A., R.E.
Lockhart, Jas. Haldane Stewart.
Long, *Col.* William.
Lougheed, *Lt.-Col.* S. F., R.A.M.C.
Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Fras. Hy.
Lukin, *Col.* H. T. (*C.M.R.*).
Macauley, *Lt.-Col.* G. Bolun, R.E.
McCarthy, Jas. Desmond, M.B., R.N.
McCarthy, Robert Henry.
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* T. (*Natal*).
McCulloch, [Hon.] William.
McDougall, John Lorn.
McDowell, Donald Keith.
Macfarlane, George James.
McFarlane, *Major* Ronald.
Macfarlane, Thomas J. B. (*Natal*).
Machell, *Capt.* Percy Wilfrid.
McInnis, *Colonel* Edward Bowater.
McKean, *Colonel* Alexr. Chalmers.
McKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* D., C.B. (*Natal*).
Mackinnon, Archibald Donald, M.D.
McLeish, *Lt.-Col.* D. (*Victoria*).
McLeod, *Major* Norman Magnus.
McMicking, *Major* Gilbert, R.A.C.
McNair, *Major* John Fredk. A.
McNamara, *Surg.-Gn.* Wm. R., M.D., C.B.
Macpherson, James Simpson, M.D.
Macpherson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G., R.A.M.C.
McTurk, Michael.
Mahony, *Lieutenant-Colonel* John.
Mainwaring, *Colonel* Rowland B.
Mallet, Claude Coventry.
Maling, Irwin Charles.
Manifold, *Col.* John Forster.
Mansfield, Robt. William.
Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James Robert, R.E.
Mansel, *Commdr.* Geo. (*Zululand*).
March, George Edward.
Marinitch, Hugo.
Marsh, Thomas Robertson.
Marshall, *Major* George.
Martin, *Colonel* Rowland Hill, C.B.
Mathieu, Rev. Olivier Elzear.
Maud, *Capt.* Philip, R.E.
Maude, *Maj.* Frederick Stanley.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Richd., R.A.
Maxse, Ernest Berkeley.
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Grenfell, K.C.B.
May, *Col.* Edward Sinclair, C.B.
May, Francis Henry.
May, *Major* Thomas James (*Cape*).
Maycock, Willoughby.
Meiklejohn, *M.-G.* Sir Wm. Hope, K.C.B.
Mercer, Wm. Hepworth.
Merewether, Edward Marsh, C.V.O.
Methuen, *General* Lord, G.C.B.
Michelli, Pietro James.
Mirehouse, *Col.* Richard.
Mitchell, Robert William Span.
Mitchell, Sir William Wilson.
Mitford, *Col.* William Kenyon.
Mobsby, George.
Moffat, Rev. John Smith.
Moffat, Robert Unwin, M.B.
Montgomerie, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. A. J.
Moore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir A. W., K.C.B.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Henry, D.S.O.
Morris, *Colonel* Wm. George, R.E.
Moseley, Charles Herbert Harley.
Mosely, Alfred.
Mosley, Alexander.
Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Chas. Benj., C.B.
Mountsteven, *Col.* Francis Hendor.
Moysey, *Major-Gen.* Chas. John, R.E.
Muir, Thomas.
Mullins, *Major* C. H., V.C. (*I.L.H.*).
Murray, *M.-Gen.* Robt. Hunter, C.B.
Musgrave, Anthony.
Napier, *Colonel* Hon. John Scott.
Napier, *Colonel* William.
Nandi, Sir Salvatore.
Newton, Francis James.
Nicholls, Hy. Alfred Alford M.D.
Nicholson, *Col.* John Sanctuary, C.B.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*cont.*

Nicol, John.
Norcott, *Colonel* Chas. Hawtrey B.
North, Frederic Dudley.
O'Dell, *Col.* Thomas John, A.S.C.
O'Donovan, Denis.
O'Halloran, Joseph Sylvester.
Oliver, Charles Nicholson Jewel.
Oliver, Henry Alfred.
Oliver, *Major-Gen.* John Ryder.
Olivier, Sydney Haldane.
O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter Alfd. Jno., R.E.
Ommanney, Charles Henry.
Openshaw, *Surg.-M.* Thos. Horrocks.
O'Reilly, Thomas Joseph.
Ornstein, John Isidor Maurice.
Orpen, Hy. Martyn Herbert.
Orpen, *Maj.* R. N. N. (*Orpen's Horse*).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles William.
Owen, *Capt.* Roger Carmichael R.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe.
Paget, Ralph.
Panton, *Col.* John Gerald.
Panton, Joseph Anderson.
Parkin, George Robt., LL.D.
Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Hallam, C.B.
Parris, James William.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Harold D. Edmund.
Paton, *Major-General* George.
Paul, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard R. C., A.S.C.
Peacocke, *Colonel* William, R.E.
Peake, *Major* Malcolm, R.A.
Peakman, *Maj.* T. C. (*Kimberley*).
Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B.
Pearson, Arthur Ashley.
Pendleton, Alan O'Brien G. W.
Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* George Edward.
Peterson, William, LL.D.
Philips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Henry.
Pickering, William Alexander.
Pickwoad, *Col.* Edwin Hay, R.A.
Pinault, *Col.* Louis Felix.
Pink, *Col.* Francis John.
Pisani, Salvatore Luigi, M.D.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, R.N.
Pittar, Sir Thomas John, K.C.B.
Pope, Joseph.
Preece, John Richard.
Price, *Col.* Adolphus James.
Price, *Major* Rhys H. (*Kaffraria*).
Price, Thomas Rees.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Pringle, John, M.B.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.V.O.
Proe, Thomas.
Prout, William Thomas.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Delmé-.
Ramanáthan, Ponnambalam.
Rawson, Frank.
Read, William Henry Macleod.
Redhead, *Col.* Richd. Hy. Milne-.
Reeve, Henry.
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A'Court-.
Richardson, [Hon.] Edward.
Richmond, James.
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur.
Rind, *Col.* Alexander Thomas S. A.
Ritter, Gustave Albert.
Roberts, *Colonel* Charles Fyshe.
Roberts, [Hon.] Charles James.
Roberts, John (*Dunedin*).
Roberts, *Maj.* Robert Herbert Mills-.
Robertson, *Captain* C. Hope, R.N.
Robertson, *Major* Charles L., R.E.
Robertson, James Wilson, LL.D.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod (*Cape*).
Robinson, William Valentine.
Rochfort, *Col.* Alexr. N., C.B., R.A.
Rohrweger, Frank.
Romer, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
Round, Francis Richard.
Rowell, Thomas Irvine, M.D.
Rowland, John William.
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (*S.A.*).
Ruffer, Marc Armand.
Russell; *Lt.-Col.* Alex. F., R.A.M.C.
Russell, *Major-Gen.* Frás. Shirley.
Russell, Henry Blythe Westrap.
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, F.R.S.
Rutherford, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, A.V.D.
St. Clair, *Col.* Jas. L. Crawshay, C.B.
St. John, Alfred.
Sale, *Colonel* Matt. Townsend, R.E.
Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie M.
Samut, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Achilles.
Sanford, *Col.* Edwd. Chas. Ayshford.
Sandwith, *Lieut.-Col.* Ralph Leslie.
Sartorius, *M.-Gen.* Reginald W., F.C.
Saunders, William, LL.D.
Scharlieb, Herbert Johann, M.D.
Schreiber, Collingwood.
Schreiner, [Hon.] Wm. Philip, K.C.
Schwikkard, *Major* Otto.
Sharpe, *Major* Wilfred Stanley.
Shepstone, Arthur Jesse.
Shepstone, Henrique Charles.
Shepstone, John Wesley.
Shepstone, Theophilus.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Percy.
Shipley, Hanmond Smith.
Shores, John Wallis.
Simpson, *Colonel* Henry Cuthbert Connel Dunlop, R.A.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* R. J. S., R.A.M.C.
Skirving, Archibald Adam Scot-.
Sloggett, *Col.* Arthur Thos., R.A.M.C.
Sloley, Herbert Cecil.
Smith, *Col.* Fred, C.B., A.V.D.
Smith, George Basil Haddon-.
Smith, George Douglas.
Smith, Robert Murray.
Southey, Charles.
Southey, *Col.* Richd. Geo., C.B.
Spalding, *Col.* Warner Wright.
Sparkes, *Capt.* Robert Copland, R.N.
Spearman, Edmund Robert.
Spencer, Walter Baldwin.
Spooner, Chas. Edwin, M.I.C.E.
Stacpoll, *Col.* John, C.V.O.
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. M., C.B.
Stanley, George Joshua.
Stavrides, Constantine George.
Stephens, George Henry.
Stevens, Frank.
Stevenson, *Colonel* Robert.
Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., R.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Harry King.
Stirling, Edward Charles, M.D., F.R.S.
Stoker, George, M.D.
Stonham, *Major* Charles, F.R.C.S.
Strachan, Wm. Henry Williams.
Strakfeild, Frank Nampion.
Struben, William M.
Stuart, *Col.* J. A. Man, C.B.
Stuart, *Rear-Adm.* Leslie Creery.
Sturdee, *Capt.* F. C. Doveton, C.V.O., R.N.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Leop. Vict., C.B.
Swan, *Col.* Charles Arthur.
Swayne, Charles Richard.
Sykes, *Maj.* Percy Molesworth.
Synge, Robert Follett.
Synnot, *M.-Gen.* A. FitzR. Hart-, C.B.
Tanner, John Edwd. (*Trinidad*).
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Fras.
Tempieston, *Col.* Jno. Montgomery.
Tennant, Hercules.
Ternan, B.-G. Trevor Patrick Breffney.
Thompstone, Sydney Wilson.
Thomson, Theodore.
Thurston, *Major* Hugh C., R.A.M.C.
Tickell, *Comm.* Frcdk. (*Victoria*).
Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
Tomkins, Stanley C.
Tooth, Howard Henry, M.D.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir E., K.C.B.
Tracy, *Maj.* Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-.
Treble, *Col.* George Walker.
Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John Schomberg.
Trendell, Sir Arthur Jas. Richens.
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie John, R.E.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles Joseph.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Keith, C.B.
Troubridge, *Capt.* Ernest C. T., R.N.
Tucker, William Kidger.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alex. B., K.C.B.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* O. A. (*Quebec*).
Turgeon, [Hon.] Adelard.
Tyndale, *Capt.* Wentworth Francis, R.A.M.C.
Verschoyle, Jas. Kynaston Edwards.
Villiers, Francis John.
Vincent, *Lt.-Col.* A.C. Fitz Hardinge.
Vine, Sir John Richard Somers
Wagstaff, William George.
Wahab, *Col.* Robt. Alexander, C.B.
Wake, *Capt.* Chas. St. Aubyn.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F.
Wallace, David, M.B.
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit Willoughby.
Wallace, William.
Wallington, Edward William.
Walrond, Main S. O.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Charles James.
Ware, Arthur Wellington.
Waring, Francis John, C.B.
Warren, *Colonel* Falkland Geo. E.
Warren, *Col.* William Joseph.
Waters, *Br.-Gen.* W. Hely-Hutchinson, C.V.O.
Watherston, *Lt.-Col.* Alan E. G.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* James Kiero.
Watt, [Hon.] Thomas.
Watts, Francis.
Watts, James.
Webb, Arthur Lewis.
Webb, Frederick William, F.R.S.
Welby, Sir George Earle.
Westcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sinclair, R.A.M.C.
Western, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Halifax, R.E.
Westropp, *Col.* John Massy-.
Wheeler, William.
Wheelwright, Charles Apthorpe.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick.
White, Herbert Edward.
White, *Lieutenant-Colonel* William.
Whiteley, Frank.
Whyte, Wm. M. C. Beresford, R.N.
Williams, Charles Riby.
Williams, Ralph Champneys.
Williams, *Col.* William Hugh, R.A.
Williams, *Col.* John Hanbury-, C.V.O.
Williamson, *Col.* John Francis, R.A.M.C., C.B.
Williamson, Victor Alexander.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., R.A.M.C.
Wilson, Henry Francis.
Wilson, [Hon.] Walter Horatio.
Wilton, Ernest Colvile Collins.
Winslow, *Rear-Adm.* Alfred Leigh, C.V.O.
Winter, Sir Francis Pratt.
Witham, *Col.* J. K. Maxwell.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
Wodehouse, *Lieut.-Gen.* J. H., C.B.
Wood, James Leigh.
Woodhead, *Lt.-Col.* Henry.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. A., K.C.B.
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.
Wratislaw, Albert Charles.
Wrightson, Walsh, M.I.C.E.
Wylde, Everard William.
Wylde, *Colonel* William Henry.
Yate, *Colonel* Charles Edwd., C.S.I.
Young, *Captain* Arthur Henderson.

*Sec.*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.B.
*Registrar*, Sir J. Bramston, G.C.M.G.

*Ribbon*, Imperial blue. *Motto*, Imperatoris auspiciis (*Under auspices of the Emperor*).
INSTITUTED 1st *January*, 1878. ENLARGED 1st *June*, 1887.
SOVEREIGN: THE KING-EMPEROR.
*Grand Master*, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA FOR THE TIME BEING.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. G.C.I.E.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga Sultan Muhammad.
Ampthill, Lord, G.C.S.I.
Benares, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Bhopal, H.H. the Begum of.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Tudor.
Collen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. H.
Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Corea, H.M. the Emperor of *(Hon.)*.
Elgin and Kincardine, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R.
Gaselee, *General* Sir Alfred.
Gondal, H.H. Thakur Sahib of.
Harris, Lord, G.C.S.I.
Havelock, Sir Arthur E., G.C.S.I.
Janjira, Nawab of.
Jeypore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Karauli, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of.
Kutch, H.H. the Rao of.
Lamington, Lord, G.C.M.G.
Lansdowne, Most Hon. Marq. of.
Lawley, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur.
Lawrence, Sir Walter Roper, Bart.
Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Comyns.
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood.
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Sahib of.
Murshidabad, the Nawab of.
Nabha, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.S.I.
Northcote, Lord, G.C.M.G.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Palanpur, H.H. the Diwan of.
Phillips, Sir Geo. F. Faudel-, Bt.
Reay, Lord, G.C.S.I.
Roberts, *Fld.-Marshal* Earl, K.G. V.C.
Saiyid Faisal bin Turki, H.H. *(Hon.)*
Sandhurst, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. the Maharao of.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of.
Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Waterfield, Sir Henry.
Wenlock, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I.
White, *F.-M.* Sir G. Stuart, V.C., G.C.B.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.I.E.

Alaigarh, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Ardagh, *M.-Gen.* Sir John C., K.C.M.G.
Balrampur, Maharaja of.
Bhownaggree, Sir Mancherjee.
Bhutan, Sir Sri Ugyen Wang-Chuk, Tongsa Penlop of.
Bikanir, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Bird, *Gen.* Sir George Corrie.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher.
Bisset, *Col.* Sir W. S. Smith, R.E.
Bliss, Sir Henry William.
Bobbili, Raja of.
Brandis, Sir Dietrich, F.R.S.
Brooke, Sir William Robert.
Cappel, Sir Albert Jas. Leppoc.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Croft, Sir Alfred Woodley.
Cuningham, Sir Alex. Fred. Douglas.
Cunningham, Sir Henry Stewart.
Dane, Sir Louis William.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of.
Dennehy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer G.C.M.G.
Eliot, Sir John, F.R.S.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton.
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey.
Franklin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin.
Galhardo, H. E. *Col.* Sir Eduardo *(Hon.)*.
Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, Sir, Chief of Miraj.
Ghaus Baksh, Sardar Sir, Laisani.
Gidhaur, H.H. Maharaja of.
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. E., K.C.B.
Harbullub, Sir Narayan Singh, Maharaja (Sonbarsa).
Harnam Singh, Kunwar Sir.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John.
Higham, Sir Thomas.
Hogg, Sir Frederick Russell.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, F.R.S.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Brereton.
Husein Kuli Khan, H.E. Mukhtsar-ed-Dowleh *(Hon.)*.
Jacob, *Col.* Sir Samuel Swinton.
James, Sir Henry Evan Murchison.
Jardine, Sir John.
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh.
Kharan, Sir Naoroz Khan, Sirdar of.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, M.P.
King, *Brig.-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel* Sir George, F.R.S.
Krishna Murti, Sir Purnaiyan N. R.
Lambert, Sir John.
Lely, Sir Frederick S. P.
Leslie, Sir Bradford.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper.
Limri, Thakur Sahib of.
Loharu, Sir Ahmad Khan, Chief of.
Lunawara, Raja of.
Macdonald, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., R.E.
Mackay, Sir James Lyle, G.C.M.G.
Maclean, Sir Francis William.
McLeod, *Gen.* Sir Donald J. S.
McMahon, *Col.* Sir Arthur H.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur George.
Markby, Sir William.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L.
Nahar Singh Dhiraj, Raja Sir, of Shahpura.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus.
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt., G.C.M.G.
Offen Wang Chuk, Sir.
Ollivant, Sir Edward Chas. Kayll.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir J. Walter, R.E.
Partab Narayan Singh, Maharaja Sir, of Ajudhya.
Peshkar Kishn Parshad, Maharaja Sir.
Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta Saddozai Sardar Sultan Jan.
Pontifex, Sir Charles.
Prinsep, [Hon.] Sir Henry Thoby.
Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows.
Sailana, H.H. the Raja of.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, R.E.
Scott, Sir James George.
Shahbaz Khan, Nawab Sir.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj., M.D.
Stedman, *Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Subrananiya Aiyar, Sir S., Diwan Bahadur.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C.
Thomas, Mgr. Sir Léon E. Clément *(Hon.)*.
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, R.E.
Tupper, Sir Charles Lewis.
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
Venkatagiri, Raja of (Velugoti Sir Krishna Yachendra).
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie.
West, Sir Raymond, LL.D.
White, Sir Herbert Thirkell.
Williams, *General* Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, R.E.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur.
Wingate, Sir Andrew.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. H. Curzon.
Younghusband, *Maj.* Sir Frns. Edw.

COMPANIONS. C.I.E.

Abdul Karim, Munshi Hafiz, C.V.O.
Abdul Karim, Shaikh Hafiz, Khan Bahadur.
Abdul Jubbar Moulvi, Khan Bahadur.
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot.
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Hen. E.
Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred William, M.B.
Ameer Ali, Syud.
Amir Hossein, Syud.
Ananda Chariu, Maharaja R. P.
Anderson, Graham.
Anderson, *Brig.-Surg.* John, F.R.C.P.
Arbuthnot, Sir Alex. John, K.C.S.I.
Arbuthnott, Jno. Campbell.
Archer, *Maj.* Charles.
Arjun Singh, Bahadur of Chabal.
Asaf Ali Khan, *Lt.*, Sardar.
Aulad Husain, Syud, Khan B.
Baghat, Dhulip Singh, Rana of.
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-Amb.
Bahmanji, Jamasji Dastur.
Balmakund Das, Rao Bahadur Munshi, Dewan Bahadur.
Balwant Singh, Raja of Awa.
Bannerman, *Maj.* A. D'A. Gordon.
Barker, Rayner Childe.
Bate, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., I.M.S.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I.
Beauchamp, Henry King.
Beauchamp, Marie E.
Bell, Nich. D. Beatson-.
Bell, William.
Benn, *Maj.* Robert A. E., I.A.
Bennett, Courtenay Walter.
Bennett, Thomas Jewell.
Benton, John.
Beresford, John Stuart.
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* James Cavan.
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur.
Bhashyam Iyengar, Sir, Diwan Bahadur.
Bhup Indra Singh, Raja, of Piagpur.
Bhup Singh, Sir, Mian of Chamba, K.C.S.I.
Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
Bidie, *Surgeon-General* George.
Bipin Krishna Bose, Rai Bahadur.
Bir Bikram Singh, Raj Kunwar, *Maj.*
Bird, *Maj.* Robert, I.M.S.
Bocquet, Roscoe.
Bomford, *Surg.-Gen.* Gerald M.D.
Boppe, Lucien.
Branfoot, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur, I.M.S.
Brown, Charles.
Brown, *Brig.-Surg.* T. E. Burton-, M.D.
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H., M.D.
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Richd.
Browning, Colin Arrott R.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthropp B., IMS.
Bruce, Richard Isaac.
Buckingham, *Colonel* Sir James.
Buckland, Charles Edward.
Bullock, Frederick Shore.
Burgess, James, F.R.S.E.
Busteed, *Brig.-Surg.* Henry E., M.D.
Butler, Spencer Harcourt.
Buyers, John Walker.
Campbell, *Maj.* Charles Ferguson.
Cappel, Edward Louis.
Cardozo, Henry O'Connell.
Carey, Francis Saunderez.
Carlyle, Robert Warrand.
Carnac, *Colonel* Jno. H. Rivett-.
Carnduff, Herbert W. Cameron.
Chamier, *M.-G.* Fras. Edwd. Archd.
Chatterton, *Colonel* Frank Wm.
Chunilal Venilal Desai, Rao Bahadur.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Ross.
Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, C.V.O.
Clarke, Edward H. S.

COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
Cleveland, Chas. Raitt-.
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Clogstoun, Herbt. C.
Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Frank Henry.
Cooke, Theodore, LL.D.
Cooper, Sir William Earnshaw.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. W., Bt., K.C.S.I.
Cox, *Maj.* Percy Zachariah, I.A.
Crawford, *Colonel* Richmond Irvine.
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, V.C., I.M.S.
Crofts, *Lieut.-Col.* Aylmer M., I.M.S.
Crole, Charles Stewart.
Cromer, Rt. Hon. Earl of, G.C.B.
Cruickshank, William Dickson.
Cumming, *Colonel* Wm. Gordon, R.E.
Cunningham, *Lt.-Col.* David D., F.R.S.
Cust, *Comm.* Sir C. J., Bt., C.M.G.
Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M.
Daly, *Major* Hugh, C.S.I.
Danapier, Henry Lucius.
Dane, Richard Morris.
Darlington, Edwin.
Das Madhu Sudhan.
Daukes, Frederick Clendon.
Daulut Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Davie, *Capt.* A. F. Ferguson-.
De Brath, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest, C.B.
De Lotbinière, *Maj.* Alan Joly-.
Dempster, Francis Erskine.
Deru, Raja of Pakhimedi.
De Winton, Walter Bernard.
Dhanjibai Fakirji, Commodore, Khan Bahadur.
Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur.
Dobbs, Henry Robert Conway.
Donald, Douglas.
Donald, John Stuart.
Douglas, James.
Douglas, *Maj.* Montagu William.
Downe, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount, C.B.
Drummond, *Col.* Francis H. R.
Du Boulay, James Houssemayne.
Duff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Beauchamp, K.C.V.O.
Dundee, *Maj.* William J. D., R.E.
Dunlop, Alexander Johnstone.
Durand, *Colonel* Alg. G. A., C.B.
Dutt, Romesh Chandra.
Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-, K.C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning Wm., K.C.V.O.
Edulji Dinshah.
Egerton, Brian.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I.
Elliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
Elliott, Algernon.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala.
Faridoonji, Jamshedji.
Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab, Kazilbash.
Fazlbhai Visram.
Fenn, *Col.* Ernest H., R.A.M.C.
Ferard, Henry Cecil.
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir Jas., Bt., G.C.S.I.
Finch, Benjamin Traill.
Findlay, *Surgeon-Major* John.
Finney, Stephen.
Fleet, John Faithfull.
Forrest, George William.
Franks, *Captain* Norman.
Fraser, Stuart Mitford.
Fuller, Sir Joseph Bampfylde, K.C.S.I.
Gamble, James Sykes, F.R.S.
Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Ganpat Rai, Diwan.
George, Edwd. Claudius Scotney.
Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
Giles, Edward.
Giles, Robert.
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* George Hart Desmond, I.M.S.
Glass, James George Henry.
Gokhale Gopal Krishna.
Goodridge, *Rear-Adm.* Walter S.
Gordon, *Colonel* John C. F.
Gordon, Webster Boyle.
Gordon, *General* William.
Greenstreet, Regd. Hawkins.
Grierson, George Abraham.
Griesbach, *Lieut.-Col.* Carl Ludolph.
Griffith, Ralph Thos. Hotchkin.
Grimston, *Maj.* Rollo Estouteville.
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., I.A.
Haffkine, Waldemar Mordecai.
Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan Alizai, Nawab, of Dera Ismail Khan.
Haines, *F.-M.* Sir Fredk. Paul, G.C.B.
Hak Nawaz Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Hammick, Murray.
Hannett, George.
Hankin, Arthur Crommelin.
Hare, Lancelot, C.S.I.
Hare, Robert Douglas.
Harjibhai Manekji Rustamji.
Harriott, George Moss.
Harvey, William Leathem.
Hastings, Charles G. W.
Heera Sahib Lal Rama Mij Pershad Singh.
Henderson, Robert Herriot.
Hendley, *Colonel* Thos. H., I.M.S.
Hennessey, James B. N.
Hertz, Henry Felix.
Het Ram, Diwan.
Hewett, John Prescott, C.S.I.
Hildebrand, Arthur Hedding.
Hill, Arthur.
Hill, Claude Hamilton A.
Hill, *Major* Thomas Henry.
Hittu Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Hodding, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Hoernle, Augustus F. Rudolph.
Hogge, *Col.* John William, C.B.
Holdsworth, *Major* John Joseph.
Holford, *Major* George L., C.V.O.
Holland, *Comm.* Gerald Edwd., R.I.M.
Hone, Walter.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft, K.C.S.I.
Horn, David Bayne.
Horsfall, Jeremiah Garnett.
Howell, Mortimer Sloper, LL.D.
Huddleston, George.
Hudson, *Major* Havelock.
Hughes, Arthur John.
Hughes, Walter Charleton.
Husain Ali Khan, Mirza.
Husband, Rev. John, F.R.C.S.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay P., K.C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry.
Izat, Alexander.
Jackson, *Colonel* Samuel.
Jacob, Edward Fountaine.
Jacob, *Colonel* Sydney Long, R.E.
Jag Mohun Singh, Raja.
Jagadish, Chandra Bose.
Jagat Singh, Sirdar, Sirdar Bahadur.
Jahandad Raja Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Jallab, Sardar Khan.
Jalal-ud-Din Khan, Akhundzada of Khandahar.
Jarrett, *Colonel* Henry Sullivan.
Jhujhar Singhji Deo, Diwan of Charkhari.
Johnstone, Frederick John.
Joyner, Robert Batson.
Kadirdad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Bahadur.
Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur.
Kalika Dass Datt, Rai Bahadur.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu.
Kalooba, Kumar Shri.
Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur.
Keene, Charles James.
Keene, Henry George.
Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Arnold.
Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., R.N.
Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
Keppel, Hon. Derek W. G., C.M.G.
Keppel, *Maj.* Geo. Oloff Roos-, I.A.
Kielhorn, Franz.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Gawen, I.M.S.
Kipling, John Lockwood.
Knight, James Blackburn.
Knyvett, Alexander Vansittart.
Kori Sadhaul, Raja Rampal Singh of.
Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of Möng Nai.
Lafont, Rev. Eugene.
Lamb, Richard Amphlett.
Lane, *Colonel* Clayton Turner.
Latimer, Frederick William.
Leigh, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Percy.
Le Messurier, *Colonel* Augustus.
Le Mesurier, Havilland.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville Henry.
Loch, *Lieutenant-Colonel* William.
Lorimer, John Gordon.
Luke, Stephen Paget W. Vyvyan.
Lyall, Sir Charles James, K.C.S.I.
Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Isidore Bernadotte.
Macartney, George.
MacCartie, *Lieut.-Col.* Frederick Fitzgerald, M.B., I.M.S.
McDonnell, Richard G. P. P.
McKay, *Col.* Henry Kellock, C.B.
Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith, C.B.
Macleod, Frederick Gurr.
Macleod, *Lieut.-Col.* James John.
Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
Macpherson, Duncan James.
Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ganga Dhar Shastri.
Mahomed Hassan Khan.
Mahta Punna Lall, Rai.
Maitland, William James.
Malik, Umar Khan.
Man, Edward Horace.
Mance, Sir Henry Christopher.
Mancherjee Rustomji Dhotu, Khan Bahadur.
Marsh, Henry.
Marshall, *M.-G.* G. F. Leycester, R.E.
Masson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David Parkes.
Mathew, George Felton.
Matthews, Henry Montagu.
Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur of Patna.
Maxwell, *Maj.* Fredk. D.
Meade, *Lieut.-Col.* Malcolm J., I.A.
Mehrulla Khan, Mir, Raisani, Nazim of Mekran.
Melitus, Paul Gregory.
Merriman, *Colonel* William, R.E.
Meyer, William Stevenson.
Miller, Rev. William, D.D.
Minchin, *Capt.* Alfred Beckett, I.A.
Mohendra Lall Sircar.
MoheshChandraNyarayatna, Pandit.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Geo. K. Scott-, R.E.
Monro, Alexander.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Montgomerie.
Moore, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Moreland, William H.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Isakhel.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Afsur Dowlah.
Muhammad Aslam Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Sirdar Bahadur.
Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, Sahibzada.
Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza.
Muhammad Yakub, Shaik Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Sardar.
Muir, *Col.* Charles Wemyss, C.B.
Muncherji Navasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur.
Nanak Chand, Rai Bahadur.
Nanquette, Pierre François H.
Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. George C.
Nathan, Robert.
Nayar, C. Sankaran.
Naylor, Henry Paul Todd-.
Needham, Jack Francis.
Neel, Edmund.
Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert Parry.

COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
Nourojee Mancherje Wadia.
Nunn, *Col.* Joshua A., C.B., A.V.D.
O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey John.
O'Callaghan, Sir Francis L., K.C.M.G.
O'Connor, Capt. Wm. F. Travers, R.A.
O'Conor, James Edward.
Oldham, Wm. Benjamin.
On Gaing, Maung.
Orange, Hugh Wm.
Owen, *Lieut.-Col.* Chas. W., C.M.G.
Palmer, Charles George.
Patterson, Alexander Bleakley.
Paul, Alfred Wallis.
Pedler, Alexander, F.R.S.
Pelle, *Col.* Solomon Chas. Fredk.
Penny, Edmund.
Perram, George James.
Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
Petley, *Lieut.* Eaton Wallace, R.N.
Pinhey, *Maj.* Alexander Fleetwood.
Pirajirao Bapu Saheb Ghatge.
Pitman, Charles Edward.
Playfair, Sir Patrick.
Pollen, John, LL.D.
Poona, Dastur of.
Pope, Arth. Wm. Uglow.
Porteous, Alexander.
Porteous, *Col.* Chas. Arkcel.
Porter, William Ninnis.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* David, M.B.
Pratul Chandar Chattarji Rai Bahadur.
Preston, Sidney.
Puckle, Richard Kaye.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell Richard, R.E.
Quetta, Khan Bahadur Barjorji of.
Radford, *Col.* Oswald Claude, C.B.
Radhika Prasanna Mukharji, Rai Bahadur.
Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Duncan
Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. J. Read, R.A.M.C.
Rajaratna, Mudaliyar Pakam, Diwan Bahadur.
Ram Bahadur, Kal Sri.
Ramaswami, Mudaliar Raja Sir S.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
Ramsay, *Major* John, I.A.
Rash Behary Ghose.
Rawlinson, *Maj.* Charles B., I.A.
Rees, John David.
Reid, James Robert.
Reid, Marshall.
Reynolds, Charles Henry.
Ribbentrop, Berthold.
Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
Richardson, *M.-Gen.* Geo. L. R., C.B.
Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.G.
Risley, Herbert Hope, C.S.I.
Robertson, Benjamin.
Robertson, Frederick Ewart.
Robertson, *Colonel* John.
Robinson, Vincent Joseph.
Rose, George Pringle.
Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward J.
Rustamji Dhanjebhai Mehta.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M.
Sanderson, *Col.* Henry Bristow.
Sarat Chandra Das.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major.*
Scallon, *Colonel* Robert Irwin, C.B.
Schindler, *Gen.* Houtum.
Schlich, William, PH.D.
Scott, *Maj.* Thomas Edwin, I.A.
Shakespear, *Maj.* John.
Shere Ahmed Khan, Sirdar.
Showers, *Maj.* Herbert Lionel, I.A.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral.
Shyam Sundar Lal, Rao Bahadur.
Sikandar Khan, Raja of Nagar.
Sim, Henry Alexander.
Sime, John, LL.D.
Singh, Raja Partab Bahadur, Thakur dar of Kila Partabgarh.
Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakur of Masuda.
Smith, Francis Whitmore.
Smith, George, LL.D.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Robt. Dunlop.
Smith, *Maj.* John Manners, V.C.
Snow, Philip Chicheley H.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, C.B.
Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Raja Sir.
Spring, Francis Joseph Edward.
Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur.
Srinivasa Raghava Ayangar, Diwan Bahadur.
Standen, Bertram Prior.
Stanyon, Henry John.
Stevenson, Edward S. B.
Stewart, *Colonel* John.
Still, Charles.
Stokes, Whitley, LL.D., C.S.I.
Stoney, Edward Waller.
Strachan, James.
Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I.
Sturrock, John.
Sukhdeo Parshad, Rao Bahadur, Pandit.
Surup Narain, Pandit.
Sutherland, *Capt.* Charles Leslie.
Tahilram Khemchand.
Tawney, Charles Henry.
Temple, *Lt.-C.* Sir Richd. Carnac, Bt.
Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. Francis.
Thibaut, Geo. F. Wm., PH.D.
Thompson, *Surg.-Maj.* Daniel R., M.D.
Thomson *Lt.-Col.* Samuel Jno., I.M.S.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Beaufoy.
Tomkins, *Gen.* W. Percival.
Trevor, Frederick Geo. Brunton.
Trichinopoly Rayalu Arakiaswamy Thamboo Chetty.
Truninger, Lionel.
Tucker, Alexander Lanzun Pendock.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. Emile.
Turner, Henry Blois Hawkins.
Tyler, Sir John William, M.D.
Tytler, Adam Gillis.
Upezi Linkedaw Myo Wun, Moung.
Van Someren, William Taylor.
Vincent, Robt. Wm. E. Hampe.
Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmednagar.
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao.
Waddell, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence A., C.B., I.M.S.
Waddington, C. W.
Wahab, *Col.* Robert Alexander, C.B.
Walker, Ernest Octavius.
Walker, George Herbert Dacres.
Walker, James.
Walker, Sir James Lewis.
Wallis, Arthur Henry.
Walsh, Langton Prendergast.
Walton, Frederick Thomas G.
Ward, *Col.* Henry Constantine E.
Ward, Thos. Robt. Jno.
Ware, *Maj.* Frank Cooke Webb.
Watson, *Maj.* Harry Davis.
Watson, *Maj.* John James C., R.A.M.C.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Arthur.
Watt, Sir George, M.D.
Webb, Montague de P.
Webster, Edmund Forster.
Wenden, Henry.
West, Charles Henry.
White, John Claude.
Wilson, Charles Henry.
Wilson, *Capt.* George, R.I.M.
Wingate, *Lt.-Col.* George.
Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
Wordsworth, William.
Wynch, Lionel Maling.
Wynne, *Col.* Trevredyn Rashleigh.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major.*
Yeilding, *Col.* William Richard.
Young, *Maj.* Frank Popham, I.A.
*Sec.*, Foreign Sec., Govt. of India.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

*Ribbon*, Dark blue with narrow edging of three stripes—red, white and red.
Instituted 21st April, 1896.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN.

Austria, H.I.M. Emperor of.
Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of.
German Emperor, H.I.M. the.
Hellenes, H.M. the King of.
Hesse, H.R.H. the Grand Duke of.
Norway, H.M. the King of.
Portugal, H.M. the King of.
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of.
Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
Spain, H.M. the King of.
Sparta, H.R.H. the Duke of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
Curzon of Kedleston, Lord.
Fife, Duke of.
Lansdowne, Marquess of.
Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.V.O.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
Argyll, Duke of, K.T.
Battenberg, *Rear-Admiral* H.S.H. Prince Louis of, G.C.B.
Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles.
Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L., G.C.M.G.
Bigge, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Arthur John.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C., Bt.
Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir E. J., G.C.M.G.
Churchill, Viscount.
Clarendon, Earl of, G.C.B.
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir C. M., Bart., G.C.B.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley.
Clinton, *Col.* Ld. Edwd. Wm. Pelham-.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice.
Derby, Earl of, K.G.
Domville, *Adm.* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sir Archibald L.
Ducie, Earl of.
Dudley, H.E. Earl of, G.M.P.
Edwards, *Lieut.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. Hugh.
Ellis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur.
Esher, Viscount.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Peter.
Farquhar, Lord.
Fife, Duke of, K.T.
French, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John D. P.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir Jno. Rog. Thos.
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir William E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G.
Hotham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Fredk.

G.C.V.O. *–continued.*
Howe, Earl.
Jaipur, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
James of Hereford, Lord.
Kelvin, Lord, P.R.S.
Kenny, *Gen.* Sir T. Kelly, G.C.B.
Kingscote, *Col.* Sir Robert Nigel Fitz-Hardinge.
Knollys, Lord.
Kolhapur, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Laking, Sir Francis Henry, Bt.
Leiningen, H.S.H. the Reigning Prince of.
Linlithgow, Marquess of, K.T.
Londonderry, Marquess of, K.G.
MacDonald, Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G.
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. J., Bt., G.C.B.
Mount Edgcumbe, Earl of.
Mount Stephen, Lord.
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt., G.C.M.G.
Norfolk, Duke of, K.G.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Earl of.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. R., G.C.B.
Portland, Duke of, K.G.
Probyn, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten, G.C.B., V.C.
Redesdale, Lord.
Reid, Sir James, Bart., M.D.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of, K.G.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell.
Rothschild, Lord.
Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Prince Albert of, G.C.B.
Seymour, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Edward Hobart, G.C.B.
Seymour, *Admiral* Sir Michael Culme-, Bart., G.C.B.
Sindhia of Gwalior, H.H. the Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Stephenson, *Admiral* Sir Henry F.
Suffield, Lord.
Teck, *Lt.-Col.* H.S.H. Duke of.
Teck, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of.
Treves, Sir Frederick, Bt., F.R.C.S.
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles.
Wellington, Duke of, K.G.
White, *F.-M.* Sir G. Stuart, V.C., G.C.B.
Wilson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur K., V.C., G.C.B.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.V.O.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-.
Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I.
Barry, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry D.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey.
Bennett, Sir William Henry, F.R.C.S.
Blanc, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Julius.
Broadbent, Sir Wm. Hy., Bart., M.D.
Brougham and Vaux, Lord.
Buchanan, Sir George William.
Burnham, Lord.
Burton, Lord.
Carbone, Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Peregrine.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard H.
Clerk, *Gen.* Sir Godfrey.
Coke, *Col.* Viscount, A.D.C.
Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn, K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent.
Cranston, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur.
De Grey, Earl.
De Ros, Lord.
Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cockfield, Bart.
Downe, *Major-General* Viscount.
Duff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Beauchamp.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning William.
Egerton, *Col.* Sir Alfred Mordaunt.
Fawkes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. H.
Falmouth, *Maj.-Gen.* Viscount.
FitzGeorge, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Adolphus.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F.
Fripp, Sir Alfred Downing, F.R.C.S.
Gough, Viscount.
Hamilton, Sir Edwd. Walter, G.C.B.
Hanbury, Sir Thomas.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.B.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. Lane, I.A.
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. C., V.C., K.C.B.
Henry, Sir Edward Richard.
Herbert, sir Arthur James.
Hobart, Sir Robert Henry.
Holmes, Sir George C. Vincent.
Holmes, Sir Richard R.
Holzmann, Sir Maurice.
Jackson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B.
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas S.
Knowles, Sir James Thomas.
Lambton, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hedworth.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Bertram.
Langford, Lord.
Lawrence, Sir John Jas. Trevor, Bart.
Leach, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward P., V.C.
Leach, *Maj.-G.n.* Sir John.
Lipton, Sir Thomas, Bart.
Lurgan, Lord.
MacDonnell, Rt. Hon. Sir A., G.C.S.I.
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.
May, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B.
Methuen, *Gen.* Lord, G.C.B.
Mills, Sir Richard, K.C.B.
Milne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Archib. B., Bt.
Moore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.
Oliphant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Laurence J.
Paget, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur H. F.
Pawel-Rammingen, Freiherr Luitbert Alex. Geo. L. Alph. Von, K.C.B.
Plunket, Lord, K.C.M.G.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C.
Poë, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S.
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, Bart., M.D.
Probyn, Sir Lesley Charles.
Sandwich, Earl of.
Savile, Lord.
Scott, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M.
Semon, Sir Felix.
Seymour, *Gen.* Lord Wm. F. E.
Shaftesbury, Earl of.
Smith, Sir Thomas, Bart., F.R.C.S.
Stanley, Lord.
Stephen, Sir A. Condie, K.C.M.G.
Stuart, Sir Harold Arthur.
Teck, *Maj.* H.S.H. Prince Francis of.
Upcott, Sir Frederick Robert.
Vicars, Sir Arthur Edward.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H.W.
Williams, Sir John, Bart.
Woods, *V.-Adm.* H.E. Sir Hy., Pacha.

COMMANDERS. C.V.O.
Acland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir W. A. D., Bt.
Aldrich, *Vice-Adm.* Pelham.
Alington, Lord.
Bally, *Major-General* John Ford.
Barclay, George Head.
Baring, *Lieut.-Col.* Hon. Everard.
Barter, *Col.* Charles St. Leger.
Bessborough, Earl of.
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Palmer.
Bradford, *Capt.* Edward Eden, R.N.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur.
Brocklehurst, *Col.* John F.
Burke, Henry Farnham.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington Bulkeley Douglas.
Campbell, *Capt.* Walter D. S.
Carew, *Lt.-G.* Sir Regd. Pole-, K.C.B.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert C.G.
Cartwright, Fairfax Leighton.
Cheylesmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord.
Clarke, Sir Caspar Pardon.
Clerk, *Col.* John.
Codrington, *Col.* Alfred Edward.
Coke, *Col.* Edward B., R.A.
Colebrooke, Lord.
Colville, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley C J.
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Arthur.
Corkran, Victor George Seymour.
Courroux, George Augustus.
Courtney, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Henry.
Cowan, *Col.* Henry Vivian, R.A., A.D.C.
Critchett, Sir George A. B.
Custance, *V.-Adm.* Sir R. N., K.C.M.G.
Dalton, *Rev.* Canon J. Neale.
Dawson, *Col.* Douglas F. D.
Dawson, *Col.* Harry Leonard.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Vesey John.
Denbigh, *Col.* the Earl of.
De Rothschild, Alfred.
De Rothschild, Leopold.
Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Dougherty, Sir James Brown.
Duckworth, Rev. Canon Robinson.
Dundonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Earl of.
Ellison, *Col.* Richard George.
Erskine, Henry David.
Evans, Frederick.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur U., K.C.I.E.
Farquhar, *Capt.* Arthur M., R.N.
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bt.
Fitzroy, Almeric William.
Fludyer, *Col.* Henry.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Seymour, R.N.
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Arth. Andw.
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-.
Gildea, *Col.* Sir James.
Gleichen, *Col.* Count.
Godfray, *Col.* John William.
Goldney, Sir Gabriel Prior, Bt.
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant.
Graham, Marquess of.
Greville, Hon. Sidney R.
Grierson, *Maj.-Gen.* James M.
Groome, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. Leonard.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour.
Haig, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas.
Hallett, *Col.* James W. Hughes-.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Herbert, *Col.* Lionel, I.A.
Herkomer, Hubert von, R.A.
Hervey, *Rev.* Canon Frederick A. J.
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Holford, *Major* George Lindsay.
Hood, Donald Wm. Chas., M.D.
Hornby, *Rev.* James John, D.D.
Howard, Esme William.
Howe, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Asshcton Gore Curzon-, K.C.B.
Innes, *Col.* Thomas.
Joffreys, *Vice-Adm.* Edmund F.
Jellicoe, *Capt.* John R., A.D.C., R.N.
Johnstone, Hon. Alan.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Inigo Richmund.
Jones, John Joseph Casimir.
Karim, Abdul.
Kenmare, Earl of.
Keppel, *Commod.* Colin R., A.D.C., R.N.
Kitson, *Col.* Gerald Charles.
Knollys, *Col.* Henry, R.A.
Lambart, *Major* Gustavus F.
Lang, *Very Rev.* John Marshall, D.D.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry.
Lees, *Very Rev.* James Cameron, D.D.
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Henry Chas.
Lewis, Sir George, Bart.
Lister, Hon. Reginald.
Lockwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Amelius Richard Mark, M.P.
Login, *Rear-Adm.* Spencer H. M.
Lovat, Lord.
Macbean, *Brig.-Gen.* Forbes.
McCalmont, *M.-G.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.
M'Donnell, Hon. Sir Schomberg, K.C.B.
Mackinnon, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy.
MacLeod, *Vice-Adm.* Angus, C.B.
Mahaffy, *Rev.* J. Pentland, D.D.
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. G., K.C.B.
Merewether, Edward Marsh.
Miles, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert S. Gould.
Mitchell, Thomas.
Montgomery, *M.-Gen.* Robert Arthur.
Moore, Arthur William.
Morgan, John Hammond, F.R.C.S.
Morris, Charles Arthur, F.R.C.S.

COMMANDERS, C.V.O.—*contd.*
Muther, Maurice.
Neville, *Rear-Adm.* George.
O'Callaghan, *M.-G.* Desmond D. T.
O'Callaghan, *R.-Adm.* Mich. Pelham.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry.
Olphert, Sir John.
Parry, Sir Hubert, Bart.
Playfair, Lord.
Ponsonby, *Maj.* Frederick E. Grey.
Poore, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard, Bt.
Rawlinson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry S., Bt.
Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.
Rewse, *Col.* H. W. Smith-, R.E.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Romilly, *Col.* Frederick W.
Rose, Edward.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* John Cecil.
Russell, Sir William Howard.
St. Aubyn, *Col.* Hon. John T.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John S.
Savage, *Col.* George Robert R.
Schröder, Sir John Hy. Wm., Bart. (Baron von Schröder).
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexander.
Scott, *Capt.* Robert Falcon, R.N.
Sheppard, Rev. Edgar, D.D.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor.
Stacpole, *Col.* John, A.S.C.
Strudbroke, *Col.* Earl of.
Sturdee, *Capt.* Fredk. C. D., R.N.
Tower, Reginald Thomas.
Trench, *Col.* Fredc. J. Arthur.
Tudor, *Vice-Adm.* Oswald P.
Tyrwhitt, *Commod.* Hon. Hugh, R.N.
Vetch, *Maj.-Gen.* William Francis.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier.
Ward, Sir William.
Waters, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallscourt Hely Hutchinson, R.A.
Welch, *Capt.* David Nairn, R.N.
Weldon, William Henry.
Williams, *Col.* John Hanbury-.
Windham, *Rear-Adm.* Charles.
Winsloe, *Rear-Adm.* Alfred Leigh.
Woods, *Insp.-Gen.* Hy. Chas., M.D., R.N.
Yorke, Hon. Alexander Grantham.
Young, Sir Allen William.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS. M.V.O.
Acton, Lord.
Adam, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Loch.
Agnew, *Major* Quentin G. K.
Albemarle, *Col.* Earl of, C.B.
Allenby, *Capt.* Reginald Arthur.
Anderson, Wm. Maurice Abbot.
Anson, *Capt.* Charles Eustace, R.N.
Apperley, Newton Wynne.
Apps, *Engr.-Comm.* William R.
Arbuthnot, *Capt.* Sir Rbt. K., Bt., R.N.
Ashburner, *Capt.* Lionel Forbes.
Ashe, *Capt.* Edward Percy, R.N.
Aziz-ud-Din, Munshi.
Baillie, *Col.* James E. B.
Ballance, Charles Alfred.
Bankart, *Staff-Surg.* Arthur R., M.B.
Barclay, Colville Adrian de Rune.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Barnardiston, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel W.
Batten, *Rear-Adm.* Alexr. Wm. C.
Bayley, Charles Butterworth.
Bearcroft, *Rr.-Adm.* Jno. Edwd., C.B.
Beatty, *Capt.* David, R.N.
Beck, Frank Reginald.
Belamy, *Comm.* Henry, R.N.
Bellairs, Hamon d'Albini.
Bennett, *Engr.-Capt.* James M. C., R.N.
Beresford, Lord Marcus.
Biancardi, *Lt.-Col.* Nicola Grech.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Cecil Edwd.
Binning, *Col.* Lord, C.B.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley.
Blakeney, Charles Attaville.
Blundell - Hollinshead - Blundell, *Capt.* Dermot Howard.
Borthwick, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Boulton, Harold Edwin.
Bowen, *Fleet-Paymr.* William H.
Boyle, *Comm.* Hon. Algn. D. E. H., R.N.
Boyle, *Capt.* James.
Boyle, *Col.* Lionel Richard C.
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Robt. Fras., R.N.
Brand, *Comm.* Hon. Hubert Geo., R.N.
Bridge, Sir Frederick.
Bridgeman, *Rear-Admiral* F. C. Bridgeman.
Brinton, *Maj.* John Chaytor.
Broad, *Staff-Capt.* George A., R.N.
Brooke, Lord.
Bruce, *Maj.* Hon. C. Granville, I.A.
Bryant, Francis Morgan.
Budworth, *Maj.* C. E. Dutton, R.A.
Buller, *Capt.* Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-.
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* Jno. Leslie, C.M.G.
Bush, *Capt.* Paul Warner, R.N.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. A., R.A.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas Dacres.
Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel Gurney.
Byng, *B.-G.* Hon. Julian H. G., C.B.
Cadogan, *Capt.* Hon. Wm. George.
Calley, *Col.* Thos. Chas. Pleydell, C.B.
Calthorpe, *Capt.* Somerset A. Gough-.
Campbell, *Capt.* Hector. [R.N.
Campbell, *Capt.* Henry Hervey, R.N.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. MacLaren.
Carey, *Col.* Cateret Walter.
Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot Douglas.
Carr, *Maj.* R. Teesdale Baker-.
Carter, *Maj.* Evan Eyare, C.M.G.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon.
Castlereagh, Viscount.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Champain, *Maj.* A. P. Bateman-.
Champness, Henry Robert.
Chapman, *Capt.* Cuthbt. Godfy., R.N.
Chapman, *Maj.* David Phelips.
Chapple, *Fit.-Paymr.* John H. G.
Churchill, Sidney Jno. Alexander.
Clarke, *Maj.* Charles, R.M.L.I.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. Butler, C.B.
Cochran, *Rear-Adm.* Charles Horne.
Cochrane, Thomas B. Henry.
Cochrane, *Maj.* Thos. Henry, R.E.
Cocoto, Spiridon George.
Colebrooke, Lord.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.
Compton, *Lt.* Walter B., R.N.
Congreve, *Col.* Walter N., V.C.
Considine, Heffernan F., C.B.
Cooper, *Col.* Edward Joshua, C.B.
Cooper, *Col.* Richard Joshua.
Corbett, *Comm.* Charles Frederick.
Cotton, *Comm.* R. G. A. W. Stapleton-, R.N.
Cotton, Stapleton Chas.
Cowan, *Comm.* Walter H.
Cowans, *Col.* John Stevens.
Cradock, *Capt.* C. G. F. M., C.B., R.N.
Craggs, John George.
Cresswell, *Col.* George Fras. Addison.
Crichton, *Capt.* Viscount.
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile, Bart.
Crutchley, *Col.* Charles.
Crust, *Comm.* Sir Co., Bart., C.M.G., R.N.
Cust, Lionel Henry.
Dalmahoy, *Col.* James A.
Dare, *Capt.* Charles H., R.N.
Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G.
De Rougemont, *Maj.* Cecil Hy., R.A.
De Salis, *Capt.* William, R.N.
Drummond, *Capt.* Geo. R. Bridge.
Drummond, *Col.* Laurence Geo.
Drury, Henry George.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert J., R.A.
Dugdale, Frank.
Duleep Singh, *Capt.* Prince Fredk.
Duncan, Leland Lewis.
Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* James F.
Edwards, *Col.* Alfred H. M., C.B.
Eggar, Henry Cooper.
Elliot, *Rev.* Fredk. Roberts.
Ellison, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Augustine, M.D.
Elwes, *Maj.* Arthur H. Stuart-.
Erskine, Hon. Wm. Augustus F.
Fairholme, *Col.* Wm. Ernest, C.M.G.
Faussett, *Capt.* Fryan Godfrey-, R.N.
Fegen, *Rear-Adm.* Fredk. Fogarty.
Fenwick, *Col.* Henry Thomas.
Ferguson, *Col.* Charles.
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert.
Fincastle, *Maj.* Viscount, V.C.
Foljambe, *Capt.* Hon. Arthur de B. Savile.
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Turville Douglas.
Francklin, *Comm.* Philip.
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Charles.
Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Fuller, Henry Roxburgh, M.D.
Fyers, *Capt.* Hubert Alcock.
Gamble, *Capt.* Douglas Austin, R.N.
Gard, William Henry.
Geil, Herbert George.
Gibson, Walter Matthew.
Gilbert, Alfred, R.A.
Gilmour, *Col.* R. G. Gordon-, C.B.
Godley, *Col.* Fras. Clements.
Goodrich, *Rear-Adm.* J. E. Clifford.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan Forbes.
Graham, *Com.* C. E. F. Cunninghame.
Grant, *Col.* Alexander Brown.
Granville, Earl.
Grenfell, *Lt.-Col.* Harold Maxwell.
Greville, *Maj.* Hon. Alwyn H. Fulke.
Greville, *Capt.* Hon. Ronald H. Fulke.
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* W. L., C.B.
Gurney, Martin P. C.
Hall, Sydney Prior.
Halliday, Frederick Loch.
Hamilton, *Commod.* Fredk. T., R.N.
Hamilton, John Gardiner.
Harbord, *Col.* Hon. Charles.
Hare, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Leigh.
Harrel, Wm. Vesey.
Harrison, James Humphreys.
Hay, James Paterson.
Heffernan, Fritz J. J. J. Considine.
Henderson, *Rear-Ad.* George Morris.
Heneage, *Comm.* Algn. Walker, R.N.
Heneage, *Maj.* Godfrey C. Walker.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund Arthur.
Hertslett, Harry Lester.
Hewitt, Frederick William, M.D.
Hill, *Capt.* Hugh.
Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robert.
Hill, Vincent Walker.
Hoffmeister, William, M.D.
Holland, Herbert Christian.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. H. L. Acland, R.N.
Hopkins, *Fleet-Paymr.* David B. L.
Hoskyns, *Capt.* Peyton, R.N., C.M.G.
Hume, *Col.* Charles Vernon.
Inglis, Albemarle Percy.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, R.N.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Weston.
Jennings, *Col.* E. Lawrence Fredk.
Johnston, *Col.* James Wm.
Kavanagh, *Col.* Chas. Toler McM.
Kenmis, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Col.* John Murray.
Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer Egerton.
Keppel, Hon. Derek W. G., C.M.G.
Kerr, *Capt.* Mark Edw. Frederic, R.N.
Kerry, *Maj.* Earl of.
Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., R.N.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Wallis.
Kingscote, Thomas.
Kinloch, *Col.* David Alexander, C.B.
Laking, Guy.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles Anthony.
Lampson, Miles Wedderburn.
Lapraunadaye, *Comm.* Clement, R.N.
Lascelles, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur.
Laurie, Maxwell.
Legg, *Capt.* George E. Wickham.
Levita, *Maj.* Cecil B., R.H.A.
Lindsay, Walter Charles.
Lloyd, *Maj.* Arthur Henry Orlando.
Loch, *Major* Lord.
Lockhart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Simon, Bt.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS, M.V.O.—*cont.*
Lowndes, *Lt.-Col.* John Henry.
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Cecil.
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred George.
Lye, *Col.* Harry S. Shuldham-.
McBarnet, *Capt.* Alex. Edwd.
Macfarlane, *Col.* John.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Alexr. Francis.
Mackintosh, Donald James, M.B.
Madden, *Capt.* Charles Edward, R.N.
Maginness, Edmond John.
Makins, *Capt.* Geoffrey.
Maltby, *Lieut.* Gerald Rivers, R.N.
Manby, Alan Reeve, M.D.
Mansell, *Comm.* Geo. Robert, R.N.
March, *Capt.* Earl of.
Martin, Sir George Clement.
Marx, *Rear-Adm.* Jno. Locke.
Miles, *Col.* Charles Napier, C.B.
Moneypenny, Frederick William.
Moorsom, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Martin.
Morgan, *Capt.* Frederick R. W., R.N.
Muhammad Ali Beg., *Lt.-Col.* Nawab,
Mules, Horace Charles. [C.I.E.
Mundy, *Capt.* Godfrey H. Brydges, R.N.
Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm Donald.
Napier, *Capt.* Trevylyan D. W., R.N.
Narbeth, John Harper.
Neeld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., Bt., C.B.
Newton, Francis J. S. Hay-.
Nicholas, *Capt.* John, R.A.
Norris, *Col.* Henry Crawley.
North, *Col.* Bordrigge N., C.B.
Nutt, Alfred Young.
Nye, *Eng.-Comm.* Alfred John.
O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrough.
Oliver, *Capt.* Henry Francis, R.N.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B.
Ottley, *Capt.* Charles Langdale.
Owen, *Col.* Henry Mostyn, C.B.
Paget, *Col.* Wellesley L. H., R.A.
Paine, *Comm.* Godfrey M., R.N.
Park, *Col.* James Smith.
Park, *Col.* William Urquhart.
Parratt, Sir Walter, MUS.D.
Pasley, Thos. Hamilton Sabine.
Patey, *Capt.* George Edwin, R.N.
Payton, Charles Alfred.
Peel, Algernon Robert.
Peirse, *Capt.* Richard Henry, R.N.
Pelly, *Capt.* Henry B., R.N.
Phillimore, *Capt.* Richard F., R.N.
Pigott, Sir Paynton.
Pollock, Rev. Bertram, D.D.
Poock, *Maj.* John Alfred.
Power, John Danvers.
Preston, Elyston Geo. C.
Prothero, *Rear-Adm.* R. Charles, C.B.
Prothero, Rowland Edmund.
Purefoy, *Capt.* Purefoy F., R.N.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* C. Delmé, C.M.G.
Rapson, *Capt.* Thomas James Henry.
Rennie, Ernest Amelius.
Riddell, *Capt.* George Hutton-.
Riddell, *Maj.* John Scott-.
Robb, *B.-G.* Frederick Spencer, C.B.
Roberts, *Maj.* Hereward L., I.A.
Robertson, *Capt.* Chas. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Robertson, *Col.* Robert.
Rolfe, Ernest Neville.
Ross, Roderick.
Routh, *Capt.* Henry Peter, R.N.
Sandeman, *Lt.-Col.* John Glas.
Sassoon, Arthur Abraham David.
Savory, *Capt.* Herbert W., R.N.
Sawle, *Capt.* Sir Charles J. Graves-, Bart., A.D.C., R.N.
Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Thomas D. L., R.N.
Shuter, *Comm.* Joseph A., R.N.
Simmonds, Frederick.
Singleton, Thomas French.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* Bruce M., R.A.M.C.
Slade, *Capt.* Edmond J. Warre, R.N.
Smallwood, *Maj.* Frank G., R.A.
Smith, *Rev.* Canon Clement.
Smith, *Fleet Surg.* J. Lawrence, R.N.
Smithe, *Maj.* Percy Bourdillon.
Stanley, Hon. Arthur, M.P.
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. Victor Albt., R.N.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel Benfield, C.B.
Stevenson, George Augustus.
Stewart, *Capt.* Robert H. J., R.N.
Stonor, Hon. Henry Julian.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Henry.
Streatfeild, *Comm.* Philip.
Stretten, Charles Jas. Derrickson.
Strickland, *Maj.* W. A. Wickedé.
Stuart, *Capt.* Arthur Thos., R.N.
Stuart, *R.-Adm.* Leslie Creery, C.M.G.
Sturge, William Allen, M.D.
Surtees, *Col.* Herbert C., C.B.
Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P.
Tait, William.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.P.
Tarleton, *Lt.* Alfred Henry, R.N.
Taylor, Henry Ashworth.
Thomas, *Capt.* Hugh Evan-, R.N.
Thomson, *Col.* F. St. C. Anstruther-.
Tibbits, *Comm.* Charles, R.N.
Tomasson, *Capt.* Wm. Hugh.
Tower, Rev. Henry.
Trotter, *Capt.* Algernon Richard.
Trotter, *Capt.* Gerald Frederic.
Troubridge, *Capt.* Ernest C. T., C.M.G.
Tullibardine, *Lt.-Col.* Marquess of.
Tupper, Daniel Alfred Anley.
Tuson, *Comm.* Vernon F., R.N.
Twiss, *Capt.* Francis Arthur, R.A.
Tyrwhitt, Rev. Hon. Leonard.
Urquhart, *Col.* Robert.
Urs, *Lt.-Col.* P. Desaraj.
Valentia, Viscount, M.P., C.B.
Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B.
Vansittart, Robert Gilbert.
Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Richard Odo.
Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W.
Walsh, Hon. Reginald.
Ward, *Lieut.* Hon. Cyril, R.N.
Ward, *Lt.* Hon. Gerald E. F.
Ward, Hon. John Hubert.
Ward, *Capt.* Philip Nelson-, R.N.
Warre, *Rev.* Edmond, D.D., C.B.
Warren, *Capt.* Herbert Aug, R.N.
Warrender, *Capt.* Sir George J. S., Bt., C.B., R.N.
Waterfield, *Maj.* Arthur C. Malleson.
Watson, *Maj.* J. Kiero, C.M.G.
Way, *Staff Capt.* William, R.N.
Webster, *Capt.* William.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Rosslyn E., R.N.
Whitaker, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H. T.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert S. N., R.M.L.I.
Wigram, *Maj.* Clive, I.A.
Williams, Charles Theodore, M.D.
Wilson, *Major* Gordon Chesney.
Wingfield, *Maj.* Walter.
Wollaston, Gerald Woods.
Wood, Rev. Joseph, D.D.
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. Edward Jas. Montagu-Stuart, C.B.
Wray, *Lt.-Col.* John Cecil.
Wyatt, *Capt.* Francis Ogilvy, R.A.
Wyatt, Thomas Henry.
Wyllie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutt Curzon-, K.C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Capt.* William Francis G.
Wynyard, *Col.* Rowley, R.A.
Young, Charles Alban.
Young, George.

MEMBERS, 5TH CLASS. M.V.O.
Acheson, *Lt.* Hon. Patrick, R.N.
Arbuthnot, *Capt.* John Bernard.
Armytage, Percy.
Avis, John.
Bailey, Rowland.
Bamber, Herbert Kelway.
Beard, *Supt.* Frederick.
Beaver, *Lieut.* Henry Allen, R.N.
Blake, Henry Claude.
Brett, *Lt.* Hon. Maurice Vyner B.
Bryant, *Lt.* Henry Balfour F.
Caccia, Antony Mario.
Cahill, *Lieut.* Thos. B. Stainton.
Carter, Jas. Wm.
Chandra Sen, Rao Bahadur.
Child, *Lieut.* Sir Smith Hill, Bt.
Clarke, *Capt.* Albert Edwd. Stanley.
Coates, Abraham George.
Cock, Henry.
Cockaday, *Capt.* George Leonard.
Colwell, *Lieut.* George Henry, R.N.
Crawley, *Capt.* Richard Parry.
Davis, *Supt.* William Dominic.
Dennistoun, *Lieut.* Ian Onslow.
Durrant, Arth. Isaac.
Elwes, *Capt.* Henry Cecil.
Filose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement.
FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick Chas.
Forbes, James.
Forsyth, Neil.
Ghulam Raza Khan, Risaldar Major.
Gibson, *Lieut.* Isham Worsley, R.N.
Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles.
Goldie, *Capt.* Mark L., D.S.O., R.M.A.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Hon. Leslie D'Henin.
Hansel, Henry Peter.
Hart, William Albert.
Hartley, Percival H. S., M.D.
Herbert, *Capt.* Lord.
Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel Lloyd.
Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, A.S.C.
Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S., R.N.
Hun, Monieur.
Johnson, *Capt.* Henry Campbell.
Johnson, Wilfrid Athelstan.
Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur *Maj.* Mirza.
Kemble, *Lieut.* Horace Leonard.
Lendon, *Capt.* Penry Bruce.
Linton, *Lieut.* Henry.
Mackenzie, Sir Victor A. F., Bt.
Mackey, *Capt.* Hugh J. A., R.H.A.
Main, Reuben.
Marjoribanks, *Capt.* Hon. D. C.
Martelaos, Anthony.
Melville, William.
Michie, John.
Miles, George Edward.
Miller, *Lt.* George John, R.M.L.I.
Mirza, *Maj.* Karim Beg.
Morrell, *Lieut.* John F. B.
Noble, *Lieut.* Percy L., R.N.
Okeover, *Capt.* Haughton Ealdred.
Organ, *Maj.* Charles.
Paget, *Lt.* Albert E. S. L.
Parkinson, *Capt.* Chas. Colville.
Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey Wm., R.N.
Penrose, James Edward.
Poley, *Lieut.* Edward H. Weller-.
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* Hon. Cyril Miles Brabazon.
Powerscourt, Viscount.
Pringle, *Lt.* Lionel Graham.
Raymond, George.
Roxburghe, *Lieut.* Duke of, K.T.
Sansar Chiandra Sin, Rao Bahadur.
Scratchley, Herbert Arthur.
Seigne, John Thomas.
Seymour, *Capt.* Edward.
Short, John.
Simms, *Capt.* Geo. Norman.
Simpson, *Capt.* Launcelot.
Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin.
Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, R.E.
Stokes, *Lieut.* Haldane Day.
Stretton, *Capt.* Arthur John.
Suter, George Edward.
Taylor, George.
Thomson, William.
Umrao Beg, Risaldar Mirza, Bahadur.
Vigors, *Capt.* Philip Urban.
Vivian, *Lieut.* Valentine.
Webster, *Capt.* William.
Westcott, John Bowman.
Williams, Henry.
Zavertal, *Lt.* Cavaliere Ladislao, R.A.
*Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain.
*Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood.

Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
Adamson, Sir Harvey.
Adcock, Sir Hugh.
Allan, Sir Hugh Montagu.
Altman, Sir Albert Joseph.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Robert.
Anderson, Sir Thos. McCall.
Anderson, Sir Wm. John.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Ann, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Arbuckle Hon. Sir Wm.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arnold, Sir Alfred.
Arrol, Sir William.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashman, Sir Herbert.
Bailey, Sir James.
Bailey, Sir William Henry.
Baines, Sir Jerroise A.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Baker, Sir John.
Ball, Sir Charles, M.D.
Ball, Sir Rbt. Stawell, F.R.S.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Banerjee, Sir Gooroo Dass.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barham, Sir George.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnes, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barry, Sir Jacob Dirk.
Barry, Sir John Edmond.
Barton, Sir Judin George.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayley, Sir Lyttelton H.
Beachcroft, Sir Richard M.
Bell, Sir John Charles.
Bell, Sir William James.
Bellingham, Sir J.
Bemrose, Sir Henry Howe.
Benn, Sir J. Williams, M.P.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Berryman, Sir Geo. Clement.
Bethell, Sir Jno. Hy.
Bewley, Sir Edmd. Thos.
Bhashyam, Sir Aiyangar V.
Bhatawadekar, Sir B. K.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Bigham, Hon. Mr. John C.
Bignold, Sir Arthur.
Binnie, Sir Alexr. R.
Birt, Sir William.
Black, Sir Samuel.
Blain, Sir W. Arbuthnot.
Blaine, Sir Charles Fredk.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah, C.B.
Boak, [Hon.] Sir Robert.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bonser, Rt. Hn. Sir John W.
Boughton, Sir Augustus Edgcumbe.
Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Bousfield, Sir William.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart.
Bowring, Sir Clement.
Boyce, Sir Rupert Wm.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Charles H.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., M.V.O.D.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Rt. Hn. Sir Gainsford.
Bruce, Sir George Barclay.
Brunton, Sir Thos. L., M.D., F.R.S.
Buchanan, Sir Ebenezer J.
Buckingham, *Col.* Sir Jas.
Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B.
Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
Bull, Sir William J.
Bullough, Sir George.
Bundy, [Hon.] Sir Wm. Hy.
Burkitt, Sir William Robt.
Burnand, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnside, Sir Bruce L.
Burt, Sir T. Mowlem.
Burton, Sir George Wm.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
Campbell, Sir Jno. Logan, M.D.
Candy, Sir Ed. Townshend.
Canning, Sir Samuel.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carrington, Sir John W.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H.
Casault, Sir Louis Edel. N.
Cayley, Sir Richard.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P.
Chavasse, Sir Thomas F.
Cheyne, Sir John, K.C.
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens.
Clarke, Sir Caspar P., C.V.O.
Clarke, Sir Edward G., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Cleeve, Sir Thomas Henry.
Clegg, Sir William F.
Collard, Sir George.
Collins, Sir Arthur J. H.
Collins, Rt. Hon. Sir Rd. H.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, M.D.
Colnaghi, Sir Dominic Ellis.
Colvin, Sir Walter Mytton.
Conway, Sir Wm. Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry W.
Cook, Sir William T. G.
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-.
Cooke, Sir Hy. Paget-.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, Sir Alfred, F.R.C.S.
Cooper, [Hon.] Sir Pope A.
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Copland, Sir William.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A.
Couzens, Sir George E.
Cowper, [Hon.] Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir William Henry.
Cox, Sir Thos. Skewes-.
Craggs, Sir John George.
Crawford, Sir H. Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crichett, Sir Albert Jn., C.V.O.
Crooker, Sir William, F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, PRLSI
Cruickshank, Sir Wm. D.
Cruise, Sir Francis R., N.D.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir Fitzjames.
Currie, Sir Edmund Hay.
Cusack, Sir Ralph Smith.
Cust, Sir Reginald John.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett, F.R.C.S.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
David, Sir Sassoon J.
Davies, Hon. Sir Matt. Hen.
Davson, Sir Henry Katz.
Day, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. Chas.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bargrave, K.C.
Delafaye, Sir Louis Victor.
De Rutzen, Sir Albert.
De Saumerez, Sir H. Walter.
Desika hariyar, Sir Vembakkam.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thos. Robt.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., C.V.O.
Doughty, Sir George, M.P.
Douglas, Sir Robert K.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doxford, Sir Theod.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan.
Drew, Sir Thomas.
Drinkwater, Sir Wm. L.
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, F.R.C.P.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harri.
Dupree, Sir Wm. Thomas.
Eade, Sir Peter, M.D.
Eadie, Sir Charles Swinfen.
Ebrahaim, Sir Currimbhoy.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robert.
Edge, Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Elgar, Sir Edward, MUS. DOC.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falkiner, Rt. Hon. Sir F. R.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Fardell, Sir T. George, M.P.
Farmer, Sir William.
Farrant, Sir Richard.
Farrar, Sir George, D.S.O.
Farrer, Sir William James.
Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Fife, *Col.* Sir Aubone G.
Fildes, Sir Luke, R.A.
Firbank, Sir Thomas.
Firth, Sir Charles Henry.
Fisher, Sir Walter N.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir Thos. N.
FitzPatrick, Sir J. Percy.
Fleming, Sir James.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles Jn., C.B.
Forbes, Sir Theodore Thos.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
Foster, Sir B. W., M.D., M.P.
Fox, Sir Charles Douglas.
Franks, Sir John H., F.R.S.
Franks, Sir Kendal M. St. J., M.D.
Fraser, Sir Thos., M.D.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, F.R.S.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Furley, Sir John.
Furness, Sir Christopher, M.P.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Gardiner, Sir Robert.
Garrod, Sir Alfd. B., F.R.S.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott.
Gatty, Sir Stephen Herbert.
Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S.
Gelder, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Ghose, Sir Chunder M.
Gibb, Sir George Stoumann.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex.
Gildea, *Col.* Sir James, C.V.O.
Gillott, [Hon.] Sir Samuel.
Gilman, Sir Charles R.
Glover, Sir John.
Godsell, Sir William.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Sir J. Tankerville.
Goldsmith, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Burgess, R.N.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Gordon, *Maj.* Sir W. E. Evans.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, K.C.
Gosselin, *Maj.* Sir Nicholas.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gowers, Sir Wm. R., F.R.S.
Graham, Sir C. F. Clavershouse.
Graham, Sir James, M.D.
Grantham, Hon. Sir Wm.
Gray, Sir Samuel Brownlow.
Gray, Sir Walter.
Greaves, [Hon.] Sir Wm. H.
Greenaway, Sir Benj. Wesley.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Grinlinton, Sir Jn. Joseph.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Guinness, Sir Rogd. R. B.
Gunn, Sir John.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Haden, Sir Fras. S., F.R.C.S.
Hall, Sir Samuel, K.C.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
Harben, Sir Henry.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk.
Hart, Sir Israel.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hay, *Col.* Sir Geo. Jackson.
Hay, Sir R. Drummond.
Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Henderson, Sir James.
Hennell, Col. Sir Reginald.
Hensley, Sir Robert M.
Herron, Sir Robert.
Hertslet, Sir E. Cecil.
Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Hibbert Sir H. Flemming.
Hill, Sir Jno. H. Gray.
Hingston, [Hn] Sir W. H., M.D.
Hitching, Sir T. H. Brooke-.
Hocking, Sir Hy. Hicks.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Hollams, Sir John.
Holland, Sir Wm. Hy., M.P.
Holman, Sir Conrad Aline.
Holroyd, Sir Charles.
Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.
Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.C.S.
Horwood, Sir Wm. Henry.
Howard, Sir Frederick.
Howse, Sir Hy. G., F.R.C.S.
Hoy, Sir James.
Hudson, Sir Robert A.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, [Hon.] Sir Jas. L.
Hunter, Sir Robert.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir Charles F.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.
Irvine, Hamilton, K.C.
Isaacs, Sir Henry Aaron.
Jackson, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir Robt. Wm., C.B.
Jacoby, Sir James A.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee.
Jelf, Hon. Sir Arth. Richd.
Jenkins, Sir George Henry.
Johnson, Sir John Henry.
Johnson, Sir Samuel Geo.
Johnson, Sir Walter.
Johnston, Sir John Barre.
Jonas, Sir Joseph.
Jones, Sir David Brynmor.
Jones, Sir W. H. Quayle.
Jones, Sir P. Sydney, M.D.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hindman.
Joyce, Hon. Pryce Pryce-.
Joyce, Hon. Sir Matt. Ingle.
Juta, Sir Henry H., K.C.
Karr, Sir Hy. Seton, C.M.G.
Karslake, Sir Wm. W., K.C.
Kekewich, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kennedy, Hon. Sir W. Rann.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
King, Sir Henry Clark.
Knight, Sir Henry Edmd.
Knocker, Sir E. Wollaston.
Knox, Sir George Edward.
Knox, Sir James.
Lack, Sir Henry Reader.
Lacoste, [Hn.] Sir Alexandre.
Lakeman, Sir Stephen B.
Lamb, Sir Jno. Cameron.

Lambert, Sir Geo. Thos.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lawrance, Hon. Sir John C.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alf. T.
Lawrence, Sir Edward.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
Lawrie, Sir Arch. Campbell.
Lawson, Sir Charles Allen.
Layard, Sir Chas. Peter.
Lecky, Sir Thomas.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Lee, Sir Edward.
Leech, Sir Bosdin Thomas.
Leese, Sir Jos. F., K.C., M.P.
Leigh, Sir Joseph.
Le Moine, Sir Jas. McP.
Leng, Sir John.
Letchworth, Sir Edward.
Lewes, Sir Samuel Wm. S.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Linton, Sir Jas. Dromgole.
Littlejohn, Sir Hy. D., M.D.
Littler, Sir Ralph D., K.C.
Livesey, Sir George
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Logan, Sir C. Bowman.
Longhurst, Sir Henry Bell.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir F. H.
Low, Sir James.
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F.S.
Macan, Sir A. Vernon, M.D.
MacCabe, Sir Fras. Xav. F.
MacCaughey, [Hon.] Sir Saml.
McCraith, Sir John Lowe.
MacCullagh, Sir J. A., M.D.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
Macdonald, Sir William C.
Macdonell, Sir John.
McDougall, Sir John.
McEacharn, Sir Malc. D.
MacEwen, Sir Wm., F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., MUS.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Steph., M.D.
McLaurin, [Hon.] Sir Hy. N.
McLean, Sir William.
McNeill, Sir Malcolm.
Macpherson, Sir William.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
Magnus, Sir Philip.
Major, Sir Alfred.
Malcolm, Sir Ormond D.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve.
Mance, Sir Henry Christr.
Manning, Sir William Pat.
Manns, Sir August.
Mark, Sir John.
Marriott, Sir Chas. H., M.D.
Marshall, Sir Anthony.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Arth. W.
Marshall, Sir Horace B.
Marshall, Sir J. Herbert.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thos. H.
Marten, Sir Alfred G., K.C.
Martin, Sir George Clem.
Marwick, Sir James David.
Materials, Sir Frank Thos.
Masson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dvd. P.
Mather, Sir William.
Mathew, RtHn Sir Jas.Chas.
Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens.
Melvill, Sir Wm. Henry.
Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
Meredith, Sir James Creed.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Michell, Sir Lewis.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, [Hon.] Sir Hy. Jno.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. Wilson.
Moffett, Sir Thos. Wm.
Monro, *Capt.* Sir David.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno.M.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. M.
Morris, [Hon.] Sir Edwd. P.
Morris, Sir Lewis.
Moss, Sir Horace Edwd.
Mottram, Sir Richard.
Moulton, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. F.
Moyers, Sir George.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Mure, Sir Andrew.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F., M.D.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, *Col.* Sir C. Wyndh'm.
Murton, Sir Walter.
Mylne, Sir Thomas.
Narotamdas, Sir Harkissandas.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nathan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk. L.
Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Neligan, Sir John Chute.
Nepean, Sir Evan Colville.
Nevile, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholson, Sir Richard.
Nickalls, Sir Patteson.
Nicoll, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Henry.
North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
Northcote, Sir Ernst. Aug.
Oakeley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy.
Oakley, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G.
O'Donnell, Sir James.
O'Farrell, Sir G. Plunkett, M.D.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Hy., C.V.O.
Olphert, Sir John, C.V.O.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onslow, Sir Alex. Campb.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Rorke, [Hon.] Sir Maurice.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir William.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J.
Paine, Sir Thomas.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P.
Parker, Hon. Sir Hyde.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir J. Roper
Parratt, Sir Walter.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour.
Pearson, Right Hon. Sir Charles Jno. (Lord P.).
Pedler, Sir Alexander.
Pellatt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Mill.
Perkin, Sir William Fry.
Perry, *Maj.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwd. Cooper.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Philipson, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
Phillippo, Sir George.
Pigott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Paynton.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby.
Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Pitman, Sir Hy. Alf., F.R.C.P.
Playfair, Sir Patrick, C.I.E.
Plowden, Sir Hy. Tweedy th.
Plummer, Sir Walter R.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pollitt, Sir William.
Powell, Sir Francis.
Power, Sir James A.
Prendergast, Sir James.
Priddee, Sir Walter S.
Pringle, Sir George.
Puleston, Sir John Henry.
Pullar, Sir Robert.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter.
Quick, Sir John.
Radcliffe, Sir David.
Ramaswami, Sir Rajah.
Ramsay, Sir G. Dalhousie.
Ramsay, Sir William M.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir Jno. Scurrah.
Rayner, Sir Thos. Orossley.
Redwood, Sir Boverton.
Reid, Sir Edward.
Reid, Sir George, F.R.S.A.
Reid, Sir Hugh Gilzean-.
Renwick, Hon. Sir A., M.D
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Richmond, Sir David.
Riddell, Sir Alexr. Oliver.
Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
Roberts, Sir Owen.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robinson, Sir [John] Chas.
Robinson, Sir J. Clifton.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robson, Sir Wm. S., K.C.
Roche, Sir George.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rollit, Sir Albert K.
Rosser, Sir Hn. Fifield, F.R.S.
Ross, *Col.* Sir Edward Chas.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Royds, *Col.* Sir Clement M.
Rücker, Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Russell, Sir James Alex.
Russell, Sir Wm. H., C.V.O.
Russell, *Capt.* Sir W. Russell.
Rutledge, [Hon.] Sir Arthur.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Sadler, *Col.* Sir Samuel A.
Salomons, Sir Julian E.
Samuel, Sir Harry S.
Sandison, Sir Alfred.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Sawyer, Sir Wm. Phillips.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scholfield, Sir Henry.
Schooles, Sir Hy. R. Pipon.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Henry Hall.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scotter, Sir Charles.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shen, [Hon.] Sir Edwd. D.
Shearer, Sir John.
Shenton, Hon. Sir George.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Simpson, Sir Alexander R.
Sinclair, Sir William Japp.
Skelton, Sir Chas. Nicholas.
Slack, Sir Jno. Bamford.
Slacke, *Capt.* Sir Owen R.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, [Hon.] Sir Chas. A.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir Hn. F. Villeneuve-.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, *Com.* Sir H. Pym Freer-, R.N.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Jno. Smalman.
Smith, Sir Swire.
Smith, Sir Wm. James.
Smyly, Sir Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snagge, His Hon. Sir Thos. William.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Soulsby, Sir Wm. Jamieson.
Soundy, Sir John Thos.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore.
Spokes, Sir Peter.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.
Stephen, Sir Matthew H.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, [Hon.] Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stevenson, Sir Thos., M.D.
Steward, [Hon.] Sir W. Jukes.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
Stirling, [Hon.] Sir Jno. L.
Stoker, Sir Thornley, M.D.
Stone, Sir Edwd. Albert.
Stone, Sir John Benj., M.P.
Straight, Sir Douglas, LL.D.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir S. H.
Strong, Sir Thos. Vesey.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Hon. Sir Henry.
Suttor, [Hon.] Sir Fras. B.
Swan, Sir J. Wilson, F.R.S.
Symes, Sir Robert Henry.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
Tadema, Sir L. Alma, O.M.
Tagore, Maharaj Sir Kumar Prodyat.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
Talbot, Sir William Hy.
Tanner, Sir Henry.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir Henri E.
Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
Tenniel, Sir John.
Thomas, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Thomas, Sir Alfd. Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomson, Sir William, M.D.
Thorburn, Sir Walter, M.D.
Thorne, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thynne, Sir Henry.
Torrance, Sir Andrew M.
Treloar, Sir Wm. Purdie.
Trendell, Sir Arthur J. R.
Trevor, Sir Ch. Cecil.
Truscott, Sir Geo. Wyatt.
Tuke, J. Sir Batty, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Tyler, Sir Henry Whatley.
Tyler, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir W.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables-.
Vire, Sir John R. Somers.
Voss, Sir Gordon B.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. L.
Wallace, Sir Arthur Robt.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walton, Sir J. Lawson, K.C.
Walton, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Ward, Sir John.
Ward, Sir William.
Wardle, Sir Thomas.
Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir P. Heron, M.D.
Watson, Sir William.
Watt, Sir George.
Weatherbe, Sir Robert L.
Webb, Sir Aston, R.A.
Weber, Sir Hermann.
Welby, Sir George Earle.
Whitbread, *Col.* Sir Howard.
White, Sir Chas. Arnold.
White, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Whittaker, Sir Thos. Palmer.
Whittall, Sir Jas. William.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Williams, Sir Edward L.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. B. Vaughan.
Williams, Sir T. Marchant.
Williamson, Sir James.
Wills, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Wilson, Sir Alexander.
Winter, Sir Francis Pratt.
Wise, Sir Wm. Lloyd.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodhouse, Sir J. T., M.P.
Woodman, Sir Geo. Jos.
Wragg, Sir Walter Thos.
Wrenfordsley, Sir Hen. T.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., M.D.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Young, Sir Allen Wm.

*Ribbon*, Red with blue edge.
INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.

Abadie, *Capt.* Eustace H. E.
Abbott, *Maj.* Fredk. Wm.
Abbott, *Col.* H. E. Stacy.
Agnew, *Maj.* Q. G. K., M.V.O.
Ainsworth, *Capt.* Wm. John.
Airey, *Lt.-Col.* H. P., C.M.G.
Aldridge, *Maj.* John B., R.A.
Alexander, *Col.* A. de V.
Alexander, *Capt.* E. C., I.A.
Alexander, *Col.* Harvey.
Allcard, *Capt.* Herbert, R.A.
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Lynn.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. F., R.E.
Amos, *Capt.* Herbert G. M.
Amphlett, *Maj.* Charles G.
Anderson, *Maj.* E. C., R.A.M.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* Jno., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* N. G., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* Rowld. J. P.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C.
Angel, *Capt.* T. L. (*Kimberley*).
Anley, *Capt.* Barnard L. G.
Annesley, *Maj.* James H. A.
Annesley, *Maj.* Wm. Rd. N.
Aplin, *Lt.-Cl.* Philip J. H., I.A.
Applin, *Capt.* Regd. V. K.
Archdale, *Capt.* E. M., R.A.
Arkwright, *Capt.* Geo. Hadling.
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H.
Armitage, *Rev.* Robert.
Armstrong, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald D.
Armstrong, *Lt.-Col.* O. C., I.A.
Arnold, *Col.* A. James.
Ashburner, *Capt.* Lionel F., M.V.O.
Asbby, *Capt.* W.
Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L.
Asser, *Lieut.* Verney.
Astell, *Capt.* Somerset C.G.F.
Austin, *Maj.* Edwd. B., C.M.G.
Aytoun, *Maj.* Andrew.
Backhouse, *Maj.* Miles Roland Chas.
Bacon, *Capt.* R. H. S., R.N.
Badcock, *Maj.* Francis F.
Bagge, *Maj.* Lionel J.
Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.
Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Bailey, *Capt.* Percy J.
Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus C.
Baillie, *Lieut.* John Andrew.
Bainbridge, *Capt.* Norman B.
Bainbridge, *Lt.* Wm. Frank.
Baird, *Maj.* Alexr. W. F.
Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. C.
Baker, *Capt.* A. B. (*N.S. W.*)
Baker, *Major* Robert.
Baldwin, *Maj.* Guy M., I.A.
Balfour, *Capt.* Christopher E.
Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
Banks, *Capt.* Henry John A.
Barker, *Lieut.* W. F. (*Cape*).
Barlow, *Rr.-Adm.* Charles J.
Barlow, *Maj.* Geo. Wynn.
Barnardiston, *Capt.* S. J. B.
Barnes, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. W. R.
Barnett, *Maj.* William A.
Barratt, *Lt.-Col.* W. C., I.A.
Barry, *Maj.* S. Leonard.
Bartholomew, *Capt.* Hugh J.
Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Capt.* Charles W.
Barton, *Col.* M. C., R.E.
Bates, *Col.* Charles T.
Battye, *Capt.* Clinton W.
Bayard, *Maj.* Reginald.
Bayford, *Capt.* Edmond H.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* A. W. L., C.B.
Beale, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
Beatty, *Maj.* Charles H. L.
Beatty, *Cap.* David M., V.O., R.N.
Beech, *Major* John R., C.M.G.
Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B.
Beghie, *Maj.* George F.
Belcher, *Capt.* H. T., R.A.
Belfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert Everley, C.B.
Bell, *Lieut.* G. T.
Bell, *Capt.* Henry S.
Bellamy, *Capt.* Robert.
Benbow, *Ch. Insp. of Mach.* Sir Henry, K.C.B., R.N.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Chas.
Bennett, *Capt.* Alf. J.
Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
Bennett, *Colonel* William.
Benson, *Capt.* Chas. Bingley.
Benson, *Maj.* R. Wyatt man.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Walter Guy.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish-.
Beresford, *Maj.* Hon. Jno. G. Horsley-.
Berkeley, *Capt.* Christr. R.
Bernal, *Capt.* Greville H. W.
Bethell, *Col.* E. H., R.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.* Wilfrid Wm. Ogilvy, M.B.
Beynon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo. L.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
Bingham, *Maj.* O.B.B. Smith-.
Binny, *Capt.* Steuart S.
Birch, *Capt.* Edward M., R.A.
Birch, *Capt.* James R. K.
Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
Birt, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Nelson Dent.
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Blackader, *Maj.* Charles G.
Blackburne, *Cpt.* C. Harold.
Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk.
Blewitt, *Capt.* Alan Temple-.
Blair, *Capt.* Arthur.
Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blakeney, *Maj.* Herbert N.
Blakeney, *Maj.* R. B. D., R.E.
Blenkinsop, *Lt.-Cl.* L. J., A.V.D.
Blomfield, *Br.-Gen.* C. J., C.B.
Bodé, *Maj.* Louis W.
Boland, *Lieut.* S. B.
Bolitho, *Maj.* William E. T.
Bols, *Maj.* Louis Jean.
Bond, *Lieut.* Charles Earbery.
Bond, *Engr.-Comm.* Edmd. E., R.N.
Bond, *Maj.* Reginald C.
Bonus, *Lt.-Col.* William John.
Boon, *Capt.* George.
Booth, *Maj.* William Henry.
Borradaile, *Lt.-Col.* H. B.
Boucher, *Capt.* Benjamin H.
Boulton, *Maj.* Chas. Percy.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
Bowden, *Fleet-Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowen, *Maj.* C. C., R.E.
Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard L.
Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
Bowers, *Lieut.* D. A. Hare-.
Bowker, *Capt.* William Jas.
Boyall, *Capt.* Alfred M.
Boyce, *Maj.* Wm. George B.
Boycott, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Andrew Wight-.
Boyd, *Capt.* Gerald Farrell.
Boys, *Maj.* Reg. H. H., R.E.
Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
Bradley, *Capt.* Robert Wm.
Braithwaite, *Capt.* Wm. G.
Brake, *Lt.-Col.* Herb. E. J., C.B.
Breading, *Capt.* Geo. Remington.
Brereton, *Maj.* Ed. Fitzgerald
Brett, *Maj.* Charles A. H.
Bridges, *Maj.* Geo. T. M., R.A.
Bridges, *Lieut.* G.
Bridgford, *Maj.* Robert J.
Brierley, *Capt.* G. T., R.A.
Brindle, *Rt. Rev.* Bishop.
Brinton, *Maj.* John C., M.V.O.
Britton, *Maj.* Reginald.
Brocklebank, *Lieut.* J. J.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley Moreton.
Bromfield, *Capt.* Harry H.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald G.
Brooke, *Maj.* Victor R.
Brown, *Capt.* C. W. Wreford-.
Browne, *M.-Gen.* A. G. F., C.B.
Browne, *Lieut.* A. J. Bessell.
Browne, *Lt.* Chas. Michael, R.E.
Browne, *Capt.* Clement L. Seton Seton-, I.A.
Browne, *B.-G.* George F., C.B.
Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton-(*N.S. W.*).
Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Brunker, *Lt.-Col.* Capel M.
Bryant, *Capt.* Henry G.
Buchan, *Lieut.* Ernest N.
Buckle, *Maj.* Christopher R.
Buckle, *Capt.* Matthew P.
Buist, *Maj.* H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
Buller, *L.-C.* Hon. H. Yarde-.
Bulkeley, *Maj.* Henry C.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
Bunbury, *Lt.-Col.* Vesey T.
Bunbury, *Capt.* Hugo Beaumont.
Burnett, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Buston, *Col.* P. T., C.B., R.E.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* A. E. A., R.A., M.V.O.
Byron, *Maj.* Richard.
Cameron, *Cpt.* G. W. (*Canada*).
Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Col.* C. C., I.A.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan F.
Campbell, *Lieut.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Col.* Fredk., I.A.
Campbell, *Major* John.
Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. R.
Campbell, *Capt.* J. H., R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* John V.
Campbell, *Capt.* K. J. R.
Campbell, *Col.* M. D.
Campbell, *Major* Walter.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Kentigern Hamilton-.
Campbell, *Cpt.* Wm. Robinson
Canny, *Lieut.* James C. M.
Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (*N.S. W.*).
Capell, *Capt.* Algernon E.
Capper, *Br.-Gen.* Thompson.
Carden, *Maj.* Henry C.
Carew, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Cardigan, *Maj.* Earl of.
Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
Carleton, *Maj.* Frederick M.
Carleton, *Maj.* Guy A.
Carleton, *Maj.* Launcelot R.
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
Carter, *Capt.* Aubrey J.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cavaye, *Capt.* Charles Fk. Dibbit.
Caulfeild, *Maj.* Algernon M.
Caulfeild, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon N.
Cavendish, *Capt.* John S.
Cecil, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edward.
Chancellor, *Capt.* J. R., R.A.
Channer, *Col.* Bernard, I.A.
Chapin, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Charles, *Capt.* J. R. E., R.E.
Charlton, *Capt.* Lionel E. O.
Charrington, *Comm.* E., R.N.
Chetwode, *Maj.* Sir P. W., Bt.
Chichester, *Maj.* A. A.
Cholmondeley, *Capt.* H. R.
Christian, *Maj.* Gerard.
Christie, *Lt.* A. E. (*Canada*).
Christie, *Lt.* H. B. (*N.S. W.*).
Christophers, *Maj.* Edgar.
Christy, *Lieut.* Stephen Hy.
Chute, *Maj.* Pierce T.
Clark, *Maj.* Robt. L., A.O.D.
Clarke, *Capt.* Goland V.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. A. Graham-.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. F. (*Victoria*).
Clarke, *Capt.* T. H. M., R.A.M.C.
Claybills, *Lieut.* George.
Clements, *M.-G.* R. A. P., C.B.
Clerke, *Capt.* Albert Wm.
Clifford, *Lieut.* E. S. (*W.A.*)
Clifford, *Capt.* Wigram.
Climo, *Maj.* Skipton H., I.A.
Clowes, *Capt.* Ernest Wm.
Coates, *Maj.* Henry W. U.
Coates, *Maj.* Reg. C., R.A.
Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* A. S., V.C., I.A.
Cobbe, *Maj.* Henry H., I.A.
Cochrane, *Maj.* J. E. C. J.
Cockburn, *Col.* George.
Cockey, *Engr.* Geo. H., R.N.
Coddington, *Lt.-Col.* H. A.
Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine-.
Coker, *Col.* Edmund Rogers.
Cole, *Col.* Arthur Willoughby Geo. Lowry-.
Cole, *Maj.* Henry Wells.
Coleridge, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh F.
Coles, *Lt.-Col.* A. Horsman, C.M.G.
Collen, *Capt.* E. H. E., R.A.
Collings, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey D.
Collins, *Capt.* A. E. (*S. Aust.*).
Collins, *Capt.* Ernest R.
Collins, *Rev.* Reginald F.
Collins, *Lieut.* Reginald Henn-.
Collis, *Capt.* Robert H.
Collopy, *Capt.* C. J.
Colvile, *Maj.* George N.
Colvin, *Col.* Cecil H.
Compton, *Lt.-Col.* Lord A. F.
Concannon, *Maj.* Edmond G.
Conry, *Capt.* James L. J.
Cooke, *Capt.* A. St. J., I.A.
Cooper, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.
Cooper, *Capt.* W. W. Hering, A.S.C.
Corry, *Capt.* John B., R.E.
Corry, *Maj.* Noel A. L.
Cory, *Capt* Edward J.
Cory, *Capt.* George N.
Costeker, *Capt.* John Hy. D.
Couchman, *Col.* G. H. H.
Cowan, *Maj.* Hy.
Cowan, *Comm.* Walter H., M.V.O., R.N.
Cowie, *Capt.* Hy. Ed. C., R.E.
Cowie, *Capt.* Hugh N. F.
Cox, *Maj.* Edward Henry.
Coz, *Capt.* Walter H., I.A.
Coxhead, *Maj.* Thomas L.
Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W.K.
Crane, *Capt.* C. P.
Craske, *Capt.* John.
Crauford, *Capt.* George S G
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Wisc., M.V.O.
Crofton, *Col.* M. S., C.B.
Crofton, *Com.* E. G. Lowther.
Crofts, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Natal*).
Crossman, *Capt.* Geo. Lytton.
Crowther, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Astley.
Cullum, *Capt.* G. C.
Cummins, *M.-G.* Jas. T., C.B.
Cuninghame, *Capt.* Sir T. A. A. Montgomery, Bt.
Cunningham, *Col.* G. G., C.B.
Cunningham, *Capt.* J. K. Dickure, *Col.* Herbert Capel.
Curry, *Col.* Montagu C.
Curtis, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. S.
Cuthbert, *Capt.* James H.
Dalmahoy, *Lieut.* Patrick Carfrae.
Daly, *Lieut.* P. J.
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Daniel, *Maj.* Charles J.
Daniell, *Capt.* Edward H. F.
Darley, *Maj.* Henry H.
Darling, *Lt.* Henbt. F. (*W.A.*)
Daubeney, *Col.* E. Kaye.
Daunt, *Capt.* Richard A. C.
Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* William Bromley-.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. I.
Davidson, *Maj.* George H.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Davidson, *Capt.* John H.
Davidson, *Capt.* Percival.
Davidson, *Maj.* Thos. St. Clair.
Davie, *Maj.* A. F. Ferguson-, C.I.E.
Davies, *Maj.* Charles Henry.
Davies, *Capt.* Llewelyn Alderic Emilius Price-, V.C.
Davies, Col. Thos. A. H.
Davies, *Surg-Maj.* W. T. F.
Davis, Col. G. McB., C.B., I.M.S.
Davray, *Lieut.* Guy Payan.
Dawnay, *Capt.* Hon. Hugh.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. John.
De Brett, *Capt.* H. S., R.A.
De Castilla, *Col* J. C., W.I.R.
Des respigny, *Capt.* C. Champion-.
Deedes, *Capt.* Chas. Parker.
Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy.
De Falbe, *Maj.* Vigant W.
De la Fere, *Maj.* Harold Norman.
Delamain, *L.-Cr.* Walter S., I.A.
Delap, *Capt.* G. G., R.A.M.C.
De Lisle, Col. H. de B., C.B.
de Lotbinière, *Maj.* Henri Gustave Joly-.
De Moleyns, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-.
Deming, *Maj.-Gen.* Lewis, C.B.
Dennison, *Capt.* —
De Rougemont, *Maj.* C. H., M.C., O.
Derry, *Capt.* Arthur.
De Salis, *Capt.* Edwd. A.
De Sausmarez, *Capt.* C., R.A.
Deshon, Col. Charles J., R.A.
Devine, *Surg.-Maj.* James A.
Dicken, *Col.* Wm. P., C.B.
Dickinson, *Maj.* Nevill H. C.
Dickson, *Capt.* J. Quayle-.
Digan, *Capt.* Augustin J.
Dillon, *Capt.* C. T. Francis.
Dimsey, *Fleet-Surg.* E. R.
Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.
Dobyns, *Maj.* Charles M.
Dobyns, *Capt.* C. F.
Dod, *Br. Maj.* Owen C. Wolley-.
Dodds, *Capt.* T. H.
Dodgson, *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Doran, *Col.* Walter R. B.
Dorling, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel.
Dorrien, *Lt.-Gen.* H. L. Smith-, C.B.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B.
Douglas, *Capt.* H. E. M., V.C.
Douglas, *Capt.* J. S. J.
Douglas, *Capt.* Sholto W., R.A.
Douglas, *Col.* William.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Charles.
Dove, *Maj.* F. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Downes, Col. William K.
Downing, *Maj.* Henry J.
Doyle, *Maj.* I. P., I.M.S.
Doyle, *Capt.* R. D. (*N.S.W.*).
Drave, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., A.S.C.
Driscoll, *Capt.* D. P.
Dugdale, *Maj.* Jas. Gordon.
Dugmore, *Capt.* W. F. B. R.
Duka, *Capt.* Alb. T. (*Quald.*).
Duly, *Lt.* Charles (*Rhodesia*).
Du Maurier, *Maj.* Guy Louis B.
Duncan, *Maj.* Francis J.
Duncan, *Capt.* Arthur.
Duncombe, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. H. V.
Dundas, *Major* Lawrence C.
Dunlop, *Vice-Adm.* Sir J., K.C.B.
Dyer, *Capt.* Stewart P. B.
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy., Bart.
Earle, *Capt.* Maxwell.
Eassie, *Maj.* Fitzp., A.V.D.
East, *Maj.* Lionel Wm. P.
Eastwood, *Major* Hugh de Crespigny.
Eden, *Col.* William R.
Edmann, *Capt.* Ernest E., R.A.
Edwardes, *Maj.* Stanley M.
Edwards, *Maj.* Fitzjames M.
Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. B., I.A.
Edwards, *Capt.* W. F. Savery.
Egerton, *Capt.* Arthur F.
Egerton, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B.
Elderton, *Comr.* P. H., R.N.M.
Elgee, *Capt.* Edward G.
Elliot, *M.-G.* Sir E. L., K.C.B.
Elliot, *Maj.* W. H. W., I.M.S.
Ellis, *Maj.* Conyngham R. C.
Elwes, *Maj.* L. E. Cary.
Emerson, *Capt.* Norman Z.
English, *Col.* Fredk. Pool.
Enisé, *Lt.* Howard, R.A.M.C.
Etheridge, *Maj.* Cecil de Courcy.
Eustace, *Maj.* Alexr. Hy., I.A.
Eustace, *Maj.* C. L. Eustace Robertson-.
Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. H.
Evans, *Capt.* Edward.
Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
Evans, *Capt.* William, R.A.
Evatt, *Col.* John T., I.A.
Everett, *Colonel* Edward.
Ewart, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Hy.
Ewart, *Maj.* James Spencer-.
Fairtlough, *Maj.* E. C. D'H., C.M.G.
Fairweather, *Capt.* A. M. (*Cape*).
Falkner, *Rev.* Thos. Felton.
Fane, *Capt.* Cecil.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Col.* Robert.
Fargus, *Capt.* Harold.
Farquhar, *Lt.* Francis D.
Farquhar, *Maj.* M. G.
Farquharson, *Maj.* David L. Wilson-.
Farrar, *Col.* Sir George.
Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
Faussett, *Maj.* O. G. Godfrey-.
Fayrer, *Maj.* Thos. L., R.A.M.C.
Feilden, *Maj.* Granville Cholmondeley.
Feilding, *Maj.* Geoffrey P. T.
Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
Fendall, *Lt.-Col.* Charles P.
Fenwick, *Col.* Hy. T., M.V.O.
Ferguson, *Comr.* Hy. G. de L.
Ferguson, *Maj.* J. D., R.A.
Fergusson, *Col.* Charles, M.V.O.
Fernyhough, *Capt.* Hugh C.
Ferrier, *Col.* Jas. A., R.E.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* A. Hoskyns, C.M.G.
Fiaschi, *Maj.* T. H. (*N.S.W.*).
Field, *Capt.* Harold.
Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
Fiset, *Lt.-Col.* E. (*Canada*).
Fisher, *Capt.* Harold.
Fisher, *Maj.* John, I.M.S.
Fisher, *Capt.* Julian L.
Fitton, *Lt. Col.* H. Gregory.
Fitzclarence, *Maj.* Geo. A., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Raymond.
Fitzherbert, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. E.
Fitzwilliam, *Maj.* Earl.
Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
Fleming, *Maj.* C. C., R.A.M.C.
Fletcher, *Surg.-Capt.* Wm.
Fletcher, *Lieut.* Wm. A. L.
Flintoff, *Lt.-Col.* Thos., A.V.D.
Flood, *Capt.* Arthur Solly-.
Foley, *Capt.* Frank W.
Forbes, *Capt.* D.
Forbes, *Lieut.* Gordon S. D.
Forbes, *Capt.* Harry.
Ford, *Maj.* Reginald, A.S.C.
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. R., R.A.M.C.
Forrest, *Capt.* Charles F.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Forte, *Capt.* Herbert A. N.
Fortescue, *Col.* Hon. C. G., C.M.G.
Foster, *Maj.* Montague A.
Foster, *Capt.* Wilfred L., R.A.
Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
Fowler, *Maj.* Francis John.
Fowler, *Maj.* Jno. S., R.E.
Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M., R.A.
Fox, *Maj.* Robert F., R.A.
Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
Francis, *Maj.* Sidney G.
Frankland, *Capt.* A. Pelham.
Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.N.
Fraser, *Lieut.* Percy Wm. N.
Freeth, *Capt.* Geo. H. Basil.
Frere, *Major* Sir Bartle Compton Arthur, Bart.
Fuhr, *Capt.* R. S. H., R.A.M.C.
Fulton, *Maj.* Hary. T., I.A.
Furse, *Maj.* Wm. Thos., R.A.
Galloway, *Lt.* Lennox, R.A.
Gallwey, *Lt.-Col.* H. L., C.M.G.
Gamble, *Maj.* Richard N.
Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
Garratt, *Col.* Fras. S., C.B.
Garsia, *Maj.* Herbert Geo. Anderson.
Garvice, *Capt.* Chudleigh.
Gascoigne, *Maj.* Ernest F. O.
Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
Gaussen, *Capt.* Jas. Robt., I.A.
Gaw, *Maj.* Arthur W., R.A.
Gaylor, *Lt.-Col.* R. J., R.A.M.C.
Gedye, *Capt.* J. B.
Gibb, *Capt.* Evan, A.S.C.
Gibb, *Col.* John H. S.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* W. Carter.
Gilbert, *Maj.* Arthur Robert.
Gilbert, *Maj.* William A.
Gilbert, *Major* John B.
Gilbran, *Maj.* Webb, R.A.
Gilmour, *Col.* R. G. Gordon-, C.B.
Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
Girdwood, *Capt.* Austin C.
Girouard, *Lieut.-Colonel* Sir Edouard P. J., K.C.M.G.
Glanusk, *Lt.-Col.* Lord.
Glanville, *Lt.-Col.* Fras., R.E.
Glasgow, *Lieut.* T. W. (*Quald.*).
Gleichen, *Col.* Count, C.V.O.
Glover, *Maj.* Robert Frederick Broughton.
Gobbi, *Col.* Frederic M., R.E.
Glyn, *Maj.* Geoffrey.
Godden, *Maj.* Henry Tufton.
Godley, *Maj.* Harry Crewe.
Godman, *Maj.* Sherard H.
Goff, *Maj.* Cecil W. Trevor T.
Goldie, *Capt.* Mark L., M.V.O.
Goligher, *Col.* R. Edmund.
Goodwin, *Maj.* H. C., R.A.M.C.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.E.
Goodwyn, *Lieut.* Percy C. W.
Gordon, *Capt.* Alister Fraser
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Fredk.
Gordon, *Col.* James Hy., C.B.
Gordon, *Maj.* Lawrence G. F.
Gordon, *Capt.* R. (*Quald.*).
Gordon, *Capt.* Stannus Verner.
Gorges, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund H.
Gorle, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Gorringe, *B.-Gen.* C. F., C.M.G.
Goschen, *Lt.* Arthur A., R.A.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G.
Gough-Calthorpe, *Col.* Cuthbert E.
Gowans, *Maj.* James.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* H. W. Gore.
Graham, *Maj.* John M. A.
Grahame, *Capt.* Jno. Crum.
Grant, *Capt.* Archibald S.
Grant, *Capt.* Arthur.
Grant, *Capt.* Geo. P., I.A.
Grant, *Capt.* R. C. Cuyp.
Grant, *Capt.* Robert P. S.
Grattan, *Col.* O'Donnel C.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Maj.* Arthur Dowson.
Green, *Capt.* Henry E.
Green, *Capt.* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Greener, *Capt.* H. (*S. Afr.*).
Greenly, *Maj.* Walter H.
Greig, *Capt.* Ronald H., R.E.
Gresson, *Capt.* Thomas T.
Griffin, *Maj.* C. P. G., I.A.
Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., R.A.
Griffith, *Maj.* Charles R. J.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.V.D.
Griffiths, *Maj.* Charles du Plat Richardson-.
Grimshaw, *Capt.* Cecil T.
Grimley, *Capt.* Ernest W., R.A.
Grubb, *Capt.* Alexr. H. W., R.A.
Gubbins, *Capt.* Richard R.
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram F. M., C.I.E.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. W., R.A.
Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
Haggard, *Maj.* A. C. Parker-.
Haldane, *Col.* Jas. L., C.B.
Hale, *Maj.* Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
Hall, *Capt.* Geo. C. Miller, R.E.
Hall, *Capt.* H. G. King, R.N.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
Hall, *Lt.* Percy Byng.
Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
Hallett, *Col.* J. W. Hughes-, C.B.
Haly, *Maj.-Gen* Richard Hebden O'Grady, C.B.
Hamerton, *Capt.* Albert E., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Claud Geo. Cole.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* H. I. W., C.B.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *Capt.* John G. H.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Keith R.
Hamilton, *L.-Col.* W. George.
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., V.C.
Hamond, *Lieut.* Philip.
Harbord, *Capt.* Edwd. R.
Hardcastle, *Capt.* Richard N.
Hare, *Maj.* Robt. Hugh, R.A.
Hare, *Capt.* Robert W.
Haringford, *Capt.* Charles H.
Harley, *Maj.* Hy. Kellett.
Harman, *Capt.* George M. N.
Harper, *Maj.* George M., R.E.
Harris, *Maj.* Chs. B. M., A.V.D.
Harris, *Capt.* Charles E. St. J.
Harrison, *Maj.* Edgar G.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. E.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Robt.
Harvey, *Maj.* R. Napier, R.E.
Harvey, *Maj.* William Lacy.
Hastings, *Col.* E. Spence, C.B.
Hastings, *Capt.* Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
Hatton, *Capt.* F. H. Finch-.
Haughton, *Maj.* Hy. Wilfrid.
Hay, *Col.* James Reginald M. Dalrymple-.
Haycock, *Capt.* V. R. Hine, R.A.
Hayden, *Maj.* Frederick A.
Headlam, *Col.* J. E., R.A.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard M. Fore.
Heath, *Capt.* Ronald Macclesfield.
Heberden, *Capt.* G. A.
Henderson, *Col.* David.
Henderson, *Lieut.* F. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Heneage, *Maj.* Alfred R.
Heneage, *Maj.* Hon. Henry Greville.
Henegan, *Major* John.
Heneker, *L.-Cr.* W. C. Giffard.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald.
Hepper, *Col.* Albert James.
Hesketh, *Maj.* Edgar.
Herbert, *Maj.* Claude, I.A.
Heugh, *Comm.* John Geo., R.N.
Heygate, *Lt.-Col.* R. H. Gage.
Heyworth, *Maj.* Frederic J.
Hibbert, *Maj.* Godfrey L.
Hickie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius.
Hickman, *Col.* T. E., C.B.
Hickson, *Col.* Samuel A. E.
Higgins, *Capt.* J. F. A., R.A.
Higginson, *Brig.-Maj.* C. P.
Hill, *Capt.* Charles G.
Hill, *Capt.* Hon. G. R. Clegg-.
Hill, *Col.* Felix Frederick.
Hill, *Capt.* Frank W. R.
Hill, *Maj.* John, I.A.
Hilliard, *Maj.* M. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Hobart, *Maj.* Claud Y. C.
Hobbs, *Lt.* Read, F. A., R.E.
Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Hodson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. B., I.A.
Hogg, *Maj.* Ian Graham.
Holden, *Maj.* Edward C. S.
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
Holford, *Maj.* J. H. E.
Holland, *Com.* G. E., C.I.E.
Holman, *Cpt.* Hrbt. Campbell
Holman, *Capt.* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj.* F. A.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* W. *(N.S. W.)*
Holt, *Mj.* Maurice P.C., R.A.M.C.
Home, *Capt.* Rbt. Elton, R.A.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., R.N.
Hook, *Capt.* G. *(Rhodesia).*
Hooper, *Capt.* A. W., R.A.M.C.
Hooper, *Capt.* R. Grenside.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
Hornby, *Maj.* Montague L.
Horsfall, *Capt.* A. H. *(N.S. W.)*
Horton, *Capt.* Jas. H., I.M.S.
Hoskins, *Maj.* Arthur R.
Hovell, *Maj.* Hugh de B.
Howard, *Lt.* Geoffrey Weston.
Howard, *Lieut.* T. W.
Howell, *Lieut.* Wilfrid R.
Howley, *Maj.* Jasper J.
Hudson, *Capt.* Corrie, I.M.S.
Huggins, *Lt.-Cl.* Ponsonby G.
Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
Hughes, *Lieut.* J. G. *(N.Z.).*
Hugo, *Capt.* Charles H., I.M.S.
Hunny, *Maj.* James Fredk.
Hume, *Col.* C. Vernon, M.V.O.
Humphreys, *Capt.* Dashwood W. H.
Humphreys, *Maj.* G., R.A.
Humphries, *Lt.-Col.* *(S. Aust.)*
Hunt, *Lieut.* Fredk. E.
Hunt, *Comm.* George Percy Edward, R.N.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir A., K.C.B.
Hunter, *Col.* G. D., R.A.M.C.
Huntington, *Maj.* Arth. W.
Hutchens, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutchinson, *Major* George H. Ford-.
Hutchinson, *Lieut.* Hugh M.
Huth, *Lieut.* Percival C.
Hutton, *Maj.* Edward M.
Hyslop, *Major* James.
Inglefield, *Col.* Francis S.
Inglefield, *Col.* Norman B.
Innes, *Capt.* J. Archibald.
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell-.
Irving, *Lieut.* J. W.
Ives, *Lieut.-Col.* M. *(S. Aust.).*
Jackson, *Lieut.* George H. N.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* H. Kendal
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. E.
Jackson, *Capt.* L. W. De V. Sadleir-.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney C. F.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas Dare.
Jacob, *Maj.* A. Le G., I.A.
Jardine, *Capt.* James R.
Jardine, *Capt.* Walter.
Jebb, *Capt.* Cuthwyn Bundas.
Jebb, *Capt.* Joshua H. M.
Jeffcoat, *Capt.* Algernon C.
Jenkins, *Capt.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Capt.* Fred.
Jenkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo S. C.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Victor.
Jennings, *Maj.* Jas. W., R.A.M.C.
Jervis, *Maj.* Hon. St. L. H.
Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. Reid.
Johnson, *Maj.* Cyril M. Ross-.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Frank E.
Johnson, *Col.* P. Luttman-.
Johnson, *Capt.* Harry Cecil.
Johnson, *Capt.* Raymond B.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Horace Jas.
Johnstone, *Maj.* F. P., R.A.
Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
Jones, *Capt.* Frank A.
Jones, *Maj.* Herbert John.
Jones, *Capt.* Llewellyn M.
Jones, *Capt.* Walter Thomas Creswell, R.M.L.I.
Jordan, *Capt.* Richard P.
Jourdain, *Maj.* Chas. E. A.
Judge, *Capt.* Spencer Eras.
Karslake, *Capt.* Henry, R.A.
Kavanagh, *Col.* Charles Toler McM., M.V.O.
Kearsey, *Capt.* Alex. H. C.
Keary, *Col.* H. D'Urban
Keenan, *Surg.-Lieut.* C. B.
Keene, *Col.* Alfred, R.G.A.
Keene, *Capt.* Hy. L. Ruck-.
Keighley, *Col.* C. Marsh, C.B.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller, *Capt.* Rudolph H.
Kelly, *Capt.* James A. M. J.P.
Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
Kelly, *Col.* R. M. B. F., R.A.
Kemball, *Col.* G. V., C.B.
Kempster, *Col.* Francis J.
Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C., R.I.M.
Kenna, *Lt.-Col.* Paul A., V.C.
Kennard, *Capt.* Arth. M., R.A.
Kennedy, *Capt.* Macdougall Ralston, R.E.
Kenney, *Col.* A. H., C.M.G.
Kenrick, *Capt.* G. F., Regd.
Kensington, *Lieut.* Lord.
Keppel, *Capt.* C.R., R.N., C.V.O.
Ker, *Capt.* Charles A., R.A.
Kerr, *Maj.* Fredc. Walter.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Scott-.
Kerry, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O.
Kerry, *Maj.* Hy. Maitland.
King, *Maj.* Alexander Jas.
King, *Maj.* Algernon D'A.
King, *Capt.* E. R.
King, *Capt.* George C. Cooper.
King, *Maj.* James G. King-.
Kinsman, *Lt.* Wm. Aug. Cecil.
Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. *(Victoria).*
Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. J.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Henry Fownall.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Wm., I.A.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. M.
Knatchbull, *Capt.* Regd. N.
Knight, *Maj.* Wyndham Chas.
Knowles, *Lt.* George, I.A.
Knox, *Maj.* Arthur R., R.A.
Laing, *Lt.* J.
Lainson, *Capt.* Alexander J.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robert.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* W. Miller.
Lambton, *Col.* Hon. Charles.
Lambton, *Capt.* George C.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. W., C.M.G.
Lanning, *Maj.* Henry T.
Langford, *Capt.* Charles.
Langley, *Capt.* E. A. Flynn.
Lascelles, *Capt.* Walter H.
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Claude V. E.
Lawrence, *Capt.* Fredk. Geo.
Lawrence, *Maj.* Freeling R.
Lawrie, *Maj.* Chas. E., R.A.
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. W.
Lawton, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. *(Cape).*
Lawton, *Maj.* Joseph F.
Layton, *Maj.* Edward.
Leach, *Col.* H. P., C.B.
Learmonth, *Lieut.* F. C.
Leckie, *Lt.* J. E. *(Canada).*
Lecky, *Col.* F. Beauchamp.
Lee, *Maj.* G. L., I.M.S. Ret.
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E., Bt.
Lefroy, *Capt.* Bertram P.
Leggett, *Capt.* Archibald H.
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H. M., R.E.
Le Grave, *Rev.* William.
Leigh, *Capt.* Chandos.
Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett.
Le Marchant, *Maj.* L. St. G.
Le Mottée, *Lt.* Edward D'A.
Lempriere, *Maj.* Henry A.
Leslie, *Lieut.* G.
Lethbridge, *Maj.* E. A. E.
Lewes, *Capt.* P. Vaughan, R.N.
Lewin, *Capt.* Arthur Corrie.
Lewis, *Col.* Bridges G.
Lewis, *Col.* H. Le Roy-.
Lewis, *Maj.* A. F. Owen-.
Lewis, *Capt.* R. C. *(Tasmania)*
Lichtenburg, *Capt.* John W.
Lilley, *Lt.-Col.* L. *(Victoria).*
Lindsay, *Col.* Walter F. L.
Livesay, *Capt.* Robt. O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Capt.* Hoel.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Arthur A.
Lloyd, *Fit.-Lieut.* Francis, C.B.
Lloyd, *Capt.* L. N., R.A.M.C.
Loch, *Maj.* Lord, M.V.O.
Loch, *Capt.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lockett, *Capt.* William J.
Lockhart, *Maj.* P. C. Elliott.
Logan, *Capt.* Edward T.
Lomas, *Fit.-Sergt.* Ernest C.
Long, *Maj.* Arthur, A.S.C.
Long, *Capt.* Walter.
Longridge, *Maj.* Theodore.
Lovat, *Lt.-Col.* Lord, C.V.O.
Low, *Maj.* R. Balmain, I.A.
Lowe, *Maj.* Arthur C., R.A.C.
Lowther, *Maj.* Henry C., M.V.O.
Luard, *Maj.* Arthur J. H.
Luard, *Capt.* Chas. Elmhirst.
Lucas, *Maj.* Fredc. Geo., I.A.
Lugard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
Lumley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. J. Dealtry, K.C.M.G.
Luke, *Capt.* Thos. M., R.A.
Lukin, *Lt.-Col.* H. T., C.M.G.
Lye, *Maj.* Robert Cobb.
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Boyle.
Lyne, *Lieut.* J. C. V. *(Cape).*
Lyon, *Maj.* Francis, R.A.
Maberly, *Col.* C. Evan.
MacAndrew, *Lieut.* H.
Macandrew, *Maj.* H. J. M.
MacBernet, *Capt.* Alex. E., I.A.
McClintock, *Maj.* Augustus.
McClintock, *Maj.* R. L., R.E.
McCormick, *Capt.* Harold B.
McCormick, *Lieut.* J. *(Tasmania).*
McCracken, *Col.* Fredk. W. N.
McCulloch, *Cpt.* Rbt. H. F., R.A.
McDonald, *Maj.* Archd. Wm.
McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
Macdonald, *Capt.* A. G.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. H. *(Canada).*
McDouall, *Capt.* Robert.
Macgregor, *Capt.* Philip A.
McHardy, *Capt.* A. Anderson.
Machlachlan, *Capt.* A. F. C.
Mackay, *Capt.* Duncan S.
MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Edward L.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* J. R.
MacKenzie, *Capt.* Thomas Cassidy, R.A.M.C.
Mackie, *Capt.* E. F. *(Canada).*
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Mackworth, *Lieut.* H. L., R.E.
MacLagan, *Cp.* E. G. Sinclair-.
MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
McLaughlin, *Lt.-Cl.* Hubert J.
McLaurin, *Capt.* A. A. *(N.S. W.)*
Maclean, *Capt.* Donald Chas. Hugh.
Maclean, *Capt.* Henry D. N.
McLeod, *Gen.* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.I.E.
McLeod, *Col.* R. G. McQ.
McLoughlin, *Maj.* Geo. S., R.A.M.C.
M'Loughlin, *Capt.* M. W. *(Cape)*
McMahon, *Lt.-Cl.* Sir W. H., Bt.
McMahon, *Maj.* Norman R.
McMicking, *Major* Harry.
McMillan, *Capt.* A. *(Canada).*
Macmillan, *Staff-Surg.* C. C.
MacMunn, *Maj.* Geo. F., R.A.
McMurdo, *Capt.* A. Montagu.
McNeill, *Capt.* Malcolm.
Macnonchy, *Col.* E. Wm. S. K.
Maconchy, *Capt.* Fredk. C.
Macpherson, *Capt.* James, I.A.
Macquoid, *Maj.* Charles E. Fyery F. Kirwan, I.A.
Mcskwiney, *Col.* E. F. H., C.B.
McVean, *Capt.* Donald A. D.
Madden, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C., C.B.
Magniac, *Maj.* H.
Mahon, *Br.-Gn.* Bryan T., C.B.
Mahon, *Col.* Sir W. H., Bt.
Mair, *Capt.* Geo. T., R.A.
Mairis, *Capt.* Geoffrey B. deM.
Maitland, *Capt.* J. D. Furiot-.
Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
Makins, *Maj.* Ernest.
Malcolm, *Col.* H. H. Leith.
Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex. *(S.A.C).*
Malcolm, *Capt.* Neill.
Malcolm, *Maj.* Pulteney.
Mallock, *Maj.* Thomas R.
Mance, *Capt.* H. Osborne.
Mangles, *Maj.* Walter J.
Mangles, *Capt.* Roland Hy.
Mannford, *Capt.* Michael G. E. Bowman-, R.E.
Manners, *Capt.* Lord Robert William Orlando.
Mansel, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Mansel, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Clavell.
Mansel, *Maj.* Patrick H.
March, *Capt.* Earl of, M.V.O.
Marden, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
Marjoribanks, *Capt.* Hon. Dudley C.
Marker, *Maj.* Raymond J.
Markes, *Capt.* Claude L.
Marriott, *Maj.* John.
Marriott, *Maj.* Regd. Adams.
Marriott, *Maj.* Richard G. A.
Marsden, *Lieut.* G. *(Cape).*
Marsh, *Lieut.* Cunliffe H.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* James H.
Martin, *Fit.-Surg.* Jas. M.
Marton, *Capt.* Richd. O., R.A.
Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G.
Mason, *Lt.* James C. *(Canada).*
Massorene, *Maj.*, Viscount.
Massie, *Capt.* Jno. Hamon.
Master, *Capt.* William E.
Mathew, *Lt.-Col.* C. Massy.
Mathias, *Lt.-Col.*, H. B., R.A.M.C.
Matthews, *Col.* Frank B.
Matthias, *Lt.* Wm. *(I.L.H.).*
Matthias, *Capt.* Regd. G., R.A.
Maud, *Capt.* Chas. Carus.
Maude, *Major* Frederick S.
Maurice, *Capt.* David B.
Maxse, *Col.* F. Ivor, C.B.
Maxwell, *Capt.* D. L. *(I.L.H.)*
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Aylmer, V.C.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
Maxwell, *M.-G.* Sir J. G., K.C.B.
May, *Capt.* John Cyril.
Mayne, *Capt.* Charles C. M.
Mayne, *Capt.* Chas. Robt. G.
Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
Meiklejohn, *Capt.* Ronald F.
Merrick, *Capt.* G. C., R.A.
Merriman, *Maj.* Regd. G., R.A.
Mickham, *Maj.* Hy. Wm., R.E.
Midgelly, *Capt.* S. *(Cape).*
Midwinter, *Capt.* E. Colpoys.
Milford, *Lieut.* A. *(Cape).*
Miller, *Maj.* Alfred D.
Miller, *Capt.* Edward D.
Miller, *Capt.* Hugh duB., R.A.
Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
Milne, *Col.* Geo. Frns., R.A.
Milner, *Maj.* Geo. Francis.
Milner, *Lieut.* Marcus H.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas F., I.A.
Minchin, *Capt.* W. E. O.
Mitford, *Col.* Bertram R.
Moberly, *Maj.* Fredk. J., I.A.
Moir, *Capt.* James P., R.E.
Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
Molyneux, *Major* Edwd. M. J.
Money, *Col.* Gordon L. C., C.B.
Money, *Capt.* Noel E.
Montgomery, *Lieut.* F. C.
Montgomery, *Col.* R. A. K.
Moore, *Lieut.* Athelstan.
Moore, *Maj.* Chas. H. Grant.
Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. *(N.S. W.).*
Moore, *Capt.* Wm. Henry.
Moores, *Capt.* Chas. F., A.S.C.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Moorhouse, *Maj.* Harry C.
Morgan, *L.-Col.* Anth. H., A.M.S.
Morgan, *Maj.* Cecil Buckley
Morgan, *Col.* Hill G., A.S.C.
Morland, *Col.* Thos. L. N., C.B.
Morrice, *Maj.* Lewis E.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* A. H., C.M.G.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Pollok-Morrison, *Lt.* E. W. B. (*Canada*
Morse, *Capt.* F. Alexander.
Moss, *Major* Ernest W.
Mossop, *Capt.* James.
Mullaly, *Maj.* Alexander.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., I.M.S.
Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
Murray, *Col.* Archd. J., C.B.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. R., Bt.
Murray, *Maj.* Frank.
Murray, *Col.* Kenelm Digby.
Murray, *Capt.* M. F.
Murray, *Maj.* Walter Graham.
Naismith, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
Nash, *Maj.* W. Fleetwood.
Nason, *Col.* Fortescue John.
Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
Neal, *Capt.* H. V. J. McCann.
Neilson, *Lieut.* Walter G.
Nesbitt, *Captain* W.
Nevill, *Capt.* Hugh L., R.A.
Neville, *Lt.-Col.* William C.
Newbigging, *Capt.* Wm. P. E.
Neylan, *Maj.* John N. (*Cape*).
Nichol, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., M.B.
Nicholl, *Capt.* Donald F., R.A.
Nicholson, *Lieut.* (*Cape*).
Nicholson, *Lieut.* Edward Hugh Meredith, R.N.
Nicholson, *Col.* J. S., C.B.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Octavius H. L.
Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
Norie, *Maj.* C. E. de M., I.A.
Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
Northey, *Capt.* William
Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (S. Aus.).
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver S. W.
Nunn, *Col.* J. A., C.B., A.V.D.
Nunn, *Capt.* Thos. Fr. Clayton.
O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrough, M.V.O.
O'Brien, *Maj.* W. E. (*N.S.W.*)
O'Donnell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, I.A.
O'Donnell, *Lt.-Col.* T. J., R.A.M.C.
O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (*Victoria*).
Ogilvie, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. C.
O'Gorman, *Cpt.* O. J., R.A.M.C.
Oldman, *Capt.* Richd. D. F.
Ollivant, *Capt.* John S., R.A.
O'Malley, *Capt.* C. E. J. Glyn.
O'Meara, *Captain* B. E. A.
O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Slingsby.
Orr, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander S.
Orr, *Capt.* John B.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
Osborn, *Maj.* Philip Barlow.
Oswald, *Lt.* Wm. Digby (*Cape*).
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
Ouseley, *Maj.* R. Glynn, R.A.
Paget, *Col.* Harold H. S.
Paine, *Capt.* Albert Ingraham
Paine, *Capt.* Jas. Henry, R.A.
Palmer, *Capt.* Arth. Percy.
Palmer, *Capt.* Cyril E., R.A.
Palmes, *Maj.* George C.
Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
Panet, *Captain* Henri A.
Parker, *Capt.* F. M. (*W. Aust.*).
Parry, *Maj.* H. J., R.A.M.C.
Parry, *Col.* Ll. E. Sidney.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Paterson, *Maj.* Ewing.
Paton, *Capt.* Ian V.
Patterson, *Maj.* Arthur H. Tyldesley.
Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Patterson, *Lt.* Norman, R.A.
Paul, *Capt.* Jas. R. Alex. Hunter.
Payne, *Col.* Richd. Lloyd, C.B.
Peake, *Col.* Walter A.
Pearse, *Col.* H. W.
Peebles, *Capt.* Arthur S.
Peebles, *Major* Evelyn C.
Peirs, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford.
Pell, *Maj.* Beauchamp T.
Pelly, *Col.* John S.
Penton, *Lt.-Col.* R. H.
Percival, *Maj.* Claude J., R.A.
Perceval, *Lt.-Col.* E. Maxwell.
Percival, *Capt.* Arthur J. B.
Percival, *Capt.* Harold F. P.
Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., C.M.G.
Perkins, *Captain* A. E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thrale.
Perkins, *Maj.* Jno. Chas. C., I.A.
Perkins, *Surg.-Maj.* R. C.
Perry, *Capt.* Arthur C.
Peterson, *Maj.* F. H., I.A.
Petre, *Maj.* Charles L. R.
Peyton, *Col.* Wm. Eliot.
Phillipps, *Lt.-Col.* Ivor.
Phillips, *Comm.* V. E. B.
Phillips, *Capt.* E. Hawtin.
Phillips, *Capt.* Henry J. V.
Phillpotts, *Cpt.* Louis M., R.A.
Pickering, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Pigott, *Maj.* Grenville E.
Pike, *Maj.* Hy. M., R.A.M.C.
Pilcher, *Maj.* E. M., R.A.M.C.
Pilleau, *Maj.* Henry C.
Pilson, *Major* Arthur F.
Pink, *Col.* Francis J., C.M.G.
Pirie, *Maj.* Arthur Murray.
Place, *Capt.* Chas. Otley, R.E.
Pollard, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Polson, *Captain* D. (*N.Z.*).
Ponsonby, *Maj.* John.
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Capt.* Fras. G.
Poole, *Capt.* Fredk. Cuthbert.
Poore, *Maj.* Robt. Montagu.
Porter, *Capt.* Roger.
Popham, *Capt.* Robert S.
Portal, *Col.* Bertram P.
Porter, *Maj.* F. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* A. Ff., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
Power, *Lieut.* William S.
Poynder, *Maj.* Sir John P. Dickson-, Bt.
Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur V.
Poyser, *Vet. Col.* Richd.
Pratt, *Maj.* Ernest St. George.
Pratt, *Maj.* H. Roger E., I.A.
Pratt, *Capt.* Mervyn.
Pringle, *Lt.* Robert, R.A.M.C.
Prosgrave, *Col.* Edwd. R. J.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E.
Price, *Capt.* Bartholomew G.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. U., I.A.
Price, *Capt.* Charles L.
Prichard, *Maj.* Chas. Stewart.
Pringle, *Lt.* Robert, R.A.M.C.
Prior, *Capt.* John H., R.E.
Prior, *Lieut.* M.
Pritchard, *Capt.* H. Lionel, R.F.
Probyn, *Capt.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Puckle, *Capt.* John, A.S.C.
Puch, *Lieut.* H. O.
Pusey, *Cpt.* William P., C.B.
Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (*Cape*).
Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Wyndham-.
Quirk, *Col.* John Owen, C.B.
Radcliffe, *Capt.* Jasper F.
Radcliffe, *Capt.* Nathaniel R.
Radclyffe, *Maj.* Charles E.
Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (*Cape*).
Rankin, *Capt.* Charles H.
Rattray, *Maj.* Haldane B.
Rattray, *Capt.* P. M.
Ravenhill, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar E.
Raw, *Lieut.* Rupert George.
Rawlins, *Capt.* A. Kennedy.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
Ready, *Capt.* Felix F.
Reeves, *Maj.* Paget E. Stuart.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Reid, *Col.* Ellis R.
Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (*Qasld.*).
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
Rennie, *Capt.* George A. P.
Rennie, *Capt.* John George.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Philip Guy.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
Richardson, *Capt.* Francis J.
Richardson, *Maj.* John.
Richey, *Maj.* G. H. M.
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riggall, *Capt.* A. H. (*Tasm.*).
Riley, *Cpt.* Rupert F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton-.
Robertson, *Rev.* James.
Robertson, *Col.* W. Robt., C.B.
Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
Roche, *Col.* T. H. de M.
Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. S. *Afr.*).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. A., I.M.S.
Rogers, *Col.* George W., I.A.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Godfrey, A.M.S., R.C.M.O.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
Rolleston, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot.
Romilly, *Capt.* Bertram H.S.
Romilly, *Col.* F. W., C.V.O.
Rose, *Col.* H. Metcalfe, I.A.
Rose, *Capt.* Thos. Allen.
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, *Lieut.* Charles.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Rothe, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rouse, *Maj.* Hubert, R.A.
Rowand, *Lieut.* Alex., R.I.M.
Rowcroft, *Maj.* Ernest C., I.A.
Rowcroft, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
Rowley, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Roy, *Capt.* Roger C. (*Cape*).
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (*W.A.*).
Rundall, *Lt.-Col.* F. M., I.A.
Rundle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry M. Leslie, K.C.B.
Russell, *Capt.* Horatio D.
Rutherford, *Captain* J. B.
Rutherfurd, *Capt.* Hon. Christian M., Hore-.
Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. W. P. H. (Master of Ruthven).
Ryan, *Maj.* Chas. M., A.S.C.
Ryan, *Capt.* George J.
Ryder, *Maj.* Chas. H. Dudley.
Lynd, *Capt.* Francis F., R.A.
St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford.
Sandbach, *Col.* Arth. E., R.E.
Sanders, *Maj.* G. E. (*Canada*).
Sandilands, *Capt.* James W.
Sangmeister, *Maj.* F. A. W.
Sapte, *Maj.* Francis.
Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
Saunders, *Capt.* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Capt.* F. J., R.M.L.I.
Saunders, *Capt.* George F. C.
Savile, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W. Wrey
Savile, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Clare.
Scaife, *Lieut.* S. Richard.
Scallon, *Col.* R. L., C.B.
Schreiber, *Maj.* Acton L., R.E.
Scott, *Col.* Arthur B., R.A.
Scott, *M.-G.* Douglas A., C.V.O.
Scott, *Capt.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Harvey.
Scott, *Capt.* Lord Herbert A.
Montagu-Douglas-.
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. K., R.A.
Scott, *L.-C.* R. G., V.C. (*Cape*).
Scott, *Maj.* T. E., C.I.E., I.A.
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Scratchley, *Capt.* Victor H. S.
Scudamore, *Maj.* Charles P.
Seccombe, *Maj.* Alex. R., A.M.S.
Seckham, *Lt.-Col.* Bassett T.
Seel, *Maj.* E. H. Molyneux-.
Seely, *Maj.* John E. B.
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
Segrave, *Lt.* Wm. Hy. Erik.
Selby, *Maj.* William, I.M.S.
Sell, *Capt.* E. C.
Semphill, *Maj.* Hon. D. Forbes.
Settle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hamilton, K.C.B.
Shafto, *Capt.* A. Duncombe-.
Shakerley, *Capt.* Geoff. Chas.
Shakespear, *Maj.* Jno., C.I.E.
Sharp, *Maj.* Frank Wm., A.V.D.
Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Sir F. W., Bt.
Shea, *Maj.* John S. M.
Shearer, *Lt.-Col.* J., I.M.S.
Shee, *Maj.* Martin Archer-
Shelton, *Lt.-Col.* Wellington
Shephard, *Maj.* C. Sinclair.
Shepherd, *Col.* C. Herbert.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Ponsonby.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Samuel G.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Seymour H.
Sherston, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
Sherwin, *Capt.* Hugh M.
Shoubridge, *Maj.* Thomas H.
Shute, *Col.* H. G. Deane.
Shuter, *Capt.* Reginald G.
Sidgwick, *Lieut.* Charles C. D.
Silburn, *Capt.* P. A. (*Natal*).
Sims, *Capt.* Reginald F. M.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Sinclair, *Capt.* Sir J. R. G., Bt.
Singleton, *Capt.* Henry T. C.
Sitwell, *Col.* Wm. Hy.
Skinner, *Col.* Geo. J., I.A.
Sladen, *Capt.* D. Ramsay.
Sloan, *Lt.* John M., R.A.M.C.
Smelair, *Maj.* Lt. Stanhope.
Smith, *Capt.* C. F. (*Cape*).
Smith, *Capt.* Fredk., R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lieut.* Geoffrey, R.A.
Smith, *Maj.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, *Capt.* Horace M.
Smith, *Capt.* Hugh William.
Smith, *Capt.* K. J. Kincaid-.
Smith, *Capt.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smith, *Maj.* Wm. H. U.
Smith, *Capt.* A. A. Dorrien-
Smith, *Lieut.* E. P. Dorrien-
Smith, *Capt.* D. C. Percy-.
Smitheman, *Captain* F. J.
Smithson, *Col.* Walter C.
Smyth, *Capt.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
Smyth, *Maj.* Robert Napier.
Soames, *Lieut.* A. (*Cape*).
Sowerby, *Lt.-Col.* Harry J.
Spedding, *Capt.* Charles R.
Spoug, *Maj.* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Sprague, *Capt.* Cassil Lee.
Spry, *Capt.* Leighton Hume.
Stacpoole, *Capt.* George W. R.
Stairs, *Capt.* H. B. (*Canada*).
Standford, *Lt.-Col.* W. (*Cape*).
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. F. C.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* John R. F.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* Thomas W.
Stanton, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Ernest.
Stapleton, *Lt.* J. H. (*S. Aust.*)
Stead, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred James.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Steele, *Lieut.* J. E. (*Cape*).
Steinsacker, *Lt.-Col.* F. V.
Stephen, *Capt.* Albert A. L.
Stephenson, *Capt.* Eric S.
Stevenson, *Capt.* A. Gavin.
Stevenson, *Capt.* E. H., R.A.
Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (*N.Z.*)
Stewart, *Capt.* Algernon B. A.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Bryce.
Stewart, *Maj.* C. Gordon, R.A.
Stewart, *Capt.* Wm. Elgin.
Stirling, *Capt.* George M. H.
Stirling, *Capt.* Jas. David.
Stirling, *Lt.* Walter Fras.
Stockwell, *Maj.* George O. I.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Street, *Lt.-Col.* A. W. F., I.M.S.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Strickland, *Maj.* Edward P.
Stuart, *Lt.* Jno. T. Burnett.
Studd, *Capt.* Herbert W.
Sunderland, *Col.* M. S. J.
Surtees, *Col.* Herbert C., C.B.
Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A., R.A.M.C.
Swanston, *Maj.* Chas. O., I.A.
Swayne, *Col.* C. H., R.A.M.C.
Swayne, *Capt.* Oswald R.
Swettenham, *Maj.* G. K.
Swinton, *Capt.* E. D., R.E.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* T. Ainley, I.M.S.
Symon, Lt. George Stewart.
Synnot, *Capt.* A. H. S. Hart-.
Synnot, *Lt.* R. V. O. Hart-.
Tagart, *Maj.* Harold A. L.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.V.O., M.P.
Talbot, *Maj.* Frederick G.
Tanner, *Col.* John A.
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. F., C.M.G.
Tarbet, *Capt.* William G.
Taylor, *Maj.* A. H. Mendle.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neufville
Taylor, *Maj.* St. John L. H. Du Plat-, R.A.
Taylor, *Capt.* W. Wm. Pitt-
Teck, *Capt.* H.S.H. Prince Alexander of, G.C.V.O.
Teck, *Maj.* H.S.H. Prince Francis of, K.C.V.O.
Temple, *Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Ternan, *B.-G.* T. P. B., C.M.G.
Teversham, *Col.* Richard K.
Thackwell, *Cpt.* Chas. Joseph
Thackwell, *Lt.-Col.* C.G. R., I.A.
Theobald, *Capt.* H. C. Webb.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
Thomas, *Col.* A. H., C.B.
Thomas, *Col.* Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart., C.B.
Thompson, *Col.* Chas. W.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. N., M.B.
Thompson, *Maj.* Roland W.
Thompson, *Lieut.* T.
Thompson, *Col.* Wm. Oliver.
Thomson, *Col.* C. F. St. Clair Anstruther-
Thomson, *Maj.* H. D. Whitethynne, *Capt.* Algernon Carteret.
Thynne, *Maj.* Ulric O.
Tickell, *Maj.* Edward James.
Tidswell, *Maj.* Edward C.
Tighe, *Lt.-Col.* Michael Joseph
Tighe, *Maj.* Vincent John.
Tillard, *Capt.* Arthur B., I.A.
Tivey, *Maj.* E. (*Victoria*).
Tobin, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick J.
Todd, *Lieut.* T. J. M.
Tomkins, *Capt.* H. Leith, I.A.
Tompson, *Lt.* Regd. H. D., R.A.
Tonge, *Maj.* Wm. Corric.
Toogood, *Capt.* Cecil.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison-
Topping, *Capt.* Thomas E.
Tottenham, *Maj.* Charles B.
Townley, *Lt.* N. V. (*Qasla.*).
Townshend, *Col.* Charles Vere Ferrers, C.B.
Travers, *Maj.* Joseph O.
Treeby, *Maj.* Henry P.
Tremeer, *Maj.* C. A. C.
Trench, *Col.* Fredk. J. A., C.V.O.
Trenchard, *Maj.* H. M.
Tringham, *Lieut.* Arch. M.
Triscott, *Col.* Chas. P., R.A.
Trotter, *Capt.* Alg. R., M.V.O.
Trotter, *Capt.* Edward H.
Trotter, *Capt.* Gerald F., M.V.O.
Trundale, *Capt.* Robt. Cecil.
Tucker, *Capt.* S. N.
Tudway, *Col.* Robert Jno.
Tullibardine, *Lieut.-Col.* Marquess of, M.V.O.
Turner, *Capt.* Bingham A.
Turner, *Capt.* Frank Cecil.
Turner, *Captain* H. G.
Turner, *Lieut.* R. (*S. Afr.*).
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* R. E. W., V.C.
Turton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Hy., R.E.
Tuson, *Maj.* George E.
Tweedie, *Capt.* Hy. Carmichael.
Tweedie, *Col.* John Lannoy.
Twemlow, *Lt.-Col.* F. R.
Twynam, *Maj.* Humphrey M.
Tyndall, *Capt.* W. E. M.
Unett, *Capt.* John A.
Uniacke, *Capt.* Andrew Gore
Upcher, *Maj.-G.* Russell, C.B.
Upton, *Capt.* Edward J. Gott
Vallancey, *Maj.* Hy. D'E.
Van Someren, *Capt.* William Plymouth, I.A.
Vaughan, *Maj.* Chas. Davies
Vaughan, *Maj.* John.
Vaux, *Capt.* Ernest.
Venables, *Maj.* Charles J.
Venour, *Maj.* Wilfrid J.
Vernon, *Lieut.* R. R. C.
Vickery, *Lieut.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Philip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt.* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Capt.* Evelyn F.
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
Vipan, *Maj.* Charles.
Wace, *Col.* E. Chas., R.A.
Wake, *Capt.* Hereward.
Walker, *Capt.* G. H. (*N.Z.*).
Walker, *Maj.* Harold Bridgwood.
Walker, *Capt.* Jno. Douglas G.
Walter, *Lt.-Col.* John MacNeill.
Walthall, *Capt.* E. C. W. D., R.A.
Walwyn, *Capt.* Fulke Jas.
Ward, *Lt.* Arthur Claud.
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Warre, *Capt.* Henry C.
Warwick, *Captain* J. A.
Waterlow, *Maj.* James F.
Waterneyer, *Capt.* J. H. H.
Watson, *Capt.* Charles F.
Watson, *Capt.* Harold F.
Watson, *Maj.* James K., C.M.G.
Watson, *Capt.* William E.
Watt, *Capt.* John Alexander (*S. Austr.*).
Wauchope, *Capt.* A. Grenfell.
Wauchope, *Maj.* David A.
Way, *Capt.* Alfred Cotton.
Wedgwood, *Maj.* Cecil.
Welchman, *Lt.* Edwd. Theo.
Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. J. Bt.
Welding, *Capt.* Francis H.
Wells, *Capt.* John Bayford.
Westlake, *L.-C.* Almond P.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H., K.C.B.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer G. Hunter-, R.E.
Whatman, *Capt.* Amherst B.
Wheatley, *Capt.* Leon L., I.A.
Wheeler, *Capt.* Henry L.
Whigham, *Maj.* Robt. Dundas
White, *Col.* Fredk., R.M.L.I.
White, *Capt.* Frederick A.
White, *Capt.* James Robert.
White, *Maj.* Samuel R. L.
Whitehead, *Cpt.* E. K. (*Natal*).
Wickham, *Capt.* Charles G.
Wickham, *Capt.* T. E. P., R.A.
Wickham, *Lt.* T. S. (*S. Afr.*)
Wilkin, *Com.* Henry D., R.N.
Wilkins, *Col.* J. S., I.M.S.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* G. A. E.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Hy. T. D.
Wilkinson, *Mj.* T. H. DeaVeux
Wilkinson, *Capt.* William T.
Willcocks, *Col.* Sir J., K.C.M.G.
Williams, *Capt.* Arthur F. C.
Williams, *Capt.* Ashley P. W.
Williams, *Col.* E. C. Ingouville-
Williams, *Capt.* Edwd. Ern.
Williams, *Capt.* H. A., I.M.S.
Williams, *Maj.* Hugh B., R.E.
Williams, *Maj.* Weir de L.
Willis, *Lieut.* Evelyn S. Constantine.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Wilson, *Maj.* Charles H. W.
Wilson, *Capt.* Clive H. A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond Monkhouse, C.B., R.A.M.C.
Wilson, *Capt.* Eric E. B., R.E.
Wilson, *Capt.* Francis A., R.A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Guy Greville.
Wilson, *Col.* Henry Hughes.
Wilson, *Major* Herbert H.
Wilson, *Capt.* Leslie O., R.M.L.I.
Wilson, *Major* N. (*Cape*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* R. H. F. W.
Wingate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. R., K.C.B. (*Sirdar*).
Wingfield, *Maj.* John M.
Winslow, *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Wintle, *Col.* Frank Graham.
Winwood, *Maj.* William Q.
Wishart, *Capt.* R. (*Cape*).
Wodehouse, *Capt.* E. C. F.
Wood, *Maj.* Alexr. V. L.
Wood, *Maj.* Chas. P. Boileau.
Wood, *Maj.* E. FitzG. M.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Hastings St. Leger.
Wood, *Capt.* John L.
Woodward, *Capt.* Fras. W.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Worship, *Capt.* Verelst Turner
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-.
Wortley, *Col* Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.
Wray, *Capt.* R. (*N.S.W.*).
Wright, *Capt.* Bache Allen.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., I.M.S.
Wright, *L.-Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Harry.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm. Hewitt Watkins Williams-.
Wynne, *Maj.* Reginald.
Wynter, *Capt.* Fras. A., R.A.
Wynyard, *Capt.* Edwd. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James O.
Yatman, *Maj.* Clement.
Yeilding, *Col.* W. R., C.I.E.

*Secretary and Registrar*, R. H. Brade, War Office.S.W.

## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER. I.S.O.

*Ribbon*, Blue with red edge.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

COMPANIONS.

Adams, William Henry.
Addey, William Frume.
Adika Raja of Perak.
Allbridge, Thomas Joshua.
Allen, Benjamin.
Allen, George Thomas.
Anderson, John Gerard.
Anderson, Thomas.
Apperson, George Latimer.
Atchley, C. Newton.
Bailey, William Henry.
Bailey, Rowland, M.V.O.
Barclay, Robert Buchanan
Barling, Joseph.
Bartlett, H. Forgerstrom.
Bayly, Francis Albert.
Beall, *Capt.* George.
Beard, Charles Thomas.
Beck, James Scott.
Bell, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S.
Belshaw, Edward.
Bennett, George Wheatley.
Beresford, Marcus de la P.
Berkeley, Essex D.
Berry, Henry FitzPatrick.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. J.
Binnie, James.
Birch, Claude Churchill.
Bird, James Wm. F.
Blakey, James.
Boucher, Antoine Alphonse.
Braddell, Octavius H.
Brand, Ferdinand.
Brand, James.
Brew, Robert John.
Brook, Herbert Arthur.
Brown, Frederick.
Brown, George.
Brown, Harry.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Browne, Albert.
Browne, George.
Browne, William.
Bullock, Samuel.
Bulmer, James Alfred.
Burt, Octavius.
Byrne, James Patrick.
Calder, Robert.
Callcott, John Hope.
Calvert, John Jackson.
Campbell, Henry Cooke
Cantrell, Robert.
Caulcrick, H. Africanus.
Caulfeild, Fras. J. R. T. St. G.
Chamberlin, Arthur George.
Chapman, William Arthur.
Chrisholfelez, William S.
Clarke, William.
Cleave, John.
Clifton, Robert Cecil.
Cobley, Walter Henry.
Cochrane, Robert.
Coghlan, Timothy Augustine.
Colls, Thomas Arthur.
Collyer, William Robert.
Conolly, William Wellington.
Corney, Bolton Glanvill.
Courtenay, Henry.
Courtney, John M., C.M.G.
Cowper, Francis Henry.
Cramp, William Dawkins.
Crawford, Alfred.
Creasy, Leonard.
Culley, William Richard.
Cundall, Herbert M.
Dale, Augustus Charles.
Darley, Cecil West.
Davies, Henry.
Deering, William H.
Dell, Edmund.
De Kretser, Edward.
Denton, William.
Dillon, Patrick Lawlor.
Dimond, William James.
Douglas, George A.
Douglas, Samuel Henry.
Downer, William James.
Drennan, William Henry.
Drury, Albert Victor.
Duff, Benjamin Michael.
Duncan, James Murray.
Dunn, Thomas Smith.
Du Vergé, Louis S. Rathier.
Dynham, Edward.
Eccles, *Maj.* Dorset, V.D.

COMPANIONS—*continued.*
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I., G.C.V.O.
Edwards, Henry James.
Eliot, Lawrence Stirling.
Elliott, John Cuthbuth.
Ellis, John Chute Buck.
Engelbach, Alfred H. H.
Ewart, David.
Excell, George.
Fairbairn, Robert.
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Ponsonby-, G.C.B.
Farrell, Edward George.
Fincham, Harry.
FitzGerald, James.
Fleischer, William Martin.
Fleming, James.
Ford, Charles.
Fortescue, Laurence.
Foster, Edward Alexander.
Francis, James Schreiber.
Fraser, George L. B., K.C.
Freeman, Edwd. Bothamley Gaffney, Thomas Burke.
Gage, Thos. R. Baillie-.
Galer, John Maxcey.
Garcia, Arthur Henry.
Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.
Garraway, David Gloster.
Gatley, John.
Gibb, *J. A.* T.
Gibson, Frederick Allan.
Gill, Thomas.
Gilpin, Edwin.
Gobeil, Antoine.
Goldsmith, John Mills.
Gould, Edward.
Gould, Edward Blencowe.
Graham, John.
Gray, William.
Gregory, John Uriah.
Grenier, Gerard.
Grenier, Gustave.
Griffiths, George Hollin.
Grimwald, Samuel Metcalfe.
Gudmess, Edwd. John Day.
Hall, Henry.
Hall, John Carey.
Hall, William C. Briggs.
Hamilton, Sir Edwd., K.C.B.
Hanson, Charles Rastrick.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir C., G.C.M.G.
Hardingham, Nathaniel.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir D., K.C.B.
Harris, Edward.
Hatfield, Henry.
Hautrive, Napoléon.
Hawkes, Henry Nicholas.
Head, Joshua John.
Headland, John.
Healing, Thomas.
Heaviside, Arthur West.
Helm, Henry James, F.I.C.
Henwood, John Chambers.
Hertslet, Percy.
Heywood, James Barnes.
Hingston, George.
Hodgins, John George LL.D.
Hodgson, Thomas.
Holzmann, Sir M., K.C.V.O.
Homagee, James Francis.
Hooley, Samuel Cutler.
Houndle, Henry Chas. H. H.
Hughes, Walter Tatham.
Humphreys, Noel A.
Hunt, George Henry.
Hunter, Charles Hastings.
Hyde, James Wilson.
Inglis, Albemarle P., M.V.O.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Acheson G.
Jackson, J. Whitfield.
Jackson, Morton Stroele.
Jago, Thomas Sampson.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L.
Jerome, Thomas Stroad.
Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.
Jones, Charles Jerome.
Jones, Louis Kossuth.
Jordan, John Manton.
Kelly, John.
King, Arthur Thomas.
King, Thomas Mulhall.
King, William Frederick.
Kirkpatrick, Francis.
Knollys, Lord, G.C.V.O.
Labrie, Edward Daniel.
Lambert, Francis L.
Larcombe, Thomas.
Laslett, Henry James.
Leach, Frederick.
Leah, Samuel Dawson.
Lemass, Peter Edmund.
Le Maistre, J. de Saint-D.
Le Sueur, Henry.
Levey, Charles James.
Lewis, Richard.
Lister, Joseph Storr.
Lister, Robert John.
Livingstone, Matthew.
Lockyer, Nicholas C.
Long, Thomas.
McCowen, John Roche.
McDermott, Peter Joseph.
MacDonald, *Col.* Donald A.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, K.C.B.
Macgregor, Robert Roy.
Maclachlan, Duncan Clark.
Maclagan, John.
Macleod, John.
McMichael, Solon William.
McNaughtan, John, M.D.
Mansergh, Cornewall L. W.
Manson, John.
Martin, David.
Martin, Joseph Samuel.
Masham, William George.
Mason, Alfred John.
Matthews, Thomas Vincent.
May, Alfred John.
Meakin, Henry Wm.
Melville, Viscount.
Metcalfe, Edward.
Michell, John.
Miles, Alfred Henry.
Miller, David.
Miller, George.
Millikin, Alexander.
Milne, James.
Milroy, Hugh.
Minchin, Charles O.
Minnow, Joseph Lazarus.
Mitchell, Frank Wm. Drew.
Mitchell, Robert W. S., C.M.G.
Montizambert, Frederick.
Moon, Henry E.
Moore, John Robt.
Moore, George.
Mowatt, Sir Francis, G.C.B.
Moysey, Henry Luttrell.
Muir, William.
Murphy, Martin.
Murray, Abijah.
Murray, Colin Alexander.
Murray, Sir George H., K.C.B.
Nettenstein, Frederick Wm.
Newbery, Arthur.
Newman, Edward Braxton.
Nops, Walter.
Norris, George Michael.
Nowell, Edwin Cradock.
O'Dell, Thomas Alexander.
Okeden, Wm. Edwd. Parry.
Oliver, William.
Onmanney, Sir M., G.C.M.G.
Outtrim, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Leon.
Owen, William.
Owsley, John William.
Parmelee, William Grannis.
Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Pearce, George Henry.
Pearson, Charles Wemyss.
Pearson, Octavius Henry.
Pedley, Arthur Charles.
Pennell, Charles Henry.
Perkins, Harry James.
Pilce, Edmund William.
Pilot, Rev. Canon Wm., D.D.
Platts, Thomas.
Plowman, Edward Philip.
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G.
Porral, Albert.
Pottinger, David.
Power, Augustus.
Price, T. E.
Primrose, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., V.C., G.C.B.
Ralph, William.
Reed, Joseph Martin.
Reid, Alfred Henry.
Reid, Alexander.
Reynard, Robert Froding.
Rigg, Edward.
Rivers, Edward George.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robertson, Thos. Dixon M.T.
Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.
Robson, Robert.
Roche, John.
Roper, Henry Basil.
Rudler, Frederick William.
Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoie.
Rumsey, *Comm.* Robert Murray, R.N.
Rushton, William S.
Russell, James.
Russell, James George.
Russell, Robert.
Ryder, William Henry.
Saltmarsh, John.
Sanderson, Lord, G.C.B.
Scott, James.
Scott, Robert Townley.
Seager, Philip Samuel.
Sealey, Patrick Persse.
Senior, Bernard.
Seth, Arathoon.
Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.
Sharp, Thomas Herbert.
Shaw, Bernard.
Sholl, Lionel Henry.
Sholl, Richard A.
Smart, William Wilkinson.
Smeeton, Samuel Page.
Smith, Allan Frith.
Smith, Edgar Albert.
Smith, Frederick Bonham.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Robt.
Smith, Miss M. Constance.
Smyth, Chas. Edwd. Owen.
Somerville, David Hughes.
Speeding, William C.
Spencer, Frederick.
Stephens, Richard.
Stevens, Frederick.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Stewart, Daniel.
Strawbridge, William.
Strong, John Alexander.
Stronge, Samuel English.
Sutherland, Edward D.
Taché, Eugène Etienne.
Tagliaferro, Napoleone.
Tanner, Henry.
Tate, Frank.
Taylor, John James, C.B.
Taylor, John T.
Taylor, William T.
Temple, Henry William.
Thomas, Philip Henry.
Thomas, Francis Rhys.
Thompson, Sir E. M., K.C.B.
Thompson, James Coulthred.
Thomson, Alexander.
Tigar, Edward.
Tilney, John Deane.
Timperley, William Henry.
Todd, George.
Todd, John S. B., C.M.G.
Tombs, Robert Charles.
Topp, Charles Alfred.
Trenam, Edwin.
Turvey, Isaiah.
Usher, Henry Charles.
Van der Beck, J. Nicholas.
Vane, Frederick William.
Wallace, John Roberts.
Watkins, Frederick Henry.
Whyham, William Henry.
Winter, Edwin.
Wolfenden, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Wollaston, Harry N. P., LL.D.
Wood, Alfred John.
Woodd, Julia Mary.
Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Wray, Leonard.
Wright, Uriah John.
Wyatt, Thomas Hy., M.V.O.
Wylde, John Truro.
Yeld, Edward.

*Sec. and Registrar,* R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

*Ribbon,* Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.
FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January,* 1856.
A list of surviving recipients.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert B., C.B., I.A., | *Upper Swat* | 1897 |
| Ashford, *Sergt.* T. (Roy. Fus.), | *Afghan* | 1880 |
| Aylmer, *Br.-Gen.* Fenton John, R.E., | *Hunza-Nagar* | 1891 |
| Babtie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., | *S. Africa* | 1899 |
| Bees, *Priv.* W. (Derby R.), | *S. Africa* | 1901 |
| Beet, *Sergt.* H. (Derby R.), | *S. Africa* | 1900 |
| Bell, *Priv.* D. (South Wales Bord.), | *Andamans* | 1867 |
| Bell, *Lt.* F. W. (W. Australia), | *S. Africa* | 1901 |
| Bisdee, *Lieut.* J. H. (Tasmania), | *S. Africa* | 1900 |
| Boisragon, *Maj.* G. H., I.A., | *Hunza-Nagar* | 1891 |
| Bradley, *Driver* F. G. (R.F.A.), | *S. Africa* | 1901 |
| Browne, *Br.-Gen.* E. S., C.B. (S. W. Bord.), | *Zulu* | 1879 |
| Buller, *Gen.* Sir Redvers, G.C.B. (K.R.R.C.), | *Zulu* | 1879 |
| Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), | *Soudan* | 1898 |
| Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, I.A., | *Mutiny* | 1857 |
| Cameron, *Col.* A. S., C.B. (Seaforth. Highrs.), | *Mutiny* | 1858 |

Carter, *Capt.* Herbt. Augustine, I.A., *Somaliland* 1904
Chaplin, *Col.* J. W., C.B. (Hampshire R.), *China*.. 1860
Chase, *Col.* Wm. St. Lucien, C.B., I.A., *Afghan*.... 1880
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Ringtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* A. S., D.S.O. (King's Afr. R.), *Somaliland* 1903
Cockburn, *Lt.* H. Z. C. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Mjr.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colvin, *Maj.* J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Col.* W. N., M.V.O. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1899
Costello, *Capt.* Edmond W., I.A., *Malakand* .... 1897
Crahdon, *Pte.* H. G. (28th Hrs.), *S. Africa* ..... 1901
Creagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir O'Moore, K.C.B., I.A., *Afghan* 1879
Crean, *Surg.-Capt.* T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., I.M.S., *Burma* .... 1889
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Danagher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* .... 1881
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* C. Mills, A.M.S., *Andamans* .... 1867
Douglas, *Capt.* H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1899
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.A., *Baltic* .... 1855
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (42nd Highrs.), *Soudan*.... 1884
Edwards, *Maj.* Wm. M. M. (High. L.I.), *Egypt*.. 1882
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (26th Hrs.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
English, *Lt.-Col.* John (A.S.C.), *Ashanti* .... 1901
Farmer, *Sergt.* Donald (Camn. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Transvaal* 1881
Fincastle, *Maj.* Visct., M.V.O. (26th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* .... 1897
Firth, *Sergt.* James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
FitzClarence, *Maj.* C. (Irish Guards), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flawn, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .... 1879
Fowler, *Sergt.* Edmond (Scots Rif.), *Zulu* .... 1879
Gifford, *Major* Hnd (S. Wales Bord.), *Ashanti* .. 1874
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
Goodfellow, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. A., R.E., *Mutiny* .... 1859
Gordon, *Capt.* W. E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa*.. 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River*.. 1892
Gough, *Gen.* SirC. J. S., G.C.B. (Beng. Cav.), *Mutiny* 1857
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* J. E. (Rif. Brig.), *Somaliland* .. 1903
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm., I.A., *Manipur* .... 1891
Grant, *Lieut.* John Duncan, R.E., *Tibet* ..... 1904
Guy, *Lieut.* Basil John Douglas, R.N., *China* .... 1900
Hale, *Surg.-Maj.* Thomas E., C.B. (R. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Hall, *Seaman* William, *Mutiny* ..... 1857
Halliday, *Maj.* Lewis S. Tollemache, K.M.L.I., *China* 1900
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* T. de C. (Dur. L.I.), *Crimea* 1855
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A., *Afghan* 1879
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (Lypool R.), *S. Africa* .... 1901
Hardhan, *Trpr.* W. John (N.Z.), *S. Africa* .... 1901
Harding, *Chief Gunner* Israel, R.N., *Egypt* .... 1882
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., R.E., *Afghan* .. 1879
Hartley, *Col.* E. B., C.M.G. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Heathcote, *Lt.* A. S. (K.R.R.C.), *Mutiny* ..... 1857
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Hitch, *Priv.* Frede. (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* .... 1879
Holland, *Maj.* E. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., K.C.B., *Mutiny* .... 1857
Hornby, *Col.* E. J. Chiplin, R.A., *S. Africa* .... 1900
House, *Private* Wm. (R. Berks R.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
Howse, *Maj.* N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Maj.* E. D. Brown-Syngc- (24th Hrs.), *South Africa* ..... 1900
Ind, *Corpl. Shoe.-Smith* A. E., R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1901
Inkson, *Capt.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* .. 1900
Innes, *Lt.-Gen.* James J. McLeod, R.E., *Mutiny* .. 1858
Joines, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, G.C.B., R.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Johnstone, *Capt.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Capt.* Mansel- (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Jones, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* .... 1879
Kenna, *Lt.-Col.* Paul A., D.S.O. (22nd Lrs.), *Soudan* 1898
Kennedy, *Pte.* C. (High. L.I.), *S. Africa* ..... 1900
Korr, *Lt.* William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), *Mutiny* .. 1857
Kirby, *Qr.-Mr. Sergt.* F., R.E., *S. Africa* ..... 1900
Knight, *Sergt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawrence, *Lt.* T. (17th Lrs., 108th Bgl.), *S. Africa* 1857
Lawson, *Private* E. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* .... 1897
Leach, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir E. P., K.C.V.O., R.E., *Afghan* 1879
Leake, *Surg.-Cpt.* A. Martin-(S. A. Const.), *S. Afr.* 1902
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Lloyd, *Col.* Owen Edward P., R.A.M.C., *Burma* .. 1893
Lodge, *Bombadier* Isaac, R.H.A., *S. Africa* .... 1900
Lucas, *Rear-Admiral* Charles Davis, *Baltic* .... 1854
Lysons, *Col.* Henry (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* ..... 1879

Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., R.S.C., *Mutiny* 1858
Mackay, *Lt.* Jno. F. (K.O.S.B.), *S. Africa* ..... 1900
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C. (Victoria), *S. Africa* ..... 1901
Mckenna, *Lieutn* Edw. (York and Lanc. R.) *N.Z.* 1863
Mackenzie, *Capt.* John (R. Scots.), *Ashanti* ... 1900
Marling, *Col.* P. S., C.B. (27th Hussars), *Soudan* .. 1884
Marshall, *Maj.* William T. (19th Hussars) *Soudan* 1884
Martineau, *Sergt.* H. R. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Masterson *Maj.* John E. I. (Devon R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maxwell. *Lt.-Col.* F. A., D.S.O., I.A., *S. Africa* .... 1900
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), *Mutiny* ..... 1857
Meiklejohn, *Capt.* M. F. M. (Gord. Highrs.), *S.A.* 1899
Mellise, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. John, I.A., *Ashanti* ..... 1900
Milbanke, *Maj.* Sir J. P., Bt. (10th Hrs.), *S. Af.* .. 1900
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B., I.A., *Persia* .. 1857
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* ..... 1880
Mullins, *Maj.* C. H., C.M.G. (Imp. L. H.), *S. Africa* 1899
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal*.... 1881
Murray *Sergt.* John (Durham L.I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Napier, *Sergt.* William (Somerset L.I.), *Mutiny* 1858
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Nickerson, *Capt.* Wm. Hy. S., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Norwood, *Capt.* John (5th D.G.), *S. Africa* .... 1899
Nurse, *Sergt.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* ..... 1900
O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, C.B. (R.W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1854
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
Paton, *Sergt.* John (A. and S. Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Pennell, *Capt.* H. S. (Derbyshire R.), *Tirah* .... 1897
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa*.. 1900
Prendergast, *Gen.* Sir H. N. D., G.C.B., R.E., *Mut.* 1857
Prendyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* ..... 1857
Raby, *Br.-Adm.* Henry James, C.B., *Crimea* .... 1855
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ravenhill, *Pte.* C. (R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* .... 1899
Reed, *Maj.* Hamilton Lyster, R.A., *S. Africa* .... 1899
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Henry, R.A.M.C., *Zulu* .... 1879
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* .... 1857
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *N.W.* 1900
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard E., I.A., *Naga Hills* 1879
Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, K.G., R.A., *Mutiny* 1858
Robertson, *Lt.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Rolland, *Capt.* George Murray, I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Rowlands Gen. Sir H., K.C.B. (Welsh R.), *Crimea* 1854
Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (Cameron Highlanders), *Nile* ..... 1898
Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir N., *Navy* ..... 1857
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., m. (E. Lanc. R.) *Afghan* 1879
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* R. W., C.M.G. (Bengal Cav.), *Ashanti* ..... 1874
Schofield, *Maj.* H. N., R.A., *S. Africa* ..... 1899
Scott, *Lance-Corpl.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 1879
Seeley, *Seaman* William, *Japan* ..... 1864
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* ..... 1900
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Soudan* ..... 1885
Smith, *Clement* L. (Colonial. M.L.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* .... 1899
Smith, *Maj.* J. Manners, C.I.E., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Smyth, *Maj.* N. M. (6th D.G.), *Soudan* ..... 1898
Stagpoole, *Drmr.* D. (Middlesex R.), *New Zeald.* 1863
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T. (R. W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* .. 1864
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* .... 1899
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Trevor, *Maj.-Gen.* William S., R.E., *Bhutan* .... 1865
Turner, *Lt.-C.R.* E. W., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Af.* 1900
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* ..... 1897
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* William George, I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* .... 1900
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* .... 1879
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* .... 1857
Watson, *Maj.* T. Colclough, R.E., *Malakand* .... 1897
Whitchurch, *Maj.* Harry F., I.M.S., *Chitral* .... 1895
White, *Field-Marshal* Sir Geo. Stuart, G.C.B. (Gordon Highlanders), *Afghan* ..... 1879
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* .... 1879
Wilson, *Admiral* Sir A. K., G.C.B., *Soudan* .... 1884
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Wright, *Capt.* W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), *Sokoto* .. 1903
Wylly, *Lieut.* Guy G. E., I.A., *S. Africa* ..... 1901
Young, *Sergt.-Maj.* Alexr. (Cape Police), *S. Africa* 1901

# The House of Commons.

THE constitution of Parliament, as it now exists, dates back almost eight centuries, to the time of King John and Magna Charta. In this document there is a provision that "no scutage or aid shall be imposed in our realm save by the Commune Concilium of the realm," and to this Council were to be summoned the Prelates and Greater Barons individually, and the Lesser Barons and Tenants-in-chief collectively. From this groundwork the National Assembly has grown up through the reigns of the various Sovereigns until it has assumed its present shape. The principal landmarks of this growth are, the summons of citizens from Boroughs by Simon de Montfort, the assumption of the maxim "Grievances precede supply," under the Tudors and Stuarts; and the appearance of a Prime Minister, with the Sovereign's desuetude of presiding at Cabinet meetings, under the House of Hanover.

The representation in the Commons varied considerably until 1885, since which date it has stood at 670:—465 members from England, 30 from Wales, 72 from Scotland, and 103 from Ireland. Previous to the Union with Scotland, in 1707, the House consisted of only 513 members; in that year 45 were added to the new Kingdom. In 1801, when Ireland became part of the Kingdom, 100 members were added, and in 1832 the Reform Act raised the representation of Ireland to 105, and that of Scotland to 53. Between this date and 1885 the Irish representation was reduced to 103 by the disfranchisement of the Boroughs of Cashel and Sligo for corruption, and 7 members were added for Scotland in 1867. Many of the old abuses have been swept away by the different Acts of Reform, but much confusion still remains in the nomenclature of the various divisions and sub-divisions of the constituencies, and the proportionate representation of the three kingdoms grows annually less exact by the increase of population and electors in England and Scotland and their decrease in Ireland.

The allotment of members to the great divisions of the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which also presents a view of the balance of parties as returned by each division at the General Election of 1906:—

| | Distribution of Members. | | | | Position as to Parties (1906). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Counties. | Boroughs. | Universities. | Total Members. | Ministerial. | Opposition. | Majority. |
| England | 234 | 226 | 5 | 465 | 337 | 128 | 209 *Min.* |
| Wales | 19 | 11 | — | 30 | 30 | 0 | 30 *Min.* |
| Scotland | 39 | 31 | 2 | 72 | 61 | 11 | 50 *Min.* |
| Ireland | 85 | 16 | 2 | 103 | 84 | 19 | 65 *Min.* |
| United Kingdom | 377 | 284 | 9 | 670 | 512 | 158 | 354 *Min.* |

The two parties were thus made up: of Ministerialists, 512 (387 Liberals; 84 Nationalists and 41 Independent Labour Members); Opposition, 158 (Conservatives and Unionists).

The letters after the names are—*L.* Liberal, *N.* Nationalist, *Lab.* Independent Labour Party, *S.* Socialist, *C.* Conservative and Unionist. Members of the late Parliament have a * prefixed, while § denotes a change of constituency.

The figures placed after the names of constituencies give the number of electors on the register in the year 1906; the figures after the names of candidates represent the votes polled at the General Election (unless otherwise stated); members are printed in italics.

The total number of electors upon the register in 1906 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of the year 1906: the table further showing the proportion borne by the Representatives and by the Electorate to each other, and to the Population.

| | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | | United Kingdom. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Per Member. | Total. | Per Member. | Total. | Per Member. | Total. | Per Member. |
| Electors (1906) ... | 5,824,884 | 11,767 | 750,401 | 10 422 | 691,423 | 6,712 | 7,266,708 | 10,845 |
| Population (1906) | 34,547,016 | 69,971 | 4,726,070 | 65,639 | 4,386,035 | 42,582 | 43,659,121 | 65,162 |

At the time of going to press there was a vacancy at Worcester City (*C.*).

(*Elected January and February*, 1906.)

*Abbreviations*:—*L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *S.* = Socialist; *N.* = Nationalist; *C.* = Conservative and Unionist.

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and § a change of constituency.

## England.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 7,418
§*Maj. J. E. B. Seely*, D.S.O., *L.* 2,933
*Wm. Frederic Lawrence, *C.* 2,734

ABINGDON (Berks), 8,875
*E. A. Strauss, L.* ..... 3,943
Capt. H. G. Henderson, *C.* 3,767

ACCRINGTON (N.E. Lancs), 15,301
*Sir Joseph F. Leese*, K.C., *L.* 7,209
Dan Irving, *S.* ..... 4,852
S. M. Holden, *Lab.* ..... 619

ALTRINCHAM (Cheshire), 16,492
*William J. Crossley, L.* ... 8,358
*Coningsby R. Disraeli, *C.*... 5,667

ANDOVER (Hants), 10,423
*Capt. Walter V. Faber, C.*... 4,603
George Judd, *L.* ..... 4,524

APPLEBY (Westmorland), 6,528
*Leifchild Stratten Jones, L.* 2,894
Lord Kerry, *C.* ..... 2,891

ASHBURTON (Devon), 10,429
*Harry Trelawny Eve*, K.C., *L.* 5,079
Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell, *C.* 3,790

ASHFORD (Kent), 13,864
*Lawrence Hardy, C.* ..... 5,995
P. Harris, *L.* ..... 5,614

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,248
*Arthur H. Scott, L.* ..... 4,310
*Herbert Jas. Whiteley, *C.* 3,342

ASTON MANOR, 12,149
*Evelyn Cecil, C.* ..... 7,134
John A. Richardson, *L.* ... 2,431

ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 15,484
*Ald. Batty Langley, L.*..... 6,523
Arnold Muir Wilson, *C.* ... 5,736

AYLESBURY (Bucks), 11,661
*Hn. Lionel W. Rothschild, C.* 5,675
Silas Kitto Hocking, *L.* ... 4,463

BANBURY (Oxon), 7,748
*Hon. Eustace Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, L.* ... 3,902
Viscount Villiers, *C.*..... 2,796

BARKSTON ASH (Yorks, W. R.), 10,286
*George R. Lane-Fox, C.* ... 4,894
*Joseph O. Andrews, *L.* ... 4,246

BARNARD CASTLE (Durham), 11,617
*Arthur Henderson, Lab.* ... 5,540
Capt. E. W. Bell, *C.* ..... 3,888

BARNSLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 19,564
*Joseph Walton, L.* ..... *unop.*

BARNSTAPLE (Devon), 12,908
*Ernest Joseph Soares, L.*... 6,510
W. E. Horne, *C.* ..... 4,465

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 9,426
*Charles Duncan, Lab.* ..... 5,167
*Sir Chas. Wm. Cayzer, Bt., *C.* 3,395

BASINGSTOKE (Hants), 12,049
(Bye-election 12 March, 1906.)
*Arthur Clavell Salter*, K.C., *C.* 4,852
Harry Calvert Verney, *L.*... 4,593
T. E. Polden, *L. (Ind.).*..... 467

BASSETLAW (Notts), 11,320
*Frank Hillyard Newnes, L.* 5,365
*Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. George Milner, Bt., *C.* ..... 4,834

BATH (City of) (2), 7,968
*Donald Maclean, L.* ..... 4,102
*George Peabody Gooch, L.* 4,069
Lord Alexander Thynne, *C.* 3,123
*Col. Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., *C.* 3,088

BATTERSEA, 15,369
*Rt. Hon. John Burns, Lab.* 7,387
A. Shirley Benn, *C.* ..... 5,787

BEDFORD (Borough), 5,535
*Percy Barlow, L.* ..... 2,771
*Charles Guy Pym, *C.* ..... 2,278

BEDS.: see Biggleswade and Luton.

BERKS.: see Abingdon, Newbury, and Wokingham.

BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 10,619
*George J. Cooper*, M.R.C.S., *L.* 4,775
*Hy. Jno. Cockayne Cust, *C.* 3,016

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (Northumberland), 9,316
*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bt., L.* 5,102
Thos. Walter H. Inskip, *C.* 2,862

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,780
*Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, L.* 4,127
*Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., *C.* 2,130

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 7,262
*Edwd. Hare Pickersgill, L.* 3,542
*Samuel Forde Ridley, *C.*... 2,064

BEWDLEY (Worcestersh.), 10,231
*Alfred Baldwin, C.* ..... 5,912
Godfrey R. Benson, *L.* ..... 2,718

BIGGLESWADE (Beds), 14,085
*Arthur William Black, L.* 6,902
*Lord Alwyne Compton, *C.* 4,298

BIRKENHEAD, 17,010
*Henry Vivian, L.* ..... 7,074
*Sir Elliott Lees, Bt., *C.* ... 5,271
John A. Kensit, *Protestant* 2,118

BIRMINGHAM (Central), 10,670
*Ebenezer Parkes, C.* ..... 5,684
T. Grosvenor Lee, *L.*..... 2,075

BIRMINGHAM (East), 14,469
*Sir John Benjamin Stone, C.* 5,928
James Holmes, *Lab.* ..... 5,343

BIRMINGHAM (North), 8,981
*John T. Middlemore, C.* ... 5,172
J. Hood, *L.* ..... 1,275

BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,611
*Viscount Morpeth, C.* ... 5,541
John V. Stevens, *Lab.* ..... 2,641

BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,483
*Rt. Hn. Jos. Chamberlain, C.* 7,173
R. L. Outhwaite, *L.* ..... 2,094

BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley and Edgbaston.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (Durham), 12,790
*James Mellor Paulton, L.* 7,430
G. E. Markham, *C.* ..... 3,056

BLACKBURN (2), 22,127
*Sir Wm. H. Hornby, Bt., C.* 10,291
*Philip Snowden, Lab.* ..... 10,282
Geoffrey Drage, *C.*..... 8,932
Edwin Hamer, *L.* ..... 8,892

BLACKPOOL (N. Lancs), 20,399
*Wilfred William Ashley, C.* 10,131
Vivian Phillips, *L.* ..... 7,078

BODMIN (Cornwall), 10,731
(Bye-election 24 July, 1906.)
*F. Freeman-Thomas, L.* ... 4,969
G. J. Sandys, *C.* ..... 3,876

BOLTON (2), 20,388
*George Harwood, L.* .....10,953
*Alfred Henry Gill, Lab.* ...10,416
Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, *C.*... 6,693

BOOTLE (S.W. Lancs), 20,721
*Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C.* 7,821
A. P. Thomas, *L.* ..... 7,481

BORDESLEY (Birmingham), 16,653
*Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, C.* 7,763
J. Bruce Glaisier, *Lab.* ... 3,976

BOSTON, 3,896
*George Henry Faber, L.* ... 1,801
*William Garfit, *C.* ..... 1,694

BOSWORTH (Leicestersh.), 13,114
*Sir Charles Benjamin Bright McLaren, Bt.*, K.C., *L.*... 7,678
A. Stoneham, *C.* ..... 3,627

BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower Hamlets), 10,545
*G. Stopford Brooke, L.* ..... 4,596
A. P. Du Cros, *C.* ..... 3,974

BRADFORD (Central), 9,978
*Sir G. S. Robertson*, K.C.S.I., *L.* 4,954
Hon. Vicary Gibbs, *C.* ..... 3,014

BRADFORD (East), 15,136
*W. E. Briggs Priestley, L.* 6,185
Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard, *C.* 4,277
E. R. Hartley, *S.* ..... 3,090

BRADFORD (West), 13,965
*Frederick W. Jowett, Lab.* 4,957
*Sir Ernest F. S. Flower, *C.* 4,147
W. Claridge, *L.* ..... 3,580

BRENTFORD (Middlesex), 17,153
*V. H. Rutherford*, M.B., *L.* 6,506
*James Bigwood, *C.* ..... 6,053

BRIDGWATER (Somerset), 10,180
*Hy. G. Montgomery, L.* ... 4,422
R. A. Sanders, *C.* ..... 4,405

BRIGG (Lincs), 11,737
*Harold James Reckitt, L.* 5,753
Capt. G. S. Smythe, *C.*..... 4,027

BRIGHTON (2), 20,976
*Ernest Amherst Villiers, L.* 9,062
*Edw. Aurelian Ridsdale, L.* 8,919
Capt. George C. Tryon, *C.* 8,188
Hon. John Edw. Gordon, *C.* 8,176

BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 12,108
*John Tudor Walters, L.* ... 5,409
*James Fitzalan Hope, *C.* 4,408

BRISTOL (East), 14,543
*Chas. Edwd. H. Hobhouse, L.* 7,935
T. B. Johnston, *C.* ..... 3,129

BRISTOL (North), 13,061
§*Rt. Hn. Aug. Birrell*, K.C., *L.* 6,953
John Alderson Foote, K.C., *C.* 4,011

BRISTOL (South), 14,935
*William Howell Davies, L.* 7,964
*Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, *C.* 5,272

BRISTOL (West), 9,423
*George Abraham Gibbs, C.* 4,267
T. J. Lennard, *L.* ..... 3,902

BRIXTON (Lambeth), 10,724
*J. H. Seqverns, L.*..... 4,521
Davison Dalziel, *C.* ..... 4,235

BUCKINGHAM (Bucks), 12,334
*Fredk. William Verney, L.* 6,253
Hon. T. F. Freemantle, *C.* 4,673

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: see Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe.

BUCKROSE (Yorks, E. R.), 10,151
*Luke White, L.* ..... 5,236
Viscount Garnock, *C.* ..... 3,634

BURNLEY, 15,983
*Fred Maddison, Lab.* ..... 5,288
Gerald Arbuthnot, *C.* ..... 4,964
Hy. Mayers Hyndman, *S.*.... 4,932

BURTON (Staffs), 11,465
*Maj. Robert F. Ratcliff, C.* 5,613
Capt. F. Vane, *L.* ..... 4,572

BURY (Lancashire), 9,068
*George Toulmin, L.* ..... 4,626
§Reginald Jaffray Lucas, *C.* 3,499

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,788
*Capt. F. W. Fane Hervey, C.* 1,481
Walter Baldwyn Yates, *L.* 1,047

CAMBERWELL (North), 12,519
*T. J. Macnamara*, LL.D., *L.* 6,314
Charles Hervey Hoare, *C.*... 3,497

CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich and Peckham.

CAMBORNE (Cornwall), 9,210
*Albert Edward Dunn, L.*... 4,614
Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., *C.* 2,384
J. Jones, *S.* ..... 109

CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 8,850
*S. O. Buckmaster*, K.C., *L.* 4,232
Almeric Hugh Paget, *C.* ... 3,924

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,972
*S. H. Butcher*, LL.D., *C.* ... 3,050
*J. F. Peel Rawlinson, C.*.... 2,976
*Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, K.C., C.* 1,653

CANTERBURY (City), 3,868
*John Henniker-Heaton, C.* 2,210
W. J. Fisher, *L.* ..... 1,262

CARLISLE (City), 7,513
*Frederick Wm. Chance, L. unop.*

CHATHAM, 13,432
*John Jenkins, Lab.* ..... 6,692
§Maj. John E. Jameson, *C.* 4,020

CHELMSFORD (Essex), 11,767
*Maj. Sir F. C. Rasch, Bt., C.* 4,915
A. H. Dence, *L.* ..... 4,461

CHELSEA, 11,536
*Emslie J. Horniman, L.*.... 4,660
*Charles A. Whitmore, C.*... 4,031

CHELTENHAM, 8,114
*J. E. Sears, L.* ..... 3,910
*Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C.* 3,509

CHERTSEY (Surrey), 15,419
*Francis J. Marnham, L.*... 6,365
*Lt.-Col. Lord Bingham, C.* 6,266

CHESHIRE: see Altrinch'm, Crewe, Eddisby., Hyde, Knutsfd., Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral

CHESTER (City), 7,918
*Alfred Mond, L.* ..... 3,524
*R. Armstrong Yerburgh, C.* 3,477

CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham), 20,910.
*J. W. Taylor, Lab.* ..... 8,085
S. Duncombe Shafto, *C.* ... 4,985
A. B. Tebb, *Lab.* ..... 4,606

CHESTERFIELD (Derby) 15,077
*James Haslam, Lab.* ..... 7,354
Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, *C.* ..... 5,590

CHESTERTON (Cambs), 10,386
*Edwin Samuel Montagu, L.* 4,829
*Maj. W. R. Greene, C.* ... 4,316

CHICHESTER (Sussex), 11,225
*Lord Edmund B. Talbot*, D.S.O., *C.* ..... 5,197
John Ernest Allen, *L.* ..... 4,174

CHIPPENHAM (Wilts), 8,838
*Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Bt., L.*..... 4,937
J. R. Randolph, *C.* ..... 2,971

CHORLEY (N. Lancs), 13,447
*Lord Balcarres, C.*..... 6,803
E. Crawshay Williams, *L.* 5,416

CHRISTCHURCH, 9,530
*Arthur Acland Allen, L.*.... 4,634
*Maj. Kenneth R. Balfour, C.* 4,067

CIRENCESTER (Glouc.) 9,673
*R. W. Essex, L.*..... 4,527
*Hon. Allen B. Bathurst, C.* 4,011

CLAPHAM, 19,180
*Percy Melville Thornton, C.* 7,912
Frederic Low, K.C., *L.* ..... 7,816

CLERKENWELL (Finsbury, C) 8,279
*William C. Steadman, Lab.* 3,493
§Edward Alf. Goulding, *C.* 2,799

CLEVELAND (Yorks, N. R.), 13,086
*Herbert Louis Samuel, L. unop.*

CLITHEROE (N.E. Lancs), 20,613
*David J. Shackleton, Lab.* 12,035
B. J. Belton, *Ind.* ..... 3,828

COCKERMOUTH (Cumb.), 11,700 (Bye-election 3 Aug., 1906.)
*Sir J. Scurrah Randles, C.* 4,593
Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, *L.* 3,903
R. Smillie, *Lab.* ..... 1,436

COLCHESTER, 6,426
*Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Bt. L.*..... 3,122
L. Worthington Evans, *C.* 2,812

COLNE VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,563
*Rt. Hon. Sir James Kitson, Bt., L.* ..... *unop.*

CORNWALL: see Bodmin, Camborne, Launceston, St. Austell, St. Ives, and Truro.

COVENTRY (City), 13,935
*Alfred E. W. Mason, L.* ... 6,554
J. Kenneth Foster, *C.* ..... 5,462

CREWE (Cheshire), 15,051
*James Tomkinson, L.* ..... 7,805
J. H. Welsford, *C.* ..... 5,297

CRICKLADE (N. Wilts), 14,390
*John Massie*, LL.D., *L.*..... 7,294
Arnold Ward, *C.*..... 5,716

CROYDON, 23,858
§*Rt. Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster, C.* ..... 8,248
H. C. Somers Somerset, *L.* 7,241
Sidney Stranks, *Lab.* ..... 4,112

CUMBERLAND: see Cockermouth, Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith.

DARLINGTON, 9,708
*Herbert Pike Pease, C.*..... 4,575
Ald. H. Isaac Mitchell, *Lab.* 4,087

DARTFORD (N.W. Kent), 19,741
*James Rowlands, L.* ..... 9,532
*Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt., C.* ..... 6,723

DARWEN (N.E. Lancs), 16,544
*Ald. John Rutherford, C.* 7,792
F. G. Hindle, *L.* ..... 7,767

DEPTFORD, 15,397
*Charles W. Bowerman, Lab.* 6,236
*A. H. Aylmer Morton, C.* 4,977
Herbert Vivian, *L.*..... 726

DERBY (Borough) (2), 19,543
*Richard Bell, Lab.* ..... 10,361
*Sir Thomas Roe, L.* ..... 10,239
Capt. J. H. E. Holford, *C.* 6,421
E. G. Spencer-Churchill, *C.* 6,409

DERBYSH. (Mid, or Belper), 12,757
*Sir James Alfred Jacoby, L.* 7,065
Samuel Cresswell, *C.*..... 5,475

DERBYSHIRE (N.E., or Eckington), 15,898
*Thomas Dolling Bolton, L.* 7,665
Josiah Court, M.R.C.S., *C.* 5,896

DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 16,326
*Herbert Henry Raphael, L.* 7,961
*John Gretton, jun., C.* .....6,468

DERBYSH. (W., or Wirksworth), 11,443
*Rt. Hon. Victor Christian William Cavendish, C.*... 5,283
E. Hinmers, *L.* ..... 4,728

DERBYSHIRE; see also Chesterfield, High Peak, and Ilkeston.

DEVIZES (E. Wilts), 8,988
*F. E. N. Rogers, L.* ..... 4,247
Maj. Godfrey D. White, *C.* 3,633

DEVONPORT (2), 14,978
*Hudson E. Kearley, L.*..... 6,923
*Sir J. Williams Benn, L.*... 6,527
Sir John Jackson, *C.*..... 5,239
F. Holme Sumner, *C.* ..... 5,080

DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.

DEWSBURY, 13,951
*Walter Runciman, L.* ..... 6,764
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, *C.* 2,954
Ben Turner, *Lab.* ..... 2,629

DONCASTER (Yorks, W.R.), 18,682
*Charles Norris Nicholson, L.* 9,315
*Sir Fredk. W. Fison, Bt., C.* 5,646

DORSET (E., or Poole), 13,557
*Charles Henry Lyell, L.* ... 6,704
Charles E. Van Raalte, *C.* 6,085

DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,490
*Arthur Walter Wills, L.* ... 4,153
Sir Randolf Baker, Bt., *C.* 3,508

DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 10,845
*T. T. L. Scarisbrick, L.* ... 5,035
*Col. William E. Brymer, C.* 4,411

DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,413
*Col. Robt. Williams, C.* ..... 3,671
J. Johnstone Haye, *L.* ..... 2,834

DOVER, 6,593
*Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, C.* 3,269
R. J. Bryce, *L.* ..... 1,705

DROITWICH (Mid. Worc.), 11,283
*Cecil B. Harmsworth, L.*... 5,165
Capt. E. A. Knight, *C.*..... 4,611

DUDLEY, 17,564
*Arthur G. Hooper, L.* ..... 8,296
Gilbert Henry Claughton, *C.* 7,542

DULWICH (Camberwell), 15,286
(Bye-election 15 May, 1906.)
§*Andrew Bonar Law, C.* .... 6,709
D. Williamson, *L.* ..... 5,430

DURHAM (City), 2,580
*John Walter Hills, C.* ..... 1,313
*Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas Elliott, *C. (Ind.)*..... 880

DURHAM (Mid, or Brancepeth), 13,733
*John Wilson, Lab.* ..... *unop.*

DURHAM (N.W., or Lanchester), 16,384
*Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones,* K.C., *L.*..... 9,146
Sir R. Marcus Filmer, Bt., *C.* 3,992

DURHAM (S.E., or N. Tees), 16,690
*Hon. Fdk. W. Lambton, C. unop.*

DURHAM (County of): see also Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.

EALING (Middlesex), 20,436
*Herbert Nield, C.* ..... 8,261
Arthur H. Hutton, *L.* ..... 6,982

E. GRINSTEAD (Sussex), 10,726
*Charles J. H. Corbett, L.* ...4,793
Prof. Edgar Marsh Crookshank, M.R.C.S., *C.*..... 4,531

EASTBOURNE (Sussex), 12,913
*Hubert Beaumont, L.* ..... 5,933
*Sir L. Lindsay-Hogg, Bt., *C.* 5,303

ECCLES (S.E. Lancs), 16,832
*George H. Pollard,* M.D., *L.* 5,841
T. Stuttard, *C.*..... 5,246
Ben Tillett, *Lab.* ..... 3,985

ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 12,911
*Ald. Samuel Roberts, C.* ... 5,856
R. G. Lambert, *L.* ..... 5,392

EDDISBURY (Cheshire), 10,988
*Hon. Arthur L. Stanley, L.* 5,315
*Col. Edward T. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, C.* ..... 4,192

EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 13,230
*Sir Francis W. Lowe, C.* ... 7,263
Hon. Lionel R. Holland, *L.* 3,103

EGREMONT (Cumbrld.), 9,093
*Hugh Fullerton, L.* ..... 4,067
Capt. E. J. M. Lumb, *C.* ... 3,255

ELLAND (Yorks, W.R.), 13,828
*Chas. P. Trevelyan, L.* ..... 7,609
Sir Thomas Henry Brooke-Hitching, *C.*..... 3,962

ENFIELD (Middlesex), 23,386
*James Branch, L.* ..... 9,790
*Col. Henry F. Bowles, *C.* 7,674

EPPING (W. Essex), 11,374
*Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood,* C.V.O., *C.* ..... 5,204
S. Barclay Heward, *L.* ..... 4,030

EPSOM (Mid-Surrey), 15,933
*William Keswick, C.* ..... 7,316
A. W. Aston, *L.* ..... 6,221

ESKDALE (Cumb.), 10,811
*Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon Howard, L.* ... 4,467
*Claude W. H. Lowther, *C.* 4,230

ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 20,591
*Rowland Whitehead, L.* ... 9,230
Capt. J. R. Newman, *C.* ... 7,170

ESSEX: see also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow.

EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,149
*J. S. Harmood-Banner, C.* 3,949
W. Hanbury Aggs, *L.* ..... 2,884

EVESHAM (Worcestersh.), 9,756
*Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C.* 4,385
Maj. A. W. Biggs, *L.* ..... 4,293

EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 5,891
*Richard Robert Cherry, L.* 2,291
*Charles McArthur, *C.*..... 2,170

EXETER (City), 9,567
*Sir G. Kekewich,* K.C.B., *L.* 4,463
*Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., *C.* 4,384

EYE (N.E. Suffolk), 10,166.
(Bye-election 6 April 1906.)
*Wertman H. M. Pearson, L.* 4,568
Marquess of Graham, *C.* ... 4,371

FAREHAM (S. Hants), 17,120
*Arthur H. Lee, C.* ..... 7,683
Surg.-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., *L.* ..... 6,331

FAVERSHAM (Kent), 14,860
*T. B. Napier,* LL.D., *L.* ... 6,925
*Capt. John Howard, *C.* ... 5,091

FINSBURY, East, 5,326
*Joseph Allen Baker, L.* ... 2,461
§Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby, *C.* 1,772

FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell and Holborn.

FOREST OF DEAN (Glos.), 10,336
*Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, Bt., L.* ..... *unop.*

FROME (Somerset), 12,612
*John Emmott Barlow, L.*... 2,297
Charles T. Foxcroft, *C.* ... 4,552

FULHAM, 20,620
*Timothy Davies, L.* ..... 8,037
*William Hayes Fisher, *C.* 7,407

GAINSBOROUGH (Lincs), 12,370
*Maj. Leslie Renton, L.*..... 5,922
Charles A. Moreing, *C.* ... 5,071

GATESHEAD, 18,614
*John Johnson, Lab.* ..... 9,651
Sir T. V. S. Angier, *C.* ..... 5,126

GLOUCESTER (City), 8,043
*Russell Rea, L.* ..... 3,921
Henry Terrell, K.C., *C.*..... 3,619

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Cirencester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.

GORTON (S.E. Lancs), 16,547
*John Hodge, Lab.* ..... 8,566
S. W. Royse, *C.* ..... 4,341

GRANTHAM, 3,383
*Arthur Priestley, L.* ..... 1,663
Leonard A. C. Brassey, *C.* 1,554

GRAVESEND, 6,568
*Sir Gilbert Parker,* D.C.L., *C.* 3,102
Sir William Geary, Bt., *L.* 1,413
James Macpherson, *Lab.* ... 873

GREENWICH, 13,049
*Richard S. Jackson, L.* ... 4,906
I. Hamilton Benn, *C.* ..... 3,565
*Lord Hugh Cecil, *C.* ..... 2,356

GRIMSBY, GREAT, 16,058
*Sir George Doughty, C.*..... 6,349
H. H. Haldinstein, *L.* ..... 4,040
Tom Proctor, *Lab.*..... 2,248

GUILDFORD (Surrey), 14,469
*W. H. Cowan, L.* ..... 6,430
*Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, *C.* 5,630

HACKNEY (Central), 8,779
*Sir Albert Spicer, Bt., L.*.... 3,968
*A. H. E. Allhusen, *C.*..... 3,382

HACKNEY (North), 11,334
*Thomas Hart Davies, L.* ... 4,655
*William R. Bousfield, *C.* 4,431

HACKNEY (South), 13,126
*Horatio W. Bottomley, L.* 6,736
*Thomas H. Robertson, *C.* 3,257
Rev. W. Riley, *L. (Ind.)*... 804

HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,403
*Wm. Randal Cremer, L.* ... 2,772
Hon. Rupert Guinness, *C.* 2,371

HALIFAX (2), 15,136
*John H. Whitley, L.* ..... 9,354
*J. Parker, Lab.* ..... 8,937
*Rt. Hon. Sir S. Crossley, Bt., C.* ..... 5,041

HALLAM (Sheffield), 12,956
*Rt. Hon. C. B. S.-Wortley,* K.C., *C.* ..... 5,546
Alexander Grant, *L.*..... 5,465

HALLAMSH. (Yks., W. R.), 18,085
*John Wadsworth, Lab.*..... 8,375
F. A. Kelley, *C.* ..... 6,807

HAMMERSMITH, 14,007
*Sir Wm. Jas. Bull, C.* ..... 5,111
George Blaiklock, *L.* ..... 4,562
George Belt, *S.* ..... 885

HAMPSHIRE: see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of).

HAMPSTEAD, 11,467
*Joseph S. Fletcher, C.* ..... 4,934
George F. Rowe, *L.* ..... 4,461

HANDSWORTH (Staffs), 26,243
*Maj. E. C. M.-Thompson, C.* 13,407
Herbert Samuel Leon, *L.* 8,636

HANLEY, 16,156
*Enoch Edwards, Lab.* ..... 9,183
*Arthur Howard Heath, *C.* 4,287

HARBOROUGH (Leic.), 17,227
*Rudolf C. Lehmann, L.* ... 8,380
Charles H. Dixon, *C.* ..... 6,382

HARROW (Middlesex), 28,627
*James Gibb, L.* ..... 11,393
Hon. W. R. W. Peel, *C.*.... 10,977

HARTLEPOOLS, The, 14,086
*Sir Chris. Furness, L.* ... *unop.*

HARWICH (Essex), 13,144
*Arthur Levy Lever, L.*..... 5,650
Harry K. Newton, *C.* ..... 5,308

HASTINGS, 8,758
*Harvey Du Cros, C.*..... 4,348
*F. Freeman-Thomas, *L.*... 3,935

HENLEY (Oxon), 9,826
*Philip Morrell, L.* ..... 4,562
*Sir R. T. H.-Hodge, Bt., *C.* 4,050

HEREFORD (City), 3,852
*J. Stanhope Arkwright, C.* 1,934
Col. E. S. L. Scudamore, *L.* 1,692

HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster, and Ross.

HERTFORD (Herts), 11,124
*Abel Henry Smith, C.* ..... 4,836
Charles Roden Buxton, *L.* 4,756

HERTFORDSHIRE: see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM (Northumb.), 11,049
*Hon. W. C. Beaumont, L.* 5,632
Savile Clayton, *C.* ..... 3,547

HEYWOOD (S.E. Lancs), 10,463
*Edward H. Holden, L.* ... 5,351
Capt. M. Buller, *C.* ..... 4,245

HIGH PEAK (Derbysh.), 11,154
*Oswald Partington, L.*..... 5,458
A. Profumo, *C.* ..... 4,662

HITCHIN (Herts), 9,820
*Julius Bertram, L.* ..... 4,157
John J. W. Miller, *C.* ..... 4,081

HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 9,242
*James F. Remnant, C.*..... 3,881
Stephen Miall, LL.D., *L.* ... 2,706

HOLDERNESS (Yks., E. R.) 10,117
*Arthur Stanley Wilson, C.* 4,440
E. J. J. Wilberforce, *L.* ... 4,411

HOLMFIRTH (Yks., W. R.), 12,219
*Henry Joseph Wilson, L.*... 6,850
Capt. Sydney G. Jebb, *C.* 2,677

HONITON (Devon), 9,797
*Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C.* ..... 4,854
W. B. Luke, *L.* ..... 3,711

HORNCASTLE (Lincs), 9,637
*Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, C.* 4,250
Alderman A. Adams, *L.* ... 4,100

HORNSEY (Middlesex), 19,651
*Capt. C. B. Balfour, C.* ... 8,859
C. W. Tomkinson, *L.* ..... 7,289

HORSHAM (Sussex), 10,508
*Viscount Turnour, C.* ..... 4,903
L. R. Erskine, *L.* ..... 4,286

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Durham), 15,711
*Robert Cameron, L.* ..... 9,429
R. B. L. V. Williams, *C.* ... 3,639

HOWDENSHIRE (Yks., E. R.), 9,893
*Col. H. B. H.-Broadley, C.* 4,763
Percy G. R. Benson, *L.* ... 4,150

HOXTON (Shoreditch), 7,754
*Hon. Claude Geo. Hay, C.* 3,489
Henry Ward, *L.* ..... 2,753

HUDDERSFIELD, 17,568
*Sir Jas. T. Woodhouse, L.* 6,302
T. Russell Williams, *Lab.* 5,813
J. Foster Fraser, *C.*..... 4,391

HULL (Central), 8,861
*Sir Henry S. King*, K.C.I.E., *C.* 4,345
A. J. Bentham, *Lab.* ..... 3,167

HULL (East), 13,073
*Thomas R. Ferens, L.* ..... 6,881
L. R. Davies, *C.* ..... 4,519

HULL (West), 20,192
*Hon. Chas. H. W. Wilson*, D.S.O., *L.* ..... 8,652
Sir John Sherburn, *C.* ..... 6,405

HUNTINGDON (Hunts), 5,272
*Samuel H. Whitbread, L.* 2,426
John Cator, *C.*..... 1,957

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: see Huntingdon and Ramsey.

HYDE (Cheshire), 11,314
*Charles D. Schwann, L.* ... 5,545
*Edward Chapman, *C.*..... 4,482

HYTHE, 6,520
*Sir Edwd. A. Sassoon, Bt., C.* 3,246
H. C. Biron, *L.* ..... 2,347

ILKESTON (Derbyshire), 17,216
*Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. Foster, L.* 9,655
Lawrence Clark Tipper, *C.* 5,338

INCE (S.W. Lancs), 12,986
*Stephen Walsh, Lab.*..... 8,046
*Col. H. B.-H.-Blundell, C.B., *C.* ..... 3,410

IPSWICH (2), 12,146
*Daniel Ford Goddard, L.* ... 6,396
*Felix Townshend Cobbold, L.* 6,290
*Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt., *C.* 4,591
Samuel J. G. Hoare, *C.* ... 4,232

ISLINGTON (East), 10,786
*George Herbert Radford, L.* 4,477
*Sir Benj. L. Cohen, Bt., *C.* 3,710

ISLINGTON (North), 12,075
*David S. Waterlow, L.* ..... 5,284
*Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., *C.* 4,418

ISLINGTON (South), 8,361
*Thomas Wiles, L.* ..... 3,606
*Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, *C.* 1,991
W. Hunt, *C.* ..... 870

ISLINGTON (West), 9,229
*Thomas Lough, L.* ..... 4,116
F. H. Medhurst, *C.* ..... 3,618

JARROW (Durham), 17,023
*Sir Chas. M. Palmer, Bt., L.* 8,047
Pete Curran, *Lab.* ..... 5,093

KEIGHLEY (Yks., W. R.), 13,125
*Ald. John Brigg, L.* ..... 5,322
W. M. Ackworth, *C.* ..... 3,229
W. T. Newlove, *Lab.* ..... 3,102

KENDAL (Westmorland), 6,477
*Dudley S. Smith*, K.C., *L.* 2,899
*Lt.-Col. Josceline Fitz Roy Bagot, *C.* ..... 2,647

KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 10,273
*Stephen Collins, L.* ..... 4,639
*Sir Fredk. L. Cook, Bt., *C.* 3,054

KENSINGTON (North), 10,270
*Henry Y. Stanger*, K.C., *L.* 4,416
Wm. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., *C.* ..... 3,358

KENSINGTON (South), 9,223
*Earl Percy, C.* ..... 4,835
Sir Edward L. O'Malley, *L.* 1,624

KENT: see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), and Tonbridge.

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,697
*E. B. Barnard, L.* ..... 2,354
S. Baldwin, *C.* ..... 2,083

KING'S LYNN, 3,692
*Lieut. Carlyon W. Bellairs, R.N., L.* ..... 1,506
*Thomas Gibson Bowles, *C.* 1,164
Alan H. Burgoyne, *C.* ..... 772

KINGSTON (Surrey), 17,270
*George Cave*, K.C., *C.* ..... 7,655
R. White, *L.* ..... 6,637

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.

KINGSWINFORD (Staffs), 13,912
*Henry Staveley Hill, C.* ... 6,311
Hon. Fredk. E. Guest, *L.* 5,470

KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 10,596
*David MacIver, C.*..... 3,749
James Conley, *Lab.* ..... 3,157

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire), 11,141
*Alfred J. King, L.*..... 5,296
*Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, *C.* 4,596

LAMBETH (North), 6,903
*Horatio Myer, L.* ..... 2,162
Major W. H. Gastrell, *C.* 1,904
Dadabhai Naoroji, *L.* ..... 733
*Fredk. W. Horner, *C.* (*Ind.*) 108

LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, and Norwood.

LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale (North).

LANCASHIRE, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.

LANCASHIRE, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.

LANCASHIRE, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.

LANCASTER (N. Lancs), 14,085
*Norval Watson Helme, L.*... 6,524
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, *C.* 5,640

LAUNCESTON (Cornwall), 9,858
*G. Croydon Marks, L.* ..... 4,658
G. J. Sandys, *C.* ..... 2,736

LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.

LEEDS (Central), 8,893
*Robert Armitage, L.* ..... 4,188
*Rt. Hn. Ger. W. Balfour, *C.* 3,219

LEEDS (East), 9,490
*James O'Grady, Lab.* ..... 4,299
*Henry Strother Cautley, *C.* 2,208

LEEDS (North), 21,196
*Rowland Hirst Barran, L.* 9,593
J. D. Birchall, *C.* ..... 7,108

LEEDS (South), 15,119
*Sir John Lawson Walton*, K.C., *L.* ..... 6,200
A. Fox, *Lab.* ..... 4,030
Sir Henry William Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, Bt., *C.*..... 2,126

LEEDS (West), 18,518
*Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L.* 9,258
S. Samuel, *C.* ..... 6,450

LEEK (Staffordshire), 11,545
*Robert Pearce, L.* ..... 5,749
*Charles Bill, *C.* ..... 4,275

LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 25,129
*John R. Macdonald, Lab.* 14,685
*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, *C.* 7,504
(Bye-election 30 Mar., 1906.)
*Franklin Thomasson, L.*... 10,766
*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, *C.* 7,206

LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH (S.W. Lancs), 13,380
*John F. Leece Brunner, L.* 7,175
Donald Macmaster, K.C., *C.* 5,169

LEOMINSTER (Hereford), 9,328
*Edmund Lamb, L.* ..... 3,892
**Sir James Rankin, Bt., C.* 3,864

LEWES (Sussex), 15,560
*Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.* ..... 7,172
Hector Morison, *L.* ..... 5,458

LEWISHAM, 22,243
*Maj. E. Feetham Coates, C.* 9,689
Frederick W. Aveling, *L...* 8,006

LICHFIELD (Staffordsh.), 10,123
*T. Courtenay T. Warner, L.* 5,421
Hon. Rbt. V. Grosvenor, *C.* 2,991

LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,234
*William Pearce, L.* ..... 2,981
*Sir Harry S. Samuel, *C.* ... 2,007

LINCOLN (City), 10,645
*Charles H. Roberts, L.* ..... 5,110
*Charles Hilton Seely, *C....* 3,718
Henry Page Croft, *C.* ..... 1,163

LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.

LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.

LONDON (City) (2), 32,030
(Bye-election 27 Feb., 1906.)
*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C.* 15,474
*Thomas Gibson Bowles, *L.* 4,134
(Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
*Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., C. unop.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, 5,212
*Sir Philip Magnus, C.* ..... 1,840
*Sir Mich. Foster, K.C.B., *L.* 1,826

LOUGHBOROUGH (Leic.) 13,126
*Maurice Levy, L.* ..... 6,803
W. Baring Du Pre, *C.* ..... 5,023

LOUTH (Lincolnshire), 10,075
*Robert William Perks, L....* 4,551
T. Comyn Platt, *C.* ..... 3,572

LOWESTOFT (Suffolk), 14,002
*Edward Beauchamp, L.* ... 6,510
Lt.-Col. Francis A. Lucas, *C.* 4,905

LUDLOW (Shropshire), 10,765
*Rowland Hunt, C.* ..... 4,978
F. Horne, *L.* ..... 4,218

LUTON (Bedfordshire), 14,459
*Thomas Gair Ashton, L.* ... 7,340
Alfred Peter Hillier, M.D., *C.* 5,387

LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire), 8,636
*Col. Wm. B. Brocklehurst, L.* 4,251
*W. Bromley-Davenport, *C.* 3,757

MAIDSTONE, 5,870
*Viscount Castlereagh, C....* 2,841
*Sir Francis H. Evans, Bt., K.C.M.G., *L.* ..... 2,709

MALDON (Essex), 10,613
*Thomas Robert Bethell, L.* 4,773
*Hon. Charles H. Strutt, *C.* 4,624

MANCHESTER (East), 12,724
*Thos. G. Horridge, K.C., L.* 6,403
*Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, *C.* 4,423

MANCHESTER (North), 10,624
*Sir C. E. Schwann, Bt., L.* 5,716
Harry Sowler, *C.* ..... 3,262

MANCHESTER (N.E.), 9,701
*J. R. Clynes, Lab...* ..... 5,386
*Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., *C.* ..... 2,954

MANCHESTER (N.W.), 11,411
*Winston S. Churchill, L....* 5,639
W. Joynson Hicks, *C.* ..... 4,398

MANCHESTER (South), 14,221
*Arthur A. Haworth, L.* ... 8,062
L. Eaton Smith, *C.* ..... 3,770

MANCHESTER (S.W.), 8,551
*G. D. Kelley, Lab.* ..... 4,101
*Wm. Johnson Galloway, *C.* 2,875

MANSFIELD (Notts), 17,931
*Arthur Basil Markham, L. unop.*

MARYLEBONE (East), 6,598
*Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., C.* 2,827
Adolf M. Lazarus-Langdon, K.C., *L.* ..... 2,767

MARYLEBONE (West), 8,447
*Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt., C.* 3,446
Sir H. Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., *L.* ..... 2,791

MEDWAY (Kent), 14,628
*Col. Chas. Edward Warde, C.* 6,167
Aneurin Williams, *L.* ..... 6,061

MELTON (Leicester), 15,815
*Hy. de Rosenbach Walker, L.* 7,800
*Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, Bt., *C.* ..... 6,033

MIDDLESBROUGH, 20,322
*Joseph Havelock Wilson, Lab.* 9,251
*Col. Sir S. A. Sadler, V.D., *C.* 6,870
George Lansbury, *S.* ..... 1,380

MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.

MIDDLETON (S.E. Lancs), 14,314
*W. Ryland Adkins, L.* ..... 7,018
Cyril Potter, *C.* ..... 5,485

MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,419
*Bertram S. Straus, L.* ..... 2,295
*Hn. Harry L. W. Lawson, *C.* 2,169

MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 11,207
*Lewis Haslam, L.* ..... 4,531
E. E. Micholls, *C.* ..... 3,939
James Winstone, *Lab.* ..... 1,678

MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 13,411
*Reginald McKenna, L.* ... 7,730
Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Campbell, K.C.M.G., *C.* ... 3,155

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 15,858
*Col. J. J. C. Herbert, C.B., L.* 7,503
*Col. Hn. Fredk. C. Morgan, *C.* 6,216

MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 16,880
*Thomas Richards, Lab. ... unop.*

MORLEY (Yorks), 15,160
*Alfred Eddison Hutton, L. unop.*

MORPETH, 9,425
*Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, Lab.* 5,518
Stuart A. Coats, *C.* ..... 1,919

NEW FOREST (Hants), 11,030
*Sir R. H. Hobart, K.C.V.O., L.* 4,949
*Henry Francis Compton, *C.* 4,901

NEWARK (Notts), 10,863
*John Ralph Starkey, C. ...* 4,772
Alexis M. Mandeville, *L....* 4,449

NEWBURY (Berks), 11,746
*Frederic C. Mackarness, L.* 5,338
*William Arthur Mount, *C.* 4,936

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 36,909
*William Hudson, Lab. ...* 18,869
*Thomas Cairns, L.* ..... 18,423
*Sir Walter R. Plummer, *C.* 11,942
*George Renwick, *C.* ..... 11,223.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 9,650
*Josiah C. Wedgwood, L. ...* 5,155
*Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, *C.* 2,948

NEWINGTON (WEST), 7,147
*Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L.* 4,446
R. E. Beillios, *C.* ..... 2,425

NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.

NEWMARKET (Cambs), 9,934
*Charles Day Rose, L.* ..... 4,666
G. H. Verrall, *C.*..... 3,883

NEWPORT (Salop), 10,777
*Col. Rt. Hon. Wm. Slaney Kenyon-Slaney, C.* ..... 4,848
F. Neilson, *L.* ..... 4,682

NEWTON (S.W. Lancs), 13,837
*James Seddon, Lab.* ..... 6,434
*Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington, *C.* 5,893

NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham), 11,237
*Robert John Price, L.* ..... 5,631
Raymond Fredc. Boileau, *C.* 3,435

NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,490
*Lord Wodehouse, L.* ..... 4,297
W. Lewis Boyle, *C.*..... 4,170

NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 10,795
*Sir William B. Gurdon, K.C.M.G., L.* ..... 5,155
F. S. Reppingall, *C.* ..... 3,628

NORFOLK (N.W., or Freebridge), 11,140
*George White, L.* ..... 5,772
W. J. Lancaster, *C.* ..... 2,972

NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,643
*Arthur W. Soames, L.* ..... 4,677
Sir Edward Mann, Bart., *C.* 3,519

NORFOLK (S.W., or Thetford), 8,936
*Richard Winfrej, L.*..... 4,416
*Sir Thos. Leigh Hare, Bt., *C.* 3,513

NORMANTON (Yorks, W.R.), 15,474
*Frederick Hall, Lab. ..... unop.*

NORTH LONSDALE (N. Lancs), 9,738
*G. B. Haddock, C.* ..... 4,121
*Robt. Fredk. Cavendish, *L.* 3,942

NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 11,954
*Herbert Woodfield Paul, L.* 4,479
*John G. Shipman, LL.D., L.* 4,244
R. R. B. Orlebar, *C.* ..... 4,078
F. Gorell Barnes, *C.* ..... 4,000
J. Williams, *S.* ..... 2,544
J. Gribble, *S.* ..... 2,366

NORTHANTS (East, or Wellingborough), 16,862
*Sir Fras. A. Channing, Bt., L.* 9,017
Sir Arthur Richard De-Capell-Brooke, Bt., *C.* ... 5,414

NORTHANTS (Mid), 13,450
*Harry Manfield, L.* ..... 6,307
Robert Francis Peel, *C.* ... 5,067

NORTHANTS (North), 10,688
*George Nicholls, Lab.* ..... 4,880
*Col. Sackville George Stopford Sackville, *C.* ..... 4,195

NORTHANTS (South), 9,023
*Thomas N. A. Grove, L.* ... 4,136
Hon. Charles D. Pennant, *C.* 3,814

NORTHUMBERLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyneside, and Wansbeck.

NORTHWICH (Cheshire), 12,527
*Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bt., L.* ..... 6,343
Col. B. North, *C.* ..... 4,551

NORWICH (2), 20,390
*George Henry Roberts, Lab.* 11,059
*Louis John Tillett, L. ...10,972
Ernest E. Wild, *C.* ..... 7,460

NORWOOD (Lambeth), 12,867
*Gibson S. Bowles, C.* ..... 5,567
N. W. Hubbard, *L.* ..... 4,748

NOTTINGHAM (Boro')(East), 12,451
*Sir H. J. S. Cotton*, K.C.S.I., *L.* 6,020
*Edward Bond, *C.* ..... 4,290

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 13,656
*Arthur Richardson, Lab.*... 6,314
*Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, *C.* ..... 5,514

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 16,506
*James Henry Yoxall, L.* ... 8,107
W. L. P. Rowley, *C.* ..... 5,262

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts): see Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe.

NUNEATON (Warwick), 15,021
*William Johnson, Lab.*..... 7,677
*Francis Alexander Newdigate Newdegate, *C.* ..... 5,849

OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.

OLDHAM (2), 32,387
*Alfred Emmott, L.* ..... 17,397
*John Albert Bright, L.* ... 16,672
C. B. Crisp, *C.* ..... 11,989
E. L. Hartley, *C.* ..... 11,391

ORMSKIRK (S.W. Lancs), 12,624
*Hon. A. Stanley*, M.V.O., *C.* 6,207
C. Y. C. Dawbarn, *L.* ..... 3,891

OSGOLDCROSS (Yks., W.R.), 16,935
§*Joseph Compton Rickett, L.* 8,482
O. C. H. Wheler, *C.* ..... 4,358

OSWESTRY (Salop), 10,490
*Wm. Clive Bridgeman, C.*... 5,022
*Allan Heywood Bright, *L.* 4,508

OTLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,670
*Jas. Hastings Duncan, L.* 6,307
William W. Thompson, *C.* 4,658

OXFORD (City), 8,615
*Viscount Valentia, C.* ..... 3,910
George Whale, *L.* ..... 3,810

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 6,528
*Rt. Hn. J. Gilbert Talbot, C. unop.*
*Sir W. Reynell Anson, Bt., C. unop.*

OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.

PADDINGTON (North), 9,602
*L. G. Chiozza-Money, L.* ... 3,825
Arthur Strauss, *C.* ..... 2,419
Sir Hy. C. Burdett, K.C.B., *C.* 827

PADDINGTON (South), 6,143
*Sir Thos. George Fardell, C.* 2,919
C. Williamson Milne, *L.* ... 1,502

PECKHAM (Camberwell), 12,401
*Charles Goddard Clark, L.* 5,903
*Sir Fk. Geo. Banbury, Bt., *C.* 3,564

PENRITH (Cumberland), 8,845
*Rt. Hon. Jas. W. Lowther, C., Speaker, unop.*

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,926
*John Barker, L.* ..... 1,345
D. B. Hall, *C.* ..... 1,248

PETERBOROUGH (City), 6,025
*G. George Greenwood, L.* ... 3,326
*Sir Robert Purvis, *C.* ..... 2,167

PETERSFIELD (Hants), 9,983
*Wm. Graham Nicholson, C.* 4,349
H. B. Money-Coutts, *L.* ... 4,253

PLYMOUTH (2), 18,196
*T. W. Dobson, L.* ..... 9,021
*C. E. Mallet, L.* ..... 8,914
*Henry Edwd. Duke, K.C., *C.* 6,547
H. G. Smith, *C.* ..... 6,234

PONTEFRACT, 3,288
*Thomas Willans Nussey, L.* 1,837
Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., *C.* ..... 1,030

POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,088
*Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, L.* ..... 4,546
G. O. Berwick, *C.* ..... 2,235

PORTSMOUTH (2), 39,754
*Thos. Arth. Bramsden, L.* 10,500
*Sir John Baker, L.* ..... 10,236
W. Sanders, *Lab.* ..... 8,172
Maj. Edmond H. Hills, *C.* 7,970
A. W. Whitelaw, *C.* ..... 7,752
Frederick T. Jane, *Ind.*... 1,859

PRESTON (2), 18,626
*John T. MacPherson, Lab.* 10,181
*Harold Cox, L.* ..... 8,538
*John Kerr, *C.* ..... 7,303
*Sir Wm. Edward Murray Tomlinson, Bt., *C.* ..... 6,856

PRESTWICH (S.E. Lancs), 19,267
*Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt., L.* 10,187
W. T. Hedges, *C.* ..... 6,024

PUDSEY (Yorks, W. R.), 15,069
*George Whiteley, L.* ..... 7,043
Lt.-Col. C. W. R. Ford, *C.* 3,541

RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH (S.E. Lancs), 13,151
*Theodore Cooke Taylor, L.* 6,719
S. Musgrave, *C.* ..... 5,117

RAMSEY (Hunts), 6,751
*A. C. Foster-Boulton, L.* ... 3,184
*Rt. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, *C.* 2,803

READING, 11,041
*Rufus Daniel Isaacs*, K.C., *L.* 5,497
G. Horace Johnstone, *C.* ... 4,710

REIGATE (Surrey), 13,817
*H. C. Brodie, L.* ..... 6,067
Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson, *C.*... 5,848

RICHMOND (Yorks, N. R.), 10,112
*Francis-Dyke Acland, L.*... 4,468
Lord Ronaldshay, *C.* ..... 4,360

RIPON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,635
*Henry F. Blosse Lynch, L.* 5,645
*Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, *C.* 5,333

ROCHDALE, 13,831
*A. G. Cumming Harvey, L.* 5,912
*Col. Clement M. Royds, *C.* 4,449
S. G. Hobson, *S.* ..... 2,506

ROCHESTER, 5,763
*Ernest H. Lamb*, A.I.E.E., *L.* 2,967
*Charles Tuff, *C.* ..... 2,374

ROMFORD (Essex), 45,579
*Sir John Henry Bethell, L.* 21,534
*Louis Sinclair, *C.* ..... 12,679

ROSS (Hereford), 10,394
*Lt.-Col. Alan C. Gardner, L.* 4,497
*Capt. Percy A. Clive, *C.*... 4,185

ROSSENDALE (N.E. Lancs), 12,765
*Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, L.* 6,881
J. R. Kebty-Fletcher, *C.* ... 4,662

ROTHERHAM (Yorks, W. R.), 18,482
*Sir W. Henry Holland, L. unop.*

ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 8,700
*H. W. Carr-Gomm, L.* ..... 4,102
*J. Cumming Macdona, *C.* 2,821

RUGBY (Warwickshire), 11,451
*Corrie Grant*, K.C., *L.* ..... 5,181
A. D. Steel-Maitland, *C.* ... 4,907

RUSHCLIFFE (Notts), 17,883
*Rt. Hon. John E. Ellis, L.* 9,094
H. Frazer Wyatt, *C.* ..... 5,460

RUTLANDSHIRE, 4,042
*Rt. Hon. Geo. Hy. Finch, C.* 2,047
Weetman H. Pearson, *L.*... 1,564

RYE (Sussex), 12,842
*G. L. Courthope, C.* ..... 6,122
*Dr. C. F. Hutchinson, M.D. *L.* 4,964

SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex) 8,779
*Joseph Albert Pease, L.* ... 4,203
Sir W. Balfour Barttelot, Bt., *C.* ..... 2,935

ST. ALBANS (Herts), 12,497
*Col. Edward H. Carlile, C.* 5,856
*J. Bamford Slack, *L.* ..... 5,304

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (Kent), 15,841
*Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.* ..... 7,655
C. W. B. Prescott, *L.* ..... 4,794

ST. AUSTELL (Cornwall), 10,235
*Wm. Alex. McArthur, L.*.... 5,667
R. Garnett, *C.* ..... 2,516

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 9,328
(Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
§*Rt. Hon. Alf. Lyttelton*, K.C. *unop.*

ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets) 3,246
*William Wedgwood Benn, L.* 1,682
Henry Hallifax Wells, *C.*... 1,064

ST. HELENS, 12,174
*Thomas Glover, Lab.*..... 6,038
*Sir H. Seton-Karr, C.M.G., *C.* 4,647

ST. IVES (Cornwall), 8,980
*Clifford John Cory, L.* ..... 4,244
Philip Edward Pilditch, *C.* 3,052

ST. PANCRAS (East), 7,552
*Hugh Cecil Lea, L.* ..... 4,208
*Sir Thomas Wrightson, *C.* 2,327

ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,988
*Willoughby H. Dickinson, L.* 4,094
*Edward R. Pacy Moon, *C.* 2,643

ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,329
*P. Whitwell Wilson, L.* ... 2,109
*Maj. Herbert M. Jessel, *C.* 2,048

ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,282
*Sir William Job Collins, L.* 3,230
*Harry Robert Graham, *C.* 2,545

SALFORD (North), 9,517
*William Pollard Byles, L.* 4,915
*Frederick Platt-Higgins, *C.* 3,728

SALFORD (South), 8,645
*Hilaire Belloc, L.* ..... 4,230
*James Grimble Groves, *C.* 3,378

SALFORD (West), 13,814
*G. W. Agnew, L.* ..... 7,329
*Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, *C.* 5,119

SALISBURY (City), 3,396
*Sir E. P. Tennant, Bt., L.* 1,646
*Sir Walter Palmer, Bt., *C.* 1,605

SCARBOROUGH, 6,250
*W. Russell Rea, L.* ..... 3,128
C. E. Hunter, *C.* ..... 2,619

SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,761
*Thos. Power O'Connor, M.* 2,802
Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., *C.* ... 1,117

SEVENOAKS (Kent), 17,256
*Henry William Forster, C.* 7,219
Beaumont Morice, *L.* ..... 6,855
M. S. Richardson, *L. (Ind.)* 44

SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,142
*Sir Chas. Edward Howard Vincent, Bt.*, K.C.M.G., *C.* 4,217
Stanley Udale, *L.* ..... 3,290

SHEFFIELD: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.

SHIPLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 16,295
*Percy H. Illingworth, L.* *unop.*

SHOREDITCH: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.

SHREWSBURY, 4,709
*Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, C.* 2,395
Edward G. Hemmerde, *L.* 1,955

SHROPSHIRE: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.

SKIPTON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,707
*William Clough, L.* ..... 5,834
Capt. R. F. Roundell, *C.*... 5,601

SLEAFORD (Lincoln), 10,000
*Arthur Lupton, L.* ..... 4,355
*Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, *C.* 4,062

SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,717
*John Wm. H. Thompson, L.* 4,553
Bertram G. Falle, *C.*..... 3,890

SOMERSET (Northern), 12,381
*W. H. Bateman Hope, L.*... 6,626
Wm. J. Peake Mason, *C.*... 4,380

SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,778
*Sir Ed. Strachey, Bt., L.* ... 5,164
Berkeley Portman, *C.* ..... 3,247

SOMERSET: see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.

SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 8,542
*George Lambert, L.* ..... *unop.*

SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,106
*Sir Wm. Snowdon Robson, K.C., L.* ..... 9,717
A. R. Chamberlayne, *C.* ... 3,431

SOUTHAMPTON (2), 27,613
*Lt.-Col. I. Philipps*, D.S.O., *L.* 7,032
*William Dudley Ward, L.* 6,255
*Tankerville Chamberlayne, C.* ..... 5,754
John Aird, *C.* ..... 5,535
Harry Quelch, *Lab.* ..... 2,146

SOUTHPORT (S.W. Lancs), 14,854
*John Muir Astbury*, K.C., *L.* 6,607
*Ed. Marshall Hall, K.C., *C.* 6,367

SOUTHWARK (West), 7,066
*Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Causton, L.* ..... 3,057
Arthur C. Salter, K.C., *C.* 2,592

SOUTHWARK: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.

SOWERBY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,492
*John Sharp Higham, L.* ... 6,482
W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe *C.* 4,034

SPALDING (Lincoln), 14,617
*Horace R. Mansfield, L.* ... 5,800
Ernest M. Pollock, K.C., *C.* 4,180

SPEN VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,300
*Sir Thos. P. Whittaker, L* 5,956
R. Johnson, *C.* ..... 3,092

STAFFORD (Borough), 3,885
*Charles Edward Shaw, L* 1,947
S. R. C. Bosanquet, *C.* ..... 1,636

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 15,404
*Alfred Billson, L.* ..... 7,667
*Col. Sir J. Heath, Bt., *C.* 5,557

STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 11,584
*Henry D. McLaren, L.*..... 5,586
*Sir Alex. Henderson, Bt., *C.* 4,708

STAFFORDSHIRE: see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.

STALYBRIDGE, 7,691
*J. F. Cheetham, L.* ..... 3,836
J. Travis Clegg, *C.*..... 3,382

STAMFORD (Lincoln), 9,782
*Lord John Joicey-Cecil, C.* 4,559
F. P. Rawson, *L.* ..... 4,018

STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,176
*Maj. Sir William Eden Evans-Gordon, C.* ..... 2,490
Durham Stokes, *L.* ..... 1,853

STOCKPORT (2), 12,645
*George J. Wardle, Lab.* ... 7,299
*James Duckworth, L.* ..... 6,544
Harry Barnston, *C.* ..... 4,591
Hon. Hugh O'Neill, *C.* ..... 4,098

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 12,581
*Col. Sir R. Romer, Bt., C.* 5,360
Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, *L.* 3,675
Frank H. Rose, *Lab.*..... 2,710

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 14,091
*John Ward, Lab.* ..... 7,660
*Douglas Harry Coghill, C. 4,288

STOWMARKET (Suffolk), 10,971
*George Adolphe Hardy, L.* 4,801
Hon. Walter E. Guinness, *C.* 4,588

STRAND, 8,109
*Hon. Wm. Fredk. Danvers Smith, C.* ..... 3,935
A. Waldemar Lawrence, *L.* 1,854

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Warwick), 10,173
*Capt. Malcolm Kincaid Smith, L.* ..... 4,321
*Phil. Staveley Foster, *C.* 4,173

STRETFORD (S.E. Lancs), 24,326
*Henry Nuttall, L.* ..... 11,131
*Charles A. Cripps, K.C., *C.* 8,307

STROUD (Glouc.), 10,620
*Charles Peter Allen, L.* ... 5,401
Wm. Burton Stewart, *C.*... 4,221

SUDBURY (Suffolk), 10,121
*W. C. Heaton-Armstrong, L.* 4,201
*Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt., *C.* 4,065

SUFFOLK (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.

SUNDERLAND (2), 27,650
*Prof. James Stuart, L.* ... 13,620
*Thomas Summerbell, Lab.* 13,430
D. H. Haggie, *C.* ..... 7,879
*J. S. Grey Pemberton, *C.* 7,244

SURREY (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.

SUSSEX (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.

TAMWORTH (Warwick), 15,491
*Sir Philip A. Muntz, Bt., C.* 7,561
J. Seymour Keay, *L.*..... 4,842

TAUNTON, 3,590
*Sir Edward Boyle, K.C., C.* 1,842
Arthur Ponsonby, *L.* ..... 1,503

TAVISTOCK (Devon), 13,989
*H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, L.* 6,405
*John Ward Spear, *C.* ..... 5,196

TEWKESBURY (Glouc.), 13,226
*Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach, C.* 5,321
R. A. Lister, *L.* ..... 5,194

THANET, ISLE OF (Kent), 11,891
*Harry Hananel Marks, C.* 5,154
Joseph King, *L.*..... 3,961
F. E. McCormick Goodhart, *C.* 925

THIRSK & MALTON (Yorks, N. & W. R.), 12,888
*Lord Helmsley, C.* ..... 5,848
J. J. Brigg, *L.*..... 5,044

THORNBURY (Glouc.), 14,096
*Athelstan Rendall, L.* ..... 7,370
*C. E. H. Athol Colston, *C.* 5,240

TIVERTON (Devon), 9,248
*Hon. Lionel Walrond, C.*... 4,455
W. H. Reed, *L.* ..... 3,970

TONBRIDGE (Kent), 15,500
*Alfred Paget Hedges, L.* ... 7,170
*Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, C. ... 5,887

TORQUAY (Devon), 10,343
*Fras. Layland-Barratt, L.* 4,856
Lopes Hy. Yarde-Buller, *C.* 4,396

TOTNES (Devon), 9,370
*Fras. Bingham Mildmay, C.* 5,226
Lewis H. Edmunds, K.C., *L.* 2,998

TOTTENHAM (Middlesex), 23,409
*Percy Alden, L.* ..... 9,959
Horace W. Chatterton, *C.* 7,009

TOWER HAMLETS: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney, and Whitechapel.

TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 9,629
*Austin Taylor, L.* ..... *unop.*

TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,347
*Robt. Paterson Houston, C.* 3,373
James Sexton, *Lab.* ..... 2,592

TRURO (Cornwall), 9,403
*George Hay Morgan, L.* ... 4,187
*Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bt., C.* ..... 3,683

TYNEMOUTH, 9,019
*Herbert James Craig, L.*... 4,286
*Frederick L. Harris, *C.* ... 3,522

TYNESIDE (Northumb.), 23,167
*John M. Robertson, L.* ... 11,496
James Knott, *C.* ..... 6,885

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex), 15,936
*Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon-Hartland, Bt., C.* ..... 6,429
S. J. Pocock, *L.* ..... 6,284

WAKEFIELD (City), 6,326
*Edward A. Brotherton, C.* 2,285
Stanton Coit, *Lab.* ..... 2,068
Thomas Snape, *L.* ..... 1,247

WALSALL, 14,127
*Maj. E. M. Dunne, L.*..... 7,092
Bernall Bagshawe, *C.* ..... 5,893

WALTHAMSTOW (Essex), 35,321
*John Allsebrook Simon, L.* 15,011
William Isaac Shard, *C.*... 11,074

WALTON (Liverpool), 14,889
*Fredk. E. Smith*, B.C.L., *C.* 5,862
E. G. Jellicoe, *L.* ..... 5,153

WALWORTH (Newington), 8,995
*C. J. O'Donnell, L.* ..... 3,187
*Sir James Bailey, *C.* ..... 2,418

WANDSWORTH, 31,398
*Sir Henry Kimber, Bt., C.* 12,433
A. E. Reed, *L.* ..... 11,888

WANSBECK (N'thumb.), 17,529
*Charles Fenwick, Lab.* ... 10,386
W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, *C.* 3,210

WARRINGTON, 10,365
*Arthur H. Crossfield, L.* ... 5,599
*Robert Pierpoint, *C.* ..... 4,099

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,296
*T. H. D. Berridge, L.* ..... 3,011
*Rt. Hn. A. Lyttelton, K.C., *C.* 2,802

WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.

WATFORD (Herts), 16,741
*Nathaniel Micklem, K.C., *L.* 7,612
*Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, *C.* 6,136

WEDNESBURY, 14,739
*Clarendon G. Hyde, L.*..... 6,150
Alfred Frederick Bird, *C.* 5,206

WELLINGTON (Salop), 8,881
*Charles S. Henry, L.*..... 4,806
Hildebrand Harmsworth, *C.* 3,114

WELLINGTON (Somerset), 9,960
*Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller-Acland-Hood, Bt., C.* ... 4,558
Chas. H. Dudley Ward, *L.* 4,286

WELLS (Somerset), 11,725
*Thomas Ball Silcock, L.* ... 5,146
*Robert E. Dickinson, *C.*.... 4,761

WEST BROMWICH, 10,726
*A. E. W. Hazel*, LL.D., *L.* 5,475
Viscount Lewisham, *C.* ... 4,259

WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,692
*W. Watson Rutherford, C.* 5,447
Richard Durning Holt, *L.* 3,600

WEST HAM (North), 15,101
*Chas. F. G. Masterman, L.* 6,838
*Ernest Gray, *C.*..... 5,094

WEST HAM (South), 22,753
*Will Thorne, Lab.* ..... 10,210
Sir J. G. Nutting, Bt., *C.* 4,973

WESTBURY (Wilts), 10,130
*Jos. Michael F. Fuller, L.* 5,264
Lord Dunsany, *C.* ..... 3,788

WESTHOUGHTON (S.E. Lancs), 17,984
*W. T. Wilson, Lab.* ..... 9,262
*Lord Stanley, *C.* ..... 6,134

WESTMINSTER (City), 7,539
*Wm. Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett-Coutts, C.* ... 3,167
Capt. Claud Vere Cavendish Hobart, D.S.O., *L.*.... 2,054

WESTMORLAND: see Appleby, and Kendal.

WHITBY (Yorks, N. R.), 11,263
*Hon. Wm. G. Beckett, C.*.... 4,780
*Noel Edward Buxton, *L.* 4,709

WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 4,279
*S. S. Montagu Samuel, L.* 1,925
David Hope Kyd, *C.* .....1,569

WHITEHAVEN, 2,945
*Wm. J. D. Burnyeat, L.*... 1,507
J. Robertson-Walker, *C.* ... 1,194

WIDNES (S.W. Lancs), 11,005
*Col. Wm. Hall Walker, C.* 5,017
Sir John Swinburne, *L.* ... 4,165

WIGAN, 8,804
*Sir F. S. Powell, Bt., C.*... 3,573
T. Smith, *Lab.*..... 2,205
Col. W. Woods, *L.* .....1,900

WIGHT, I. OF (Hants), 15,193
*Godfrey Baring, L.* ..... 7,453
Lt.-Col. Anthony Hickman Morgan, D.S.O., *C.* ..... 5,892

WILTON (Wilts), 8,632
*Abraham L. L. Morse, L.* 4,272
*James Arch. Morrison, *C.* 3,548

WILTS: see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.

WIMBLEDON (Surrey), 21,899
*Charles Eric Hambro, C.*... 9,523
St. Geo. Lane Fox-Pitt, *L.* 7,409

WINCHESTER (City), 2,982
*Hon. Guy V. Baring, C.* ... 1,322
Chas. Arthur McCurdy, *L.* 1,272

WINDSOR, 3,210
*James Francis Mason, C.* 1,504
Capt. Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., *L.* ..... 1,376

WIRRALL (Cheshire), 19,388
*William Hesketh Lever, L.* 8,833
*Joseph Hoult, *C.* ..... 7,132

WISBECH (Cambs), 11,033
*Arthur Cecil Beck, L.* ..... 5,125
Thomas Cheney Garfitt, *C.* 4,080

WOKINGHAM (Berks), 13,083
*Ernest Gardner, C.* ..... 6,075
Lord Haddo, *L.* ..... 4,750

WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 9,756
*Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler*, G.C.S.I., *L.*..... 5,610
L. C. M. S. Amery, *C.* ..... 2,745

WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 9,974
*Sir Henry Norman, L.*..... 4,823
Maj. Chas. Hyde Villiers, *C.* 4,137

WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 12,207
*T. F. Richards, Lab.* ..... 5,756
*Sir A. Hickman, Bt., *C.* ... 5,588

WOODBRIDGE (Suff.), 12,528
*Robert Lacey Everett, L.*... 5,527
*Capt. E. G. Pretyman, *C.* 5,348

WOODSTOCK (Oxford), 9,985
*Ernest N. Bennett, L.* ..... 4,585
*Geo. Herbert Morrell, *C.* 4,144

WOOLWICH, 17,870
*William Crooks, Lab.* .....9,026
Maj. William A. Adams, *C.* 6,883

WORCESTER (City), 8,412
(Bye-election Dec. 1906.)

WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 18,769
*Right Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, C.* ..... 10,129
J. Morgan, *L.* ..... 5,763

WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 15,732
*John William Wilson, L.*... 6,908
W. R. Campion, *C.* ..... 6,425

WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.

WYCOMBE (Bucks), 15,050
*Thomas Arnold Herbert, L.* 6,833
Seddon Cripps, *C.* ..... 5,626

YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,169
*Arthur Fell, C.* ..... 4,071
J. Martin White, *L.* ..... 3,835

YORK (City) (2), 13,864
*Hamar Greenwood, L.* ..... 6,415
*Geo. Denison Faber, C.B., *C.* 6,108
*John G. Butcher, K.C., *C.* 6,094
G. H. Stuart, *Lab.*..... 4,573

YORKSH., E. Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.

YORKSHIRE, North Riding: see Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk and Malton, and Whitby.

YORKSHIRE, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Osgoldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

## Wales.

ANGLESEY, 10,001
*Ellis Jones Griffith, L.* ..... 5,166
C. F. Priestley, *C.* ..... 2,638

ARFON (Carnarvon), 9,948
*William Jones, L.*..... 5,945
Arthur Hughes, *C.* ..... 2,533

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 12,235
*Sidney Robinson, L.* ..... 5,776
Hon. R. C. Devereux, *C.*... 3,499

CARDIFF DISTRICT, 27,057
*Hon. Ivor C. Guest, L.* ... 12,434
§Sir James F. Flannery, *C.* 9,429

CARDIGANSHIRE, 13,215
*M. L. Vaughan-Davies, L.* 5,829
C. M. Richardson, *C.* ..... 2,960

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 6,258
*W. L. Williams, L.* ..... 3,902
Hon. Vere B. Ponsonby, *C.* 1,808

CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 10,746
*Abel Thomas*, K.C., *L.* ... *unop.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,150
*John L. Morgan*, K.C., *L. unop.*

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 5,668
*Rt. Hon. D. L. George, L* 3,221
R. A. Naylor, *C.*..... ... 1,997

CARNARVONSHIRE: see Arfon and Eifion.

DENBIGH DISTRICT, 4,755
*Allen Clement Edwards, L.* 2,533
*Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, *C.* 1,960

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 11,172
(Bye-election 14 Aug., 1906.)
*Edward G. Hemmerde, L.* 5,917
Arthur G.-Boscawen, *C.* ... 3,126

DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 9,891
*Jno. Herbert Roberts, L.... unop.*

EIFION (Carnarvon), 9,373
(Bye-election 5 June, 1906.)
*Ellis William Davies, L. unop.*

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,659
*Thomas H. W. Idris, L.* ... 1,899
John E. Bankes, K.C., *C.*... 1,523

FLINTSHIRE, 11,892
§*John Herbert Lewis, L.*... 6,294
Col. Harold Edwards, *C.* ... 3,572

GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 20,388
*Sir Alfred Thomas, L.* ... *unop.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 16,200
(Bye-election 8 Oct., 1906.)
*Samuel T. Evans*, K.C., *L. unop.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 20,541
*William Brace, Lab.* ..... 10,514
*Col. W. H. W.-Quin, C.B., *C.* 6,096

GLAMORGANSHIRE: see also Gower, and Rhondda.

GOWER (Glamorgan), 13,624
*J. Williams, Lab.* ..... 4,841
T. J. Williams, *L.* ..... 4,542
Ernest Helme, *C.* ..... 1,939

HAVERFORDWEST: see Pembroke.

MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,805
*A. Osmond Williams, L.... unop.*

MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 21,438
*David Alfred Thomas, L.* 13,971
*James Keir Hardie, S.* ... 10,187
H. Radcliffe, *L.* ..... 7,776

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,313
*John David Rees*, C.I.E., *L.* 1,541
*Col. E. Pryce-Jones, *C.* ... 1,458

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 7,843
*David Davies, L.* ..... *unop.*

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 7,150
*Owen Cosby Philipps, L.* ... 3,576
Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B., *C.* ..... 2,527

PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,322
*J. Wynford Philipps, L.*.... 5,886
Lort Williams, *C.* ..... 2,606

RADNORSHIRE, 5,466
*Frank Edwards, L.* ..... 2,186
C. D. V. Llewelyn, *C.* ..... 2,011

RHONDDA (Glamorgan), 15,181
*William Abraham, Lab.... unop.*

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 11,908
*Sir D. B.-Jones*, K.C., *L. unop.*

SWANSEA TOWN, 11,030
*Sir George Newnes, Bt., L.* 5,535
Col. J. R. Wright, *C.* ..... 4,081

## Scotland.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 10,531
*Capt. D. Vernon Pirie, L.* 4,848
Thomas Kennedy, *Lab.* ... 1,934
A. M. Barrie, *C.*..... 931

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 12,980
*Rt. Hon. James Bryce, L.* 6,778
W. G. Black, *C.* ..... 2,334

ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,509
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
*James Murray, L.* ..... *unop.*

ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,704
*J. McDonald Henderson, L.* 5,949
Ronald McNeill, *C.* ..... 2,791

ARGYLLSHIRE, 11,216
*J. Stirling Ainsworth, L.*.... 4,507
G. A. C. Hutchinson, *C.* ... 3,012

AYR DISTRICT, 8,031
*George Younger, C.* ..... 3,766
*Joseph Dobbie, *L.* ..... 3,505

AYRSHIRE (North), 15,597
*Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, C.* 5,603
A. M. Anderson, *L.* ..... 4,587
J. Brown, *Lab.* ..... 2,684

AYRSHIRE (South), 17,497
*W. Phipson Beale*, K.C., *L.* 7,853
James J. Bell, *C.* ..... 6,611

BANFFSHIRE, 8,118
*Alex. William Black, L.* ... 4,101
J. A. Grant, *C.* ..... 1,501

BERWICKSHIRE, 5,502
*Harold John Tennant, L.* 2,975
R. Fitzroy Bell, *C.* ..... 1,624

BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 9,761
*George N. Barnes, Lab.* ... 3,284
*Andrew Bonar Law, *C.* ... 2,974
Andrew D. Provand, *L.* ... 2,058

BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 11,421
*John W. Cleland, L.*..... 5,585
*Rt. Hn. C. S. Dickson, K.C., *C.* 4,019

BUTESHIRE, 3,816
*Norman Lamont, L.*..... 1,637
G. Speir, *C.* ..... 1,517

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,091
*R. L. Harmsworth, L.* ..... 2,686
Sir K. A. Fraser, Bt., *C.* ... 483

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,174
*Alexander Cross, C.* ..... 3,119
W. M. R. Pringle, *L.* ..... 2,871
J. Burgess, *Lab.*..... 2,568

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS SHIRES, 7,919
*Eugene Wason, L.* ..... 4,027
James Avon Clyde, K.C., *C.* 2,648

COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,741
*Henry Anderson Watt, L.* 7,359
*Sir J. S.-Maxwell, Bt., *C.* 5,676

DUMBARTONSHIRE, 16,335
*James D. White, L.* ..... 7,404
Henry Brock, *C.* ..... 6,937

DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,790
*John W. Gulland, L.* ..... 2,035
Joseph J. Glover, *C.* ..... 1,402

DUMFRIESSHIRE, 9,394
*Percy A. Molteno, L.* ..... 4,814
J. H. Balfour-Browne, *C.* 3,431

DUNDEE (City) (2), 19,492
*Rt. Hon. E. Robertson*, K.C., *L.* ..... 9,276
*Alexander Wilkie, Lab.* ... 6,833
Henry Robson, *L.* ..... 6,122
E. H. Shackleton, *C.*..... 3,865
A. Duncan Smith, *C.* ..... 3,183

EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 6,926
*Charles E. Price, L.* ..... 3,935
Capt. J. D. G. Walker, *C.* 1,857

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 11,572
*George McCrae, L.* ..... 6,606
Rankin Dawson, *C.* ..... 2,432

EDINBURGH (City) (South), 16,832
*Arthur Dewar*, K.C., *L.* ... 8,945
William C. Smith, K.C., *C.* 5,985

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 8,930
*Sir Lewis McIver, Bt., C.*.... 3,949
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, *L.* 3,643

EDINBURGH (9,732) AND ST. ANDREWS (1,399) UNIVERSITIES 11,131
*Sir Jno. Batty Tuke*, M.D., *C.* 4,893
J. St. Loe Strachey, *C.* (*Ind.*) 2,310

EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian), 15,711
*Lord Dalmeny, L.* ..... 8,348
F. J. Usher, *C.* ..... 5,131

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,867
*John E. Sutherland, L.* ... 2,742
B. Mackenzie, *C.* ..... 786

ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,757
*Archibald Williamson, L.* 3,006
H. Hope, *C.* ..... 1,546

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,068
*J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* ... 5,158
H. S. Keith, *C.* ..... 3,176
D. Gilmour, *Lab.* ..... 1,763

FIFESHIRE (East), 9,998
*Rt. Hn. H. H. Asquith*, K.C., *L.* 4,723
Maj. John Gilmour, *C.*..... 3,279

FIFESHIRE (West), 15,272
*John Deans Hope, L.* ..... 6,692
Nelson B. Constable, W.S., *C.* 1,776

FORFARSHIRE, 12,644.
*Capt. Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, L.* 6,796
J. Mackay Bernard, *C.* ..... 3,277

GLASGOW (Central), 15,616
*Sir Andrew M. Torrance, L.* 6,720
*John G. A. Baird, *C.* ..... 6,289

GLASGOW: see also Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

GLASGOW (6,554) AND ABERDEEN (3,991) UNIVERSITIES, 10,545
*Sir Henry Craik, C.* ..... 3,543
Professor A. F. Murison, *L.* 2,450
Prof. W. R. Smith, *C.* (*Ind.*) 1,240

GOVAN (Lanark), 17,538
*Robert Duncan, C.*..... 5,224
H. S. Murray, *L.* ..... 5,096
J. Hill, *Lab.* ..... 4,212

GREENOCK, 7,821
*Halley Stewart, L.*..... 3,590
*James Reid, *C.* ..... 3,254

HADDINGTONSHIRE, 7,224
*Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane*, K.C., *L.* ..... 3,469
G. Craig Sellar, *C.* ..... 2,289

HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,053
*Rt. Hon. T. Shaw*, K.C., *L.* 3,125
Sir A. Conan Doyle, *C.* ... 2,444

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 4,547
*John Annan Bryce, L.*..... 2,304
*Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bannatyne Finlay, G.C.M.G., K.C., *C.* 1,746

INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,957
*John Alexander Dewar, L.* 3,918
L. H. Strain, *C.* ..... 1,810

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 16,024
*Adam R. Rainy*, M.B., *L.*... 8,268
Thomas McIntyre, *C.* ..... 5,743

KINCARDINESHIRE, 7,067
*John Wm. Crombie, L.*..... 3,877
S. J. Gammell, *C.* ..... 1,524

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 7,943
*James Henry Dalziel, L.*.... 4,659
A. H. B. Constable, LL.B., *C.* 1,410

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,829
*Maj. Gilbert McMicking, L.* 2,715
*Sir Mark J. MacTaggart-Stewart, Bt., C.* ..... 2,418

LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 15,375
*James Caldwell, L.* ..... 7,246
Capt. Duncan F. Campbell, *C.* 4,470
A. S. Gibson, *Ind.* ..... 758

LANARKSHIRE (N.-East), 19,728
*Alexander Findlay, L.* ... 6,436
Hon. Hugh Fredk. Hislop Elliot, *C.* ..... 4,838
J. Robertson, *Lab.* ..... 4,658

LANARKSHIRE (N.-West), 16,814
*Wm. Mitchell-Thomson, C.* 5,588
*C. Mackinnon Douglas, L. 4,913
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* ..... 3,291

LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,950
*Walter Menzies, L.* ..... 4,816
J. Dennistoun Mitchell, *C.* 3,541

LANARKSHIRE: see also Govan and Partick.

LEITH DISTRICT, 16,974
*R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L.* 7,677
Frank T. Cooper, K.C., *C.*... 4,865

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 10,301
*Alexander Ure, K.C., L.* ... 5,282
Patrick Rose-Innes, *C.*..... 2,761

LOTHIANS: EAST, see Haddington; MID, see Edinburghshire; WEST, see Linlithgowshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,373
*Rt. Hon. John Morley, L.* 4,416
Lt.-Col. Alex. Sprot, *C.* ... 1,922

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,680
*J. Cathcart Wason, L.* ..... 3,837
C. J. Dunlop, *C.* ..... 1,021

PAISLEY, 12,179
*John M. MacCallum, L.* ... 5,664
J. A. D. McKean, *C.* ..... 2,594
R. Smillie, *Lab.* ..... 2,482

PARTICK (Lanark), 21,411
*Robert Balfour, L.* ..... 9,477
*Rt. Hon. J. P. Smith, *C.*... 7,960

PEEBLES & SELKIRKSHIRES, 3,830
*Master of Elibank, L.* ..... 1,955
*Sir Walter Thorburn, *C.*... 1,549

PERTH (City), 5,398
*Robert Wallace, K.C., L.* ... 2,875
Samuel Chapman, *C.* ..... 1,867

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,825
*Thos. Ryburn Buchanan, L.* 3,738
Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., *C.*..... 2,648

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,401
*David C. Erskine, L.* ..... 3,890
*John Stroyan, *C.* ..... 3,087

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 16,797
*Robert Laidlaw, L.* ..... 6,896
*Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.* ..... 6,801

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 12,079
*Sir Thos. Glen Glen-Coats, Bt., L.* ..... 5,858
J. C. Cunninghame, *C.*..... 4,490

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 8,101
*Jas. Galloway Weir, L.* ... 3,883
J. C. Watt, K.C., *C.* ..... 1,773

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 5,884
*Sir J. Jardine, K.C.I.E., L.* 2,839
Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith, *C.* 2,514

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,247
*Maj. William Anstruther-Gray, C.*..... 1,495
*Capt. Edw. Chas. Ellice, *L.* 1,472

ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 19,309
*Thos. McKinnon Wood, L.* 9,453
*John Wilson, *C.* ..... 6,045

STIRLING DISTRICT, 7,464
*Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B. (Premier), L.* ..... *unop.*

STIRLINGSHIRE, 18,942
*Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I., L.*..... 9,475
Marquess of Graham, *C.* ... 5,806

SUTHERLAND, 2,814
*Alpheus Cleophas Morton, L.* 1,383
*Fredk. Neville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, *C.*..... 933

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 10,449
*Archbd. Cameron Corbett, C.* 4,416
D. M. Mason, *L.*..... 4,063
A. Rosenthal, *C.*..... 245

WICK DISTRICT, 2,887
*Sir Arthur Bignold, C.*..... 1,362
W. Thomson, *L.*..... 1,266

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,698
*Viscount Dalrymple, C.* ... 2,866
Capt. Walter Waring, *L.*... 2,127

## Ireland.

ANTRIM (East), 8,603
*Col. Jas. M. McCalmont, C.* 4,496
Maj. Henry R. Beddoes, *L.* 2,145

ANTRIM (Mid), 7,337
*Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C.* 3,367
Col. Verschoyle, *C.* (*Ind.*) 2,577

ANTRIM (North), 7,829
*R. Graham Glendinning, L.* 3,757
*Wm. Moore, jun., K.C., *C.* 2,969

ANTRIM (South), 9,960
*Chas. Curtis Craig, C.*..... *unop.*

ARMAGH (Mid), 6,974
*Jno. Brownlee Lonsdale, C. unop.*

ARMAGH (North), 7,555
(Bye-election 16 Nov. 1906.)
§*William Moore, jun., K.C., C.* 4,229
Lindsay Crawford, *C.* (*Ind.*) 1,433

ARMAGH (South), 7,186
*William McKillop, N.*..... *unop.*

BELFAST (East), 16,002
*Gustavus Wilhelm Wolff, C. unop.*

BELFAST (North), 11,385
*Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bt., C.*..... 4,907
William Walker, *L.* ..... 4,616

BELFAST (South), 9,538
*Thomas H. Sloan, C.* (*Ind.*) 4,450
Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, *C.* 3,634

BELFAST (West), 8,891
*Joseph Devlin, N.*..... 4,138
Capt. J. R. Smiley, *C.*..... 4,122
A. M. Carlisle, *L.*..... 753

BIRR (King's Co.), 4,512
*Michael Reddy, N.*..... *unop.*

CARLOW (County), 5,831
*John Hammond, N.*..... *unop.*

CAVAN (East), 8,946
*Samuel Young, N.*..... *unop.*

CAVAN (West), 8,897
*Vincent Paul Kennedy, N. unop.*

CLARE (East), 8,585
*Wm. H. K. Redmond, N.* ... *unop.*

CLARE (West), 8,989
*J. Halpin, N.*..... *unop.*

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 9,250
*Joseph P. Nannetti, N.* ... *unop.*

CONNEMARA (Galway), 6,438
*William O'Malley, N.*..... *unop.*

CORK CITY (2), 13,285
*William O'Brien, N.*..... *unop.*
*Augustine Roche, N.*..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (East), 6,272
*Anth. J. C. Donelan, N.*.... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (Mid), 6,894
*Daniel D. Sheehan, N.* ... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (North), 6,038
*J. Christopher Flynn, N.*.... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (N.-East), 6,497
*William Abraham, N.*..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (South), 6,142
*Edward Barry, N.*..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (S.-East), 6,903
*Eugene Crean, N.*..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (West), 5,863
*James Gilhooly, N.*..... *unop.*

DERRY (North), 9,462
*Hugh T. Barrie, C.*..... 4,806
Arnold White, *C.* (*Ind.*) ... 2,699

DERRY (South), 8,313
*John Gordon, K.C., C.*..... 3,843
S. R. Keighley, LL.D., *L.*... 3,763

DONEGAL (East), 5,794
*C. McVeigh, N.*..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (North), 6,917
*Philip O'Doherty, N.*..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (South), 6,189
*John G. Swift MacNeill, K.C., N.*..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (West), 6,958
*Hugh Alexander Law, N. unop.*

DOWN (East), 8,072
*Capt. James Craig, C.*..... 4,011
*James Wood, C. (*Ind.*) ... 3,341

DOWN (North), 9,652
*Thomas Lorimer Corbett, C.* 4,878
A. A. Adams, *C.* (*Ind.*) ... 2,603

DOWN (South), 8,036
*Jeremiah McVeagh, N.* ... 3,910
Peter Kerr Smiley, *C.*..... 3,262

DOWN (West), 8,574
*Harry Liddell, C.*..... *unop.*

DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 13,968
*John Joseph Clancy, N.* ... *unop.*

DUBLIN (County) (South), 10,549
§*Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, C.* 5,269
R. Hazleton, *N.*..... 3,926

DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 8,813
*Timothy C. Harrington, N.* 3,616
J. L. Mahon, *C.*..... 866

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,762
*Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson*, K.C., *C.* .....*unop.*
*Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell*, K.C., *C. unop.*

FERMANAGH (North), 5,083
*G. Fetherstonhaugh, C.* ... 2,419
*Edward Mitchell, C. (Ind.)* 2,331

FERMANAGH (South), 5,369
*Jeremiah Jordan, N.* .....*unop.*

GALWAY (City), 2,202
(Bye-election 3 Nov. 1906.)
*Stephen L. Gwynn, N.*..... 983
Capt. Shawe-Taylor, *N. (Ind.)* 559

GALWAY (County) (East), 7,197
*John Roche, N.* .....*unop.*

GALWAY (County) (North), 7,689
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
*Richard Hazleton, N.* .....*unop.*

GALWAY (County) (South), 6,362
*William John Duffy, N.*... *unop.*

GALWAY CO.: see also Connemara.

KERRY (East), 5,621
*John Murphy, N.* ..... 2,185
E. O'Sullivan, *N.* ..... 2,131

KERRY (North), 5,664
*Mich. Joseph Flavin, N.*... *unop.*

KERRY (South), 5,993
*John Pius Boland, N.*..... *unop.*

KERRY (West), 5,826
*Thomas O'Donnell, N.*..... *unop.*

KILDARE (North), 4,843
*John O'Connor, N.*.....*unop.*

KILDARE (South), 5,164
*Denis Kilbride, N.*.....*unop.*

KILKENNY (City), 1,533
*Patrick O'Brien, N.*..... *unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,162
(Bye-election 3 March, 1906.)
*Michael Meagher, N.*.....*unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,139
*James O'Mara, N.* ..... *unop.*

KING'S CO.: see Birr & Tullamore.

LEITRIM (North), 6,343
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
*Charles Joseph Dolan, N. unop.*

LEITRIM (South), 5,971
*Thomas Smith, N.*..... *unop.*

LEIX (Queen's Co.), 4,867
*P. A. Meechan, N.* ..... *unop.*

LIMERICK (City), 4,470
*Ald. Michael Joyce, N.* ... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,595
*William Lundon, N.*..... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,672
*Pat. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.*

LONDONDERRY (City), 5,845
*Marquess of Hamilton, C. unop.*

LONDONDERRY CO.: see Derry, North and South.

LONGFORD (North), 3,669
*James Patrick Farrell, N. unop.*

LONGFORD (South), 3,744
[*Hon.*] *D. E. Blake*, K.C., *N. unop.*

LOUTH (North), 5,820
*Timothy M. Healy*, K.C., *N. unop.*

LOUTH (South), 4,997
*Joseph Nolan, N.* ..... *unop.*

MAYO (East), 8,025
*John Dillon, N.*..... *unop.*

MAYO (North), 7,027
*Conor O'Kelly, N.* ..... *unop.*

MAYO (South), 8,110
*John O'Donnell, N.* .....*unop.*

MAYO (West), 8,941
*Robert Ambrose, N.* .....*unop.*

MEATH (North), 5,615
*Patrick Whyte, N.*..... *unop.*

MEATH (South), 5,825
*David Sheehy, N.* ..... *unop.*

MONAGHAN (North), 6,486
*Patrick O'Hare, N.* ..... *unop.*

MONAGHAN (South), 6,624
*John McKean, N.* .....*unop.*

NEWRY, 2,905
*John Joseph Mooney, N.*.... 802
*Patrick Geo. Hamilton Carvill, N. (Ind.)* ..... 735

OSSORY (Queen's Co.), 4,824
*William Delany, N.* .....*unop.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Ossory.

ROSCOMMON (North), 8,627
*James J. O'Kelly, N.* .....*unop.*

ROSCOMMON (South), 8,811
*John Patrick Hayden, N. unop.*

ST. PATRICK'S (Dublin), 8,300
*William Field, N.* .....*unop.*

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin), 8,816
*Lawrence Ambrose Waldron, N.*..... 4,055
William Ireland, *C.* ..... 2,581

SLIGO (North), 8,350
§*Pat. Aloysius McHugh, N. unop.*

SLIGO (South), 7,273
*John O'Dowd, N.* ..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (East), 5,279
*Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.*

TIPPERARY (Mid), 5,997
*Kendal Edmund O'Brien, N. unop.*

TIPPERARY (North), 5,659
*M. Hogan, N.*..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (South), 5,093
*John Cullinan, N.* .....*unop.*

TULLAMORE (King's Co.), 4,605
*Edmund H. Burke, N.* ... *unop.*

TYRONE (East), 6,299
(Bye-election 25 July, 1906.)
*Thomas Michael Kettle, N.* 3,019
W. J. MacCaw, *C.* ..... 3,000

TYRONE (Mid), 6,795
*George Murnaghan, N.* ... *unop.*

TYRONE (North), 6,181
*Serjt. W. H. Dodd*, K.C., *L.* 2,966
Denis Henry, K.C., *C.* ..... 2,957

TYRONE (South), 5,982
*Thos. Wallace Russell (Ind.)* 2,954
Andrew L. Horner, K.C., *C.* 2,671

WATERFORD (City), 3,354
*John Edward Redmond, N. unop.*

WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,042
*Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.*

WATERFORD (Co.) (West), 4,426
*James John O'Shee, N.* ... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (North), 5,297
*Lawrence Ginnell, N.* ..... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (South), 5,379
*Donal Sullivan, N.* .....*unop.*

WEXFORD (North), 9,010
*Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. unop.*

WEXFORD (South), 8,602
*Peter Ffrench, N.* .....*unop.*

WICKLOW (East), 4,954
*Denis Joseph Cogan, N.* ... *unop.*

WICKLOW (West), 4,406
*James O'Connor, N.* .....*unop.*

## PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1837.

| | Assembled. | Dissolved. | Duration. | | | | Assembled. | Dissolved. | Duration. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Queen* | *Victoria.* | Yrs. | M. | D. | | *Queen* | *Victoria.* | Yrs. | M. | D. |
| 1 | Nov. 15, 1837 | June 23, 1841 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 10 | April 29, 1880 | Nov. 18, 1885 | 5 | 6 | 20 |
| 2 | Aug. 19, 1841 | July 23, 1847 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | Jan. 12, 1886 | June 26, 1886 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| 3 | Nov. 18, 1847 | July 1, 1852 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 12 | Aug. 5, 1886 | June 28, 1892 | 5 | 10 | 24 |
| 4 | Nov. 4, 1852 | March 1, 1857 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 13 | Aug. 4, 1892 | July 8, 1895 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| 5 | April 1, 1857 | April 23, 1859 | 1 | 11 | 23 | 14 | Aug. 12, 1895 | Sept. 25, 1900 | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| 6 | May 31, 1859 | July 6, 1865 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 15 | Dec. 3, 1900 | Jan. 8, 1906 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | Feb. 1, 1866 | Nov. 11, 1868 | 2 | 9 | 19 | | *King* | *Edward VII.* | | | |
| 8 | Dec. 10, 1868 | Jan. 26, 1874 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 1 | Feb. 14, 1901 | Jan. 8, 1906 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | March 5, 1874 | March 23, 1880 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 2 | Feb. 13, 1906 | *Elected* Jan. and Feb., 1906. | | | |

WITH THEIR POLITICS AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Abraham, W. (*Lab.*) ...*Rhondda*
Abraham, W. (*N*) ... *Cork, N.E.*
Acland, F. D. (*L*) *Richmond, Yorks*
Adkins, W. R. (*L*).....*Middleton*
Agnew, G. W. (*L*) ... *Salford, W.*
Ainsworth, J. S. (*L*) *Argyllshire*
Alden, P. (*L*).....*Tottenham*
Allen, A. A. (*L*).....*Christchurch*
Allen, C. P. (*L*).....*Stroud*
Ambrose, Dr. R. (*N*) ...*Mayo, W.*
Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (*C*) *Oxf. Un.*
Arkwright, J. S. (*C*).....*Hereford*
Armitage, R. (*L*)...*Leeds, Central*
Armstrong, W. C. Heaton- (*L*) *Sudbury*
Ashley, W. W. (*C*)..... *Blackpool*
Ashton, T. G. (*L*) ..... *Luton*
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (*L*) *Fife, E.*
Astbury, J. M. (*L*).....*Southport*
Baker, Sir J. (*L*) .....*Portsmouth*
Baker, J. A. (*L*) .....*Finsbury, E.*
Balcarres, Lord (*C*) ..... *Chorley*
Baldwin, A. (*C*) ..... *Bewdley*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (*C*) *City of London*
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (*C*) *Hornsey*
Balfour, R. (*L*).....*Partick*
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (*C*) *City of London*
Banner, J. S. Harmood-(*C*) *Everton*
Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-, G.C.B. (*L*) *Stirling E.*
Baring, G. (*L*) ..... *Wight, Isle of*
Baring, Hon. G. V. (*C*) *Winchester*
Barker, J. (*L*) *Penrhyn and Falm'th*
Barlow, J. E. (*L*) ..... *Frome*
Barlow, P. (*L*).....*Bedford*
Barnard, E. B. (*L*) *Kidderminster*
Barnes, G. N. (*Lab.*) *Glasgow, Bfrs.*
Barran, R. H. (*L*) ..... *Leeds, N.*
Barratt, F. Layland- (*L*) *Torquay*
Barrie, H. T. (*C*).....*Derry, N.*
Barry, E. (*N*).....*Cork, S.*
Beach, Hon. Michael H. Hicks- (*C*).....*Tewkesbury*
Beale, W. P. (*L*).....*Ayrshire, S.*
Beauchamp, H. W. (*L*) *Lowestoft*
Beaumont, H. (*L*) ... *Eastbourne*
Beaumont, Hon. W. C. B. (*L*) *Hexham*
Beck, A. C. (*L*) ..... *Wisbech*
Beckett, Hon. W. G. (*C*) *Whitby*
Bell, Richard (*Lab.*)..... *Derby*
Bellairs, Lieut. C., R.N. (*L*) *King's Lynn*
Belloc, H. (*L*).....*Salford, S.*
Benn, Sir J. W. (*L*) ... *Devonport*
Benn, W. W. (*L*) *St. George (T. H.)*
Bennett, E. N. (*L*).....*Woodstock*
Berridge, T. H. D. (*L*) *Warwick & L.*
Bertram, J. (*L*) ..... *Hitchin*
Bethell, Sir J. H. (*L*) ...*Romford*
Bethell, T. R. (*L*) ..... *Maldon*
Bignold, Sir A. (*C*)...*Wick Burghs*
Billson, A. (*L*).....*Staffs, N.W.*
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (*L*) *Bristol, N.*
Black, Alex. W. (*L*)... *Banffshire*
Black, Arth. W. (*L*) *Biggleswade*
Blake, [Hn.] D. E. (*N*) *Longford, S.*
Boland, J. P. (*N*).....*Kerry, S.*
Bolton, T. D. (*L*) *Derbyshire, N.E.*
Bottomley, H. W. (*L*) *Hackney, S.*
Boulton, A. C. F. (*L*).....*Ramsey*
Bowerman, C. W. (*Lab.*) *Deptford*
Bowles, G. S. (*C*)..... *Norwood*
Boyle, Sir E., Bt. (*C*) ... *Taunton*
Brace, W. (*Lab.*) *Glamorganush., S.*
Bramsdon, T. A. (*L*) *Portsmouth*
Branch, J. (*L*) ..... *Enfield*
Bridgeman, W. C. (*C*) ...*Oswestry*
Brigg, J. (*L*) ..... *Keighley*
Bright, J. A. (*L*)..... *Oldham*
Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison (*C*) *Howdenshire*
Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (*L*) *Macclesfield*
Brodie, H. C. (*L*).....*Reigate*
Brooke, G. S. (*L*) *Bow & Bromley*
Brotherton, E. A. (*C*) ...*Wakefield*
Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., Bt. (*L*) .....*Northwich*
Brunner, J. F. L. (*L*).....*Leigh*
Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. (*L*) *Aberdeen, S.*
Bryce, J. A. (*L*) *Inverness District*
Buchanan, T. R. (*L*) *Perthshire, E.*
Buckmaster, S. O. (*L*) *Cambridge*
Bull, Sir W. J. (*C*) *Hammersmith*
Burke, E. H. (*N*) ..... *Tullamore*
Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (*L*)...*Battersea*
Burnyeat, W. J. D. (*L*) *Whitehaven*
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (*Lab.*) *Morpeth*
Butcher, S. H. (*C*) *Cambridge Univ.*
Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (*L*) *Poplar*
Byles, W. P. (*L*) ..... *Salford, N.*
Cairns, T. (*L*) *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Caldwell, J. (*L*) *Lanarkshire, Mid*
Cameron, R. (*L*) *Houghton-le-Sp.*
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (*C*) *Dublin Univ.*
Carlile, Col. E. H. (*C*) *St. Albans*
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*C*) *Dublin Univ.*
Castlereagh, Visct. (*C*) *Maidstone*
Causton, Rt. Hon. R. K. (*L*) *Southwark, W.*
Cave, G. (*C*) ..... *Kingston*
Cavendish, Rt. Hon. V. C. W. (*C*) *Derby, W.*
Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (*L*) *Prestwich*
Cecil, E. (*C*) ..... *Aston Manor*
Cecil, Lord Rbt. (*C*) *Marylebone, E.*
Cecil, Lord J. Joicey-(*C*) *Stamford*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*) *Worcestershire, E.*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*) *Birmingham, W.*
Chance, F. W. (*L*)..... *Carlisle*
Channing, Sir F. A., Bart. (*L*) *Northants, E.*
Cheetham, J. F. (*L*) *Stalybridge*
Cherry, R. R. (*L*) *Exch'nge, Livery'l*
Churchill, W. S. (*L*) *Manchester, N.W.*
Clancy, J. J. (*N*) ..... *Dublin, N.*
Clark, C. G. (*L*).....*Peckham*
Cleland, J. W. (*L*) *Bridgeton, Glasgow*
Clough, W. (*L*).....*Skipton*
Clynes, J. R. (*Lab.*) *Manch., N.E.*
Coates, Maj. F. E. (*C*) *Lewisham*
Coats, Sir T. G. Glen-, Bt. (*L*) *Renfrewshire, W.*
Cobbold, F. T. (*L*) .....*Ipswich*
Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (*C*) *Ayrshire, N.*
Cogan, D. J. (*N*)..... *Wicklow, E.*
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*) *Bordesley*
Collins, S. (*L*)..... *Kennington*
Collins, Sir W. J. (*L*) *St. Pancras, W.*
Condon, T. J. (*N*) *Tipperary, E.*
Cooper, Dr. G. J. (*L*) *Bermondsey*
Corbett, A. C. (*C*) *Tradeston, Glas.*
Corbett, C. J. H. (*L*) *E. Grinstead*
Corbett, T. L. (*C*).....*Down, N.*
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*L*) *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Cory, C. J. (*L*) ..... *St. Ives*
Cotton, Sir H. J. S. (*L*) *Nottingham, E.*
Courthope, G. L. (*C*).....*Rye*
Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (*C*) *Westminster*
Cowan, W. H. (*L*) ..... *Guildford*
Cox, H. (*L.*) ..... *Preston*
Craig, C. C. (*C*)..... *Antrim, S.*
Craig, H. J. (*L*).....*Tynemouth*
Craig, Capt. J. (*C*)..... *Devon, E.*
Craik, Sir H. (*C*)...*Glasgow Univ.*
Crean, E. (*N*)..... *Cork, S.E.*
Cremer, W. R. (*L*) ... *Haggerston*
Crombie, J. W. (*L*) *Kincardinesh.*
Crooks, William (*Lab.*) *Woolwich*
Cross, A. (*C*) *Camlachie, Glasgow*
Crossfield, A. H. (*L*) *Warrington*
Crossley, W. J. (*L*)...*Altrincham*
Cullinan, J. (*N*) ... *Tipperary, S.*
Dalmeny, Lord (*L*) *Edinburghsh.*
Dalrymple, Visct. (*C*) *Wigtownsh.*
Dalziel, J. H. (*L*) *Kirkcaldy Dist.*
Davies, D. (*L*) *Montgomeryshire*
Davies, E. W. (*L*)..... *Eifion*
Davies, M. L. Vaughan- (*L*) *Cardiganshire*
Davies, T. (*L*) ..... *Fulham*
Davies, T. H. (*L*) ... *Hackney, N.*
Davies, W. H. (*L*) .....*Bristol, S.*
Delany, W. (*N*)..... *Ossory*
Devlin, J. (*N*) ..... *Belfast, W.*
Dewar, A. (*L*)..... *Edinburgh, S.*
Dewar, J. A. (*L*) *Inverness-shire*
Dickinson, W. H. (*L*) *St. Pancras, N.*
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (*L*) *Forest of Dean*
Dillon, J. (*N*).....*Mayo, E.*
Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir D., Bt. (*C*) *Belfast, N.*
Dobson, T. W. (*L*).....*Plymouth*
Dodd, Serjt. W. H. (*L*) *Tyrone, N.*
Dolan, C. J. (*N*) ..... *Leitrim, N.*
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (*N*) *Cork, E.*
Doughty, Sir G. (*C*) *Gt. Grimsby*
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers- (*C*) *St. Augustine's*
Duckworth, J. (*L*) ..... *Stockport*
Du Cros, H. (*C*)..... *Hastings*
Duffy, W. J. (*N*) ..... *Galway, S.*
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*) *Barrow-in-Fur.*
Duncan, J. H. (*L*) ..... *Otley*
Duncan, R. (*C*) ..... *Govan*
Dunn, A. E. (*L*)..... *Camborne*
Dunne, Maj. E. M. (*C*)... *Walsall*
Edwards, A. C. (*L*) *Denbigh Dist.*
Edwards, E. (*Lab.*) ..... *Hanley*
Edwards, F. (*L*).....*Radnorshire*
Elibank, Master of (*L*) *Peebles & Selkirk*
Ellis, Rt. Hon. J. E. (*L*) *Rushcliffe*
Emmott, A. (*L*)..... *Oldham*
Erskine, D. C. (*L*) *Perthshire, W.*
Esmonde, Sir T. H. G., Bt. (*N*) *Wexford, N.*

Essex, R. W. (*L*) ..... *Cirencester*
Evans, S. T., K.C. (*L*)
*Glamorganshire, Mid*
Eve, H. T., K.C. (*L*)... *Ashburton*
Everett, R. L. (*L*) ... *Woodbridge*
Faber, G. D. (*C*) ..... *York*
Faber, G. H. (*L*) ..... *Boston*
Faber, Capt. W. V. (*C*)...*Andover*
Fardell, Sir G. (*C*) *Paddington, S.*
Farrell, J. P. (*N*) ... *Longford, N.*
Fell, A. (*C*) ..... *Yarmouth*
Fenwick, C. (*Lab.*)..... *Wansbeck*
Ferens, T. R. (*L*) ..... *Hull, E.*
Ferguson, R. C. Munro- (*L*)
*Leith Dist.*
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (*C*)
*Fermanagh, N.*
Ffrench, P. (*N*) .....*Wexford, S.*
Field, Wm. (*N*) .....*St. Patrick's*
Fiennes, Hon. E. E. T.-W.- (*L*)
*Banbury*
Finch, Rt. Hon. G.H. (*C*)*Rutland*
Findlay, A.(*L*) *Lanarkshire, N.E.*
Flavin, M. J. (*N*) .....*Kerry, N.*
Fletcher, Rt. Hn. Sir H. Aubrey-, Bt. (*C*) ..... *Lewes*
Fletcher, J. S. (*C*) ...*Hampstead*
Flynn, J. C. (*N*).....*Cork, N.*
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold- (*C*) .....*Croydon*
Forster, H. W. (*C*).....*Sevenoaks*
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. (*L*)
*Ilkeston District*
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. (*L*)
*Wolverhampton, E.*
Fox, G. R. Lane-(*C*) *Barkston Ash*
Fuller, J. M. F. (*L*).....*Westbury*
Fullerton, H. (*L*) .....*Egremont*
Furness, Sir C. (*L*) ...*Hartlepool*
Gardner, Lt.-Col. A. C. (*L*) *Ross*
Gardner, E. (*C*) .....*Wokingham*
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd- (*L*)
*Carnarvon District*
Gibb, J. (*L*) .....*Harrow*
Gibbs, G. A. (*C*) .....*Bristol, W.*
Gilhooly, J. (*N*).....*Cork, W.*
Gill, A. H. (*Lab.*) .....*Bolton*
Ginnell, L. (*N*) ...*Westmeath, N.*
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (*L*)
*Leeds, W.*
Glendinning, R. (*L*)...*Antrim, N.*
Glover, T. (*Lab.*) .....*St. Helens*
Goddard, D. F. (*L*).....*Ipswich*
Gomm, H. W. Carr- (*L*)
*Rotherhithe*
Gooch, G. P. (*L*) .....*Bath*
Gordon, J. (*C*) .....*Derry, S.*
Gordon, Maj. Sir W. E. Evans- (*C*) .....*Stepney*
Grant, C., K.C. (*L*) .....*Rugby*
Gray, Wm. Anstruther (*C*)
*St. Andrews Dist.*
Greenwood, G.G. (*L*) *Peterborough*
Greenwood, H. (*L*) .....*York*
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (*L*)
*Berwick-on-Tweed*
Griffith, E. J. (*L*) .....*Anglesey*
Grove, T. N. A. (*L*) *Northants, S.*
Guest, Hon. I. C. (*L*) .....*Cardiff*
Gulland, J. W. (*L*) *Dumfries Dist.*
Gurdon, W. B. (*L*) ...*Norfolk, N.*
Gwynn, S. L. (*N*) ...*Galway City*
Haddock, G. B. (*C*)...*N. Lonsdale*
Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B. (*L*)
*Haddingtonshire*
Hall, F. (*Lab.*).....*Normanton*
Halpin, J. (*N*) .....*Clare, W.*
Hambro, C. E. (*C*) ...*Wimbledon*
Hamilton, Marquess of (*C*)
*Londonderry*
Hammond, J. (*N*) .....*Carlow*
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. V. (*L*)
*Rossendale*
Hardie, J. K. (*S*) *Merthyr Tydfil*
Hardy, G. A. (*L*) .....*Stowmarket*
Hardy, L. (*C*) .....*Ashford*
Harmsworth, C. B. (*L*) *Droitwich*
Harmsworth, R. L. (*L*)
*Caithness-shire*
Harrington, T. C. (*N*)
*Dublin Harbour*
Hartland, Sir F. D. Dixon-, Bt. (*C*)
*Uxbridge*
Harvey, A. G. C. (*L*) ...*Rochdale*
Harwood, G. (*L*) .....*Bolton*
Haslam, J. (*Lab.*).....*Chesterfield*
Haslam, L. (*L*)...*Monmouth Dist.*
Haworth, A. A. (*L*) *Manchester, S.*
Hay, Hon. C. G. (*C*) .....*Hoxton*
Hayden, J. P. (*N*) *Roscommon, S.*
Hazel, Dr. A. E. W. (*L*)
*West Bromwich*
Hazleton, R. (*N*) *Galway Co., N.*
Healy, T. M. (*N*).....*Louth, N.*
Heaton, J. Henniker- (*C*)
*Canterbury*
Hedges, A. P. (*L*) .....*Tonbridge*
Helme, N. W. (*L*) .....*Lancaster*
Helmsley, Lord (*C*)
*Thirsk & Malton*
Hemmerde, E. G. (*L*)
*Denbighshire, E.*
Henderson, A. (*Lab.*)
*Barnard Castle*
Henderson, J. McD. (*L*)
*Aberdeenshire, W.*
Henry, C. S. (*L*) *Wellington, Salop*
Herbert, Col. I. J. C. (*L*)
*Monmouthshire, S.*
Herbert, T. A. (*L*) .....*Wycombe*
Hervey, Capt. F. W. F. (*C*)
*Bury St. Edmunds*
Higham, J. S. (*L*) .....*Sowerby*
Hill, Sir C. L. (*C*).....*Shrewsbury*
Hill, H. S. (*C*) .....*Kingswinford*
Hills, J. W. (*C*).....*Durham City*
Hobart, Sir R. H. (*L*) *New Forest*
Hobhouse, C. E. H. (*L*) *Bristol, E.*
Hodge, J. (*Lab.*) .....*Gorton*
Hogan, M. (*N*).....*Tipperary, N.*
Holden, E. H. (*L*).....*Heywood*
Holland, Sir W. H. (*L*) *Rotherham*
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-, Bt. (*C*) .....*Wellington, Som.*
Hooper, A. G. (*L*) .....*Dudley*
Hope, J. D. (*L*) .....*Fife, W.*
Hope, W. H. B. (*L*) *Somerset, N.*
Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt. (*C*)
*Blackburn*
Horniman, E. J. (*L*) .....*Chelsea*
Horridge, T. G. (*L*) *Manchester, E.*
Houston, R. P. (*C*)...*Toxteth, W.*
Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (*L*)
*Eskdale*
Hudson, W. (*Lab.*)
*Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Hunt, R. (*C*) .....*Ludlow*
Hutton, A. E. (*L*).....*Morley*
Hyde, C. G. (*L*.) .....*Wednesbury*
Idris, T. H. W. (*L*) ...*Flint Dist.*
Illingworth, P. H. (*L*) ...*Shipley*
Isaacs, R. D., K.C. (*L*) ...*Reading*
Jackson, R. S. (*L*) .....*Greenwich*
Jacoby, Sir J. A. (*L*) *Derbysh., Mid*
Jardine, Sir J. (*L*) *Roxburghshire*
Jenkins, J. (*Lab.*).....*Chatham*
Johnson, J. (*Lab.*) .....*Gateshead*
Johnson, W. (*Lab.*) ....*Nuneaton*
Jones, Sir D. B. (*L*) ....*Swansea*
Jones, L. Atherley- (*L*)
*Durham, N.W.*
Jones, L. S. (*L*) .....*Appleby*
Jones, W. (*L*) .....*Arfon*
Jordan, J. (*N*) ...*Fermanagh, N.*
Jowett, F. W. (*Lab.*) *Bradford, W.*
Joyce, Michael (*N*) *Limerick City*
Kearley, Hudson E. (*L*) *Devonport*
Kekewich, Sir G. (*L*) .....*Exeter*
Kelley, G. D. (*Lab.*)
*Manchester, S.W.*
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt. (*C*) .....*Honiton*
Kennedy, V. P. (*N*) ...*Cavan, W.*
Keswick, W. (*C*).....*Epsom*
Kettle, T. M. (*N*).....*Tyrone, E.*
Kilbride, D. (*N*) .....*Kildare, S.*
Kimber, Sir H., Bt. (*C*)
*Wandsworth*
King, A. J. (*L*) .....*Knutsford*
King, Sir H. S. (*C*) *Hull, Central*
Kitson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt. (*L*)
*Colne Valley*
Laidlaw, R. (*L*) *Renfrewshire, E.*
Lamb, Edmund (*L*)...*Leominster*
Lamb, E. H. (*L*) .....*Rochester*
Lambert, Geo. (*L*) *South Molton*
Lambton, Hon. F. W. (*C*)
*Durham, S.E.*
Lamont, N. (*L*) .....*Rutchshire*
Langley, B. (*L*) .....*Attercliffe*
Law, A. Bonar (*C*).....*Dulwich*
Law, H. A. (*N*) .....*Donegal, W.*
Lea, H. C. (*L*) ....*St. Pancras, E.*
Lee, A. H. (*C*) .....*Fareham*
Leese, Sir J. F. (*L*) ...*Accrington*
Lehmann, R. C. (*L*) *Harborough*
Lever, A. L. (*L*).....*Harwich*
Lever, W. H. (*L*) .....*Wirral*
Levy, M. (*L*).....*Loughborough*
Lewis, J. H. (*L*) .....*Flintshire*
Liddell, H. (*C*).....*Down, W.*
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (*C*) .....*Epping*
Long, Col. C. W. (*C*).....*Evesham*
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*C*)
*Dublin Co., S.*
Lonsdale, J. B. (*C*) *Armagh, Mid*
Lough, T. (*L*).....*Islington, W.*
Lowe, Sir F. W. (*C*) ...*Edgbaston*
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker) (*C*) .....*Penrith*
Lundon, W. (*N*) ... *Limerick Co.*
Lupton, A. (*L*) .....*Sleaford*
Luttrell, H. C. Fownes- (*L*)
*Tavistock*
Lyell, C. (*L*) ..... *Dorset, E.*
Lynch, H. F. (*L*) ..... *Ripon*
Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*)
*St. George's, Hanover Square*
Macdonald, J. A. M. (*L*)
*Falkirk Dist.*
Macdonald, J. R. (*Lab.*) *Leicester*
MacIver, D. (*C*).....*Kirkdale*
Mackarness, F. C. (*L*)...*Newbury*
Maclean, D. (*L*) ..... *Bath*

Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (*L*) *Camberwell, N.*
MacNeill, J. G. S. (*N*) *Donegal, S.*
MacPherson, J. T. (*Lab.*) *Preston*
McArthur, W. A. (*L*) *St. Austell*
McCallum, J. M. (*L*) ... *Paisley*
McCalmont, Col. J. M. (*C*) *Antrim, E.*
McCrae, G. (*L*) ... *Edinburgh, E.*
McHugh, P. A. (*N*)..... *Sligo, N.*
McIver, Sir L., Bt. (*C*) *Edinburgh, W.*
McKean, J. (*N*) ... *Monaghan, S.*
McKenna, R. (*L*) *Monmouthshire, N.*
McKillop, W. (*N*)... *Armagh, S.*
McLaren, Sir C. B. B., Bt. (*L*) *Bosworth*
McLaren, H. D. (*L*) ... *Staffs, W.*
McMicking, Maj. G. (*L*) *Kirkcudbrightshire*
McVeagh, J. (*N*)..... *Down, S.*
McVeigh, C. (*N*)..... *Donegal, E.*
Maddison, F. (*Lab.*)..... *Burnley*
Magnus, Sir P. (*C*) *London University*
Mallet, C. E. (*L*)..... *Plymouth*
Manfield, H. (*L*) *Northants, Mid*
Mansfield, H. R. (*L*) ... *Spalding*
Markham, A. B. (*L*)... *Mansfield*
Marks, H. H. (*C*) ..... *Thanet*
Marks, G. C. (*L*)..... *Launceston*
Marnham, F. J. (*L*) ..... *Chertsey*
Mason, A. E. W. (*L*) ... *Coventry*
Mason, J. F. (*C*)..... *Windsor*
Massie, J. (*L*) *Cricklade District*
Masterman, C. F. G. (*L*) *West Ham, N.*
Meagher, M. (*N*) ...*Kilkenny, N.*
Meechan, P. A. (*N*)..... *Leix*
Menzies, W. (*L*) *Lanarkshire, S.*
Micklem, N. (*L*)..... *Watford*
Middlemore, J. T. (*C*) *Birmingham, N.*
Mildmay, F. B. (*C*) ..... *Totnes*
Molteno, P. A. (*L*) *Dumfriesshire*
Mond, A. (*L*)..... *Chester*
Money, L. G. C. (*L*) *Paddington, N.*
Montagu, E. S. (*L*) ... *Chesterton*
Montgomery, H. G. (*L*) *Bridgwater*
Mooney, J. J. (*N*)..... *Newry*
Moore, Wm., K.C. (*C*) *Armagh, N.*
Morgan, G. H. (*L*)..... *Truro*
Morgan, J. L., K.C. (*L*) *Carmarthen, W.*
Morley, Rt. Hon. J. (*L*) *Montrose District*
Morpeth, Viscount (*C*) *Birmingham, S.*
Morrell, P. (*L*)..... *Henley*
Morse, A. L. L. (*L*)..... *Wilton*
Morton, A. C. (*L*) *Sutherlandshire*
Muntz, Sir P. A., Bt. (*C*) *Tamworth*
Murnaghan, G. (*N*) *Tyrone, Mid*
Murphy, J. (*N*) ..... *Kerry, E.*
Murray, J. (*L*) *Aberdeenshire, E.*
Myer, H. (*L*) ..... *Lambeth, N.*
Nannetti, J. P. (*N*) *College Green*
Napier, T. B. (*L*)..... *Faversham*
Newnes, F. H. (*L*)..... *Bassetlaw*
Newnes, Sir G., Bt. (*L*) *Swansea Town*
Nicholls, G. (*Lab.*) *Northants, N.*
Nicholson, C. N. (*L*)... *Doncaster*
Nicholson, W. G. (*C*)...*Petersfield*
Nield, H. (*C*)..... *Ealing*
Nolan, J. (*N*) ..... *Louth, S.*
Norman, Sir H. (*L*) *Wolverhampton, S.*
Norton, Capt. C. W. (*L*) *Newington, W.*
Nussey, T. W. (*L*) ... *Pontefract*
Nuttall, H. (*L*)..... *Stretford*
O'Brien, K. E. (*N*) *Tipperary, Mid*
O'Brien, Patrk. (*N*) *Kilkenny City*
O'Brien, William (*N*)... *Cork City*
O'Connor, J. (*N*)..... *Wicklow, W.*
O'Connor, J. (*N*) ..... *Kildare, N.*
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*) ..... *Scotland*
O'Doherty, P. (*N*)... *Donegal, N.*
O'Donnell, C. J. (*L*) ... *Walworth*
O'Donnell, J. (*N*)..... *Mayo, S.*
O'Donnell, T. (*N*) ..... *Kerry, W.*
O'Dowd, J. (*N*) ..... *Sligo, S.*
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*)..... *Leeds, E.*
O'Hare, P. (*N*) ... *Monaghan, N.*
O'Kelly, C. (*N*) ..... *Mayo, N.*
O'Kelly, J. (*N*)... *Roscommon, N.*
O'Malley, W. (*N*) ... *Connemara*
O'Mara, J. (*N*) ..... *Kilkenny, S.*
O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (*C*) *Antrim, Mid*
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (*N*) *Limerick, W.*
O'Shee, J. J. (*N*) *Waterford, W.*
Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. (*L*) *Jarrow*
Parker, Sir Gilbrt. (*C*) *Gravesend*
Parker, J. (*Lab.*)..... *Halifax*
Parkes, E. (*C*)... *Birmingham, C.*
Partington, O. (*L*) ... *High Peak*
Paul, H. W. (*L*) ... *Northampton*
Paulton, J. M. (*L*) *Bp. Auckland*
Pearce, R. (*L*) ..... *Leek*
Pearce, W. (*L*) ..... *Limehouse*
Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (*L*) *Colchester*
Pearson, W. H. M. (*L*)..... *Eye*
Pease, H. P. (*C*) ..... *Darlington*
Pease, J. A. (*L*) *Saffron Walden*
Percy, Earl (*C*) ...*Kensington, S.*
Perks, R. W. (*L*) ..... *Louth*
Philipps, Lt.-Col. I. (*L*) *Southampton*
Philipps, J. W. (*L*) *Pembrokeshire*
Philipps, O. C. (*L*) *Pembroke Dist.*
Pickersgill, E. H. (*L*) *Bethnal Green, S.W.*
Pirie, D. V. (*L*) ... *Aberdeen, N.*
Pollard, Dr. G. H. (*L*) ... *Eccles*
Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. (*C*)...*Wigan*
Power, P. J. (*N*)... *Waterford, E.*
Poynder, Sir J. P. Dickson-, (*L*) *Chippenham*
Price, C. E. (*L*) ... *Edinburgh, C.*
Price, R. J. (*L*) ..... *Norfolk, E.*
Priestley, A. (*L*)..... *Grantham*
Priestley, W. E. B. (*L*) *Bradford, E.*
Radford, G. H. (*L*) *Islington, E.*
Rainy, A. R. (*L*) *Kilmarnock District*
Randles, Sir J. S. (*C*) *Cockermouth*
Raphael, H. H. (*L*) *Derbyshire, S.*
Rasch, Maj. Sir F. C., Bt. (*C*) *Chelmsford*
Ratcliff, R. F. (*C*) ..... *Burton*
Rawlinson, J. F. P. (*C*) *Cambridge University*
Rea, R. (*L*) ..... *Gloucester*
Rea, W. R. (*L*) .....*Scarborough*
Reckitt, Harold James (*L*) *Brigg*
Reddy, M. (*N*) ..... *Birr*
Redmond, J. E. (*N*) *Waterford City*
Redmond, W. H. K. (*N*) *Clare, E.*
Rees, J. D. (*L*) *Montgomery District*
Remnant, J. F. (*C*)..... *Holbor*
Rendall, A. (*L*) ..... *Thornbur*
Renton, Maj. L. (*L*) *Gainsborough*
Richards, T. (*Lab.*) *Monmouth, W*
Richards, T. F. (*Lab.*) *Wolverhampton, W*
Richardson, A. (*Lab.*) *Nottingham, S*
Rickett, J. C. (*L*) ...*Osgoldcros*
Ridsdale, E. A. (*L*) .....*Brighto*
Roberts, C. H. (*L*) ..... *Lincs*
Roberts, G. H. (*Lab.*) ....*Norwic*
Roberts, J. H. (*L*) *Denbighshire, W.*
Roberts, S. (*C*) ..... *Eccles*
Robertson, Rt. Hon. E. (*L*) *Dunde*
Robertson, Sir G. S. (*L*) *Bradford, Centr*
Robertson, J. M. (*L*) ...*Tynesi*
Robinson, S. (*L*) *Brecknockshi*
Robson, Sir W. S. (*L*)...*S. Shiel*
Roche, A. (*N*) .....*Cork Ci*
Roche, John (*N*) .....*Galway,*
Roe, Sir Thos. (*L*) .....*Der*
Rogers, F. E. N. (*L*) .....*Devi*
Ropner, Sir R., Bt. (*C*) *Stockton-on-T*
Rose, C. D. (*L*) .....*Newmark*
Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (*C*) *Aylesbu*
Rowlands, J. (*L*) .....*Dartfo*
Runciman, W. (*L*) .....*Dewsbu*
Russell, T. W. (*L*) .....*Tyrone,*
Rutherford, John (*C*) ...*Darw*
Rutherford, Dr. V. H. (*L*) *Brentf*
Rutherford, W. W. (*C*) *West Der*
Salter, A. C. (*C*) .....*Basingst*
Samuel, H. L. (*L*) .....*Clevela*
Samuel, S. S. M. (*L*) *Whitechap*
Sandys, Col. T. M. (*C*) .....*Bo*
Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. (*C*) *Hy*
Scarisbrick, T. L. (*L*)...*Dorset*
Schwann, C. D. (*L*) .....*H*
Schwann, Sir C. E., Bt. (*L*) *Manchester,*
Scott, A. H. (*L*) *Ashton-under-L*
Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (*C*) *Marylebone,*
Sears, J. E. (*L*).....*Cheltenh*
Seaverns, J. H. (*L*).....*Bris*
Seddon, J. (*Lab.*).....*New*
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (*L*) *Abercro*
Shackleton, D. J. (*Lab.*) *Clith*
Shaw, C. E. (*L*) .....*Sta*
Shaw, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*) *Hawick*
Sheehan, D. D. (*N*) ...*Cork,*
Sheehy, D. (*N*) .....*Meath*
Shipman, J. G. (*L*) *Northam*
Silcock, T. B. (*L*).....
Simon, J. A. (*L*) ...*Waltham*
Sinclair, Capt. Rt. Hon. J. (*L*) *Forfar*
Slaney, Col. Rt. Hon. W. Kenyon- (*C*) ...*Newport, S*
Sloan, T. H. (*Ind. C*) ...*Belfa*
Smeaton, D. M. (*C*) *Stirling*
Smith, A. H. (*C*) .....*Hert*
Smith, D. Stewart- (*L*) ...*Ke*
Smith, F. E. (*C*) .....*W*
Smith, Capt. M. K. (*L*) *Stratford-on-*

Smith, T. (*N*).....*Leitrim, S.*
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. (*C*) *Strand*
Snowden, P. (*S*).....*Blackburn*
Soames, A. W. (*L*) ....*Norfolk, S.*
Soares, E. J. (*L*) .....*Barnstaple*
Spicer, Sir A., Bt. (*L*) *Hackney, Central*
Stanger, H. Y. (*L*) *Kensington, N.*
Stanley, Hon. A. (*C*) ...*Ormskirk*
Stanley, Hon. A. L. (*L*) *Eddisbury*
Starkey, J. R. (*C*) .....*Newark*
Steadman, W. C. (*Lab*) *Peckenwell*
Stewart, H. (*L*).....*Greenock*
Stone, Sir J. B. (*C*) *Birmingham, E.*
Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt. (*L*) *Somerset, S.*
Straus, B. S. (*L*) .....*Mile End*
Strauss, E. A. (*N*) .....*Abingdon*
Stuart, J. (*L*) .....*Sunderland*
Sullivan, D. (*N*) ...*Westmeath, S.*
Summerbell, T. (*Lab*) *Sunderland*
Sutherland, J. E. (*L*) *Elgin Burghs*
Talbot, Lord E. B. (*C*) *Chichester*
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (*C*) *Oxford Un.*
Taylor, Austin (*L*).....*Torteth, E.*
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*) *Chester-le-Street*
Taylor, T. C. (*L*) .....*Radcliffe*
Tennant, Sir E. P., Bt. (*L*) *Salisbury*
Tennant, H. J. (*L*) *Berwickshire*
Thomas, A. (*L*) *Carmarthen, E.*
Thomas, Sir A. (*L*) *Glamorgan, E.*
Thomas, D. A. (*L*) *Merthyr Tydfil*
Thomas, F. Freeman-(*L*) *Bodmin*
Thomasson, F. (*L*) .....*Leicester*
Thompson, J. W. H. (*L*) *Somerset E.*
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*C*) *Handsworth*
Thomson, W. Mitchell- (*C*) *Lanarkshire, N.W.*
Thorne, W. (*Lab.*) *West Ham, S.*
Thornton, P. M. (*C*) ...*Clapham*
Tillett, L. J. (*L*).....*Norwich*
Tomkinson, J. (*L*) .....*Crewe*
Torrance, Sir A. M. (*L*) *Glasgow, Central*
Toulmin, George (*L*) .....*Bury*
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L*) .....*Elland*
Tuke, Sir J. B. (*C*) *Edinburgh Cntv.*
Turnour, Viscount (*C*) *Horsham*
Ure, A. (*L*).....*Linlithgowshire*
Valentia, Visct. (*C*)...*Oxford City*
Verney, F. W. (*L*)...*Buckingham*
Villiers, E. A. (*L*).....*Brighton*
Vincent, Sir C. E. H., Bt. (*C*) *Sheffield, Central*
Vivian, H. (*L*) .....*Birkenhead*
Wadsworth, J. (*Lab.*) *Hallamshire*
Waldron, L. A. (*N*) *St. Stephen's Green*
Walker, H. de R. (*L*) .....*Melton*
Walker, Col. W. H. (*C*) ...*Widnes*
Wallace, R. (*L*) .....*Perth*
Walrond, Hon. L. (*C*) ...*Tiverton*
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*).....*Ince*
Walters, J. T. (*L*) .....*Brightside*
Walton, J. (*L*) .....*Barnsley*
Walton, Sir J. L. (*L*) ...*Leeds, S.*
Ward, J. (*Lab.*) ....*Stoke-on-Trent*
Ward, W. D. (*L*) ....*Southampton*
Warde, Colonel C. E. (*C*) *Medway*
Wardle, G. J. (*Lab.*) ....*Stockport*
Warner, T. C. T. (*L*) ....*Lichfield*
Wason, C. J. C. (*L*) *Orkney & Shetland*
Wason, E. (*L*) *Clackmannan & Kinross*
Waterlow, D. S. (*L*) *Islington, N.*
Watt, H. A. (*L*) *College, Glasgow*
Wedgwood, J. C. (*L*) *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
Weir, J. G. (*L*) *Ross & Cromarty*
White, G. (*L*).....*Norfolk, N.W.*
White, J. D. (*L*) *Dumbartonshire*
White, L. (*L*).....*Buckrose*
Whitbread, S. H. (*L*) .....*Hunts*
Whitehead, R. (*L*) ...*Essex, S.E.*
Whiteley, G. (*L*).....*Pudsey*
Whitley, J. H. (*L*).....*Halifax*
Whittaker, Sir T. P. (*L*) *Spen Valley*
Whyte, P. (*N*).....*Meath, N.*
Wiles, T. (*L*) .....*Islington, S.*
Wilkie, A. (*Lab.*).....*Dundee*
Williams, A. O. (*L*) *Merionethshire*
Williams, John (*Lab.*).....*Gower*
Williams, Col. R. (*C*) *Dorset, W.*
Williams, W. L. (*L*) *Carmarthen Dist.*
Williamson, A. (*L*) *Elgin & Nairn*
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (*C*) *Horncastle*
Wills, A. W. (*L*).....*Dorset, N.*
Wilson, A. S. (*C*) .....*Holderness*
Wilson, Hon. C. H. W. (*L*) *Hull, W.*
Wilson, H. J. (*L*) .....*Holmfirth*
Wilson, John (*Lab.*) *Durham, Mid*
Wilson, J. H. (*Lab*) *Middlesbrough*
Wilson, J. W. (*L*) *Worcester, N.*
Wilson, P. W. (*L*) *St. Pancras, S.*
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*) *Westhoughton*
Winfrey, R. (*L*) ....*Norfolk, S.W.*
Wodehouse, Lord (*L*) *Norfolk, M.*
Wolff, G. W. (*C*) .....*Belfast, E.*
Wood, T. McK. (*L*) *St. Rollox, Glasgow*
Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (*L*) *Huddrsfld.*
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart- (*C*) *Hallam, Sheffield*
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. Geo. (*C*) *Dover*
Young, S. (*N*) .....*Cavan, E.*
Younger, G. (*C*) .....*Ayr Burghs*
Yoxall, J. H. (*L*) *Nottingham, W.*

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£55,576.

*Speaker*, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland.....£5,000
*Chairman of Committees*, Alfred Emmott.....£2,500
*Deputy Chairman*, James Caldwell .....£1,000
*Temporary Chairmen*, Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley; Edward Blake; Sir William Holland; Charles Fenwick; and Alfred Hutton .....*unpaid*

*Clerk of the House of Commons*, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., Palace of Westminster .....£2,000
*Clerk Assistant*, A. W. Nicholson .....£1,500
*Second do.*, Thomas Lonsdale Webster ...£1,000
*Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees*, Wm. Gibbons, C.B. .....£1,000
*Principal Clerk of Committees*, F. St. George Tupper .....£1,000
*Clerk of the Journals*, W. H. Ley .....£1,250
*Principal Clerk Private Bill Office*, John Henry William Somerset .....£1,000
*Senior Clerks*, H. C. Tower; C. V. Trere; L. T. Le Marchant; G. C. Giffard; Sir E. H. Doyle, Bt.; S. L. Simeon; A. I. Dasent .....£650 to £800
*Assistant Clerks*, H. West; H. A. Ferguson-Davie; A. H. Ellis; P. W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; William E. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; H. C. Dawkins; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers .....each £300 to £600
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. L. Lockton....£400
*Vote Office Prin. Clerk*, Philip Smith £450 to £650
*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Henry D. Erskine, C.V.O. £1,200
*Deputy Serjeant*, Francis R. Gosset .....£800
*Assistant do.*, Walter H. Erskine .....£650
*Chaplain*, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D. £400
*Counsel to Speaker*, Hon. Sir Edward Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C. .....£1,800
*Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer*, Charles Walter Campion .....£400
*Librarian*, R. C. Walpole.....£1,000
*Assistant do.*, A. E. A. W. Smyth.....£500

# Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

*Premiers and Secretaries of State.*—The illnesses of King George III., who had presided at all meetings of the Cabinet, allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for the Regent did not replace the Sovereign in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside, and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister. In old times the Chief Minister was the Chancellor, whose office originally included, besides its legal functions, the duties now performed by certain of the Secretaries of State. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and under Henry VIII. there were still two. Under Elizabeth we find one Secretary only in the early years of her reign, but afterwards two, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number; though from 1707 to 1746 we find a

| Date. | Premier. | Exchequer. | Home (1782). | Foreign (1782). | War (1794). | Colonies (1854). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 23, 1783 | W. Pitt (æt. 24) | W. Pitt | Portland | Grenville | W. Windham | *H. Dundas* |
| Mar. 17, 1801 | H. Addington | H. Addington | Portland<br>Pelham<br>C. Yorke | Hawkesbury | C. Yorke<br>C. Bathurst | *Hobart* |
| May 15, 1804 | W. Pitt | W. Pitt | Hawkesbury | Harrowby<br>Mulgrave | W. Dundas | *Camden*<br>*Castlereagh* |
| Feb. 11, 1806 | Grenville | Ld. H. Petty | Spencer | C. J. Fox<br>Howick | Gen. Fitzpatrick | *W. Windham* |
| Mar. 31, 1807 | Portland | S. Perceval | Hawkesbury | G. Canning<br>Bathurst | Gen. Pulteney<br>Ld. G. L. Gower | *Castlereagh* |
| Dec. 2, 1809 | S. Perceval | S. Perceval | R. Ryder | Wellesley | Palmerston | *Liverpool* |
| June 9, 1812 | Liverpool | N. Vansittart<br>F. J. Robinson | Sidmouth<br>R. Peel | Londonderry<br>G. Canning | Palmerston | *Bathurst* |
| Apr. 24, 1827 | G. Canning | G. Canning | S. Bourne | Dudley | Palmerston | *Goderich* |
| Sept. 5, 1827 | Goderich | J. C. Herries | Lansdowne | Dudley | Palmerston | *W. Huskisson* |
| Jan. 25, 1828 | Wellington | H. Goulbourn | R. Peel | Dudley | Palmerston<br>Hardinge<br>Ld. F. L. Gower | *W. Huskisson*<br>*Sir G. Murray* |
| Nov. 22, 1830 | Grey | Althorp | Melbourne | Palmerston | C. W. W. Wynn<br>Sir H. Parnell<br>E. Ellice | *Goderich*<br>*Hon. E. Stanley* |
| July 18, 1834 | Melbourne | Althorp | Duncannon | Palmerston | E. Ellice | *Hon. T. S. Rice* |
| Dec. 26, 1834 | Sir R. Peel | Sir R. Peel | H. Goulbourn | Wellington | J. C. Herries | *Aberdeen* |
| Apr. 18, 1835 | Melbourne | T. Spring Rice<br>F. T. Baring | Lord J. Russell<br>Normanby | Palmerston | Howick<br>T. B. Macaulay<br>Sir H. Hardinge | *Glenelg*<br>*Normanby*<br>*Ld. J. Russell* |
| Sept. 6, 1841 | Sir R. Peel | H. Goulbourn | Sir J. Graham | Aberdeen | Sir T. Fremantle<br>Hon. S. Herbert | *Stanley*<br>*W. E. Gladstone* |
| July 6, 1846 | Ld. J. Russell | Sir C. Wood | Sir G. Grey | Palmerston<br>Granville | Hon F. Maule | *Grey* |
| Feb. 27, 1852 | Derby | B. Disraeli | S. H. Walpole | Malmesbury | W. Beresford | *Sir J. Pakington* |
| Dec. 28, 1852 | Aberdeen | W. E. Gladstone | Palmerston | Lord J. Russell<br>Clarendon | Hn. S. Herbert<br>Newcastle | *Newcastle*<br>Sir G. Grey<br>Lord J. Russell |
| Feb. 10, 1855 | Palmerston | W. E. Gladstone<br>Sir G. C. Lewis | Sir G. Grey | Clarendon | Panmure | Hon. S. Herbert<br>Sir W. Molesworth<br>H. Labouchere |
| Feb. 25, 1858 | Derby | B. Disraeli | S. H. Walpole<br>T. S. S. Estcourt | Malmesbury | Gen. Peel | Stanley<br>Sir E. B. Lytton |
| Jun. 12, 1859 | Palmerston | W. E. Gladstone | Sir G. C. Lewis<br>Sir G. Grey | Ld. J. Russell | Hn. S. Herbert<br>Sir G. C. Lewis<br>de Grey & Ripon | Newcastle<br>E. Cardwell |
| Nov. 6, 1865 | Russell | W. E. Gladstone | Sir G. Grey | Clarendon | de Grey & Ripon<br>Hartington | E. Cardwell |
| July 6, 1866 | Derby | B. Disraeli | S. H. Walpole<br>G. Hardy | Stanley | Gen. Peel<br>Sir J. Pakington | Carnarvon<br>Buckingham |
| Feb. 27, 1868 | B. Disraeli | G. W. Hunt | G. Hardy | Stanley | Sir J. Pakington | Buckingham |
| Dec. 9, 1868 | W. E. G'dstone | R. Lowe<br>W. E. Gladstone | H. A. Bruce<br>R. Lowe | Clarendon<br>Granville | E. Cardwell | Granville<br>Kimberley |
| Feb. 21, 1874 | B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield) | Sir S. Northcote | R. A. Cross | Derby<br>Salisbury | G. Hardy<br>Col. F. A. Stanley | Carnarvon<br>Sir M. H. Beach |
| Apr. 28, 1880 | W. E. G'dstone | W. E. Gladstone<br>H. C. E. Childers | Sir W. Harcourt | Granville | H. C. E. Childers<br>Hartington | Kimberley<br>Derby |
| Jun. 24, 1895 | Salisbury | Sir M. H.-Beach | Sir R. A. Cross | Salisbury | W. H. Smith | Col. F. A. Stanley |
| Feb. 5, 1886 | W. E. Gladstone | Sir W. Harcourt | H. C. E. Childers | Rosebery | H. C.-Bannerman | Granville |
| Aug. 3, 1886 | Salisbury | Ld. R. Churchill<br>G. J. Goschen | H. Matthews | Iddesleigh<br>Salisbury | W. H. Smith<br>E. Stanhope | E. Stanhope<br>Knutsford |
| Aug. 18, 1892 | W. E. Gladstone | Sir W. Harcourt | H. H. Asquith | Rosebery | H. C.-Bannerman | Ripon |
| Mar. 3, 1894 | Rosebery | Sir W. Harcourt | H. H. Asquith | Kimberley | H. C.-Bannerman | Ripon |
| July 2, 1895 | Salisbury | Sir M. H.-Beach | Sir M. W. Ridley<br>C. T. Ritchie | Salisbury<br>Lansdowne | Lansdowne<br>St. J. Brodrick | J. Chamberlain |
| July 12, 1902 | A. J. Balfour | C. T. Ritchie<br>A. Chamberlain | A. Akers-Douglas | Lansdowne | St. J. Brodrick<br>H. O. A. Forster | J. Chamberlain<br>A. Lyttelton |
| Dec. 5, 1905 | H. Campbell-Bannerman | H. H. Asquith | H. J. Gladstone | E. Grey | R. B. Haldane | Elgin |

third Secretary for Scottish, and from 1768 to 1782 a similar Secretary for Colonial, business. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the Secretary of State for War was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

| Ld. Chancellor. | Ld. President. | Board of Trade. | Admiralty. | India (1784 & 1858). | Ld. Lieut. (1801). | Chief Secretary (Ireland). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loughborough | Chatham | ..... | Spencer | *H. Dundas* | Cornwallis | Castlereagh. |
| Eldon | Portland | ..... | St. Vincent | *Dartmouth*; *Castlereagh* | Hardwicke | C. Abbott.; W. Wickham.; Sir E. Nepean. |
| Eldon | Portland; Sidmouth; Camden | Montrose | Melville; Barham | *Castlereagh* | Hardwicke; Powis | Sir E. Nepean.; N. Vansittart.; C. Long. |
| Erskine | Fitzwilliam; Sidmouth | Auckland | Sir C. Grey; Hon. T. Grenville | *Minto*; *G. Tierney* | Bedford | W. Elliott. |
| Eldon | Camden | Bathurst | Mulgrave | *R. R. Dundas* | Richmond | Sir A. Wellesley. |
| Eldon | Camden | Bathurst | Mulgrave; C. P. Yorke | *R. R. Dundas* | Richmond | Hon. R. Dundas.; W. W. Pole. |
| Eldon | Harrowby | Clancarty; Hn. F. J. Robinson; W. Huskisson | Melville | *Buckinghamsh.*; *G. Canning*; *C. Bathurst*; *C. W. W. Wynn* | Richmond; Whitworth; Talbot; Wellesley | R. Peel.; C. Grant.; H. Goulbourn. |
| Lyndhurst | Harrowby | W. Huskisson | Clarence | *C. W. W. Wynn* | Wellesley | Hon. W. Lamb. |
| Lyndhurst | Harrowby | C. Grant | Clarence | *C. W. W. Wynn* | Wellesley | Hon. W. Lamb. |
| Lyndhurst | Bathurst | W. V. Fitzgerald; J. C. Herries | Clarence; Melville | *Melville*; *Ellenborough* | Anglesey; Northumberland | Ld. F. L. Gower.; Sir H. Hardinge. |
| Brougham | Lansdowne | Auckland | Sir J. Graham | *C. Grant* | Anglesey; Harrington | E. G. S. Stanley.; Sir J. Hobhouse.; E. J. Littleton. |
| Brougham | Lansdowne | C. P. Thomson | Auckland | *C. Grant* | Harrington | E. J. Littleton. |
| Lyndhurst | Rosslyn | A. Baring | de Grey | *Ellenborough* | Harrington | Sir H. Hardinge. |
| (In c'mission); Cottenham | Lansdowne | C. P. Thomson; H. Labouchere | Auckland; Minto | *Sir J. Hobhouse* | Mulgrave; Ebrington | Morpeth. |
| Lyndhurst | Wharncliffe | Ripon; W. E. Gladstone; Dalhousie | Haddington; Ellenborough | *Ellenborough*; *Fitzgerald*; *Ripon* | de Grey; Heytesbury | Elliot.; Sir T. F. Fremantle.; Lincoln. |
| Cottenham; (In c'mission); Truro | Lansdowne | Clarendon; H. Labouchere | Auckland; Sir F. T. Baring | *Sir J. Hobhouse* | Bessborough; Clarendon | H. Labouchere.; Sir W. Somerville |
| St. Leonards | Lonsdale | J. W. Henley | Northumberland | *J. C. Herries* | Eglinton | Naas. |
| Cranworth | Granville; Ld. J. Russell | E. Cardwell | Sir J. Graham | *Sir C. Wood* | St. Germans | Sir J. Young. |
| Cranworth | Granville | Stanley of A. | Sir J. Graham; Sir C. Wood | *Sir C. Wood*; *R. Vernon Smith* | Carlisle | E. Horsman.; H. A. Herbert. |
| Chelmsford | Salisbury | J. W. Henley; Donoughmore | Sir J. Pakington | *Ellenborough*; Stanley | Eglinton | Naas. |
| Campbell.; Westbury; Cranworth | Granville | T. M. Gibson | Somerset | Sir C. Wood | Carlisle; Wodehouse | E. Cardwell.; Sir R. Peel. |
| Cranworth | Granville | T. M. Gibson | Somerset | Sir C. Wood; de Grey & Ripon | Wodehouse | C. Fortescue. |
| Chelmsford | Buckingham | Sir S. Northcote | Sir J. Pakington | Cranborne | Abercorn | Naas. |
| Cairns | Marlborough; Marlborough | Richmond; Richmond | H. L. Corry; H. L. Corry | Sir S. Northcote; Sir S. Northcote | Abercorn | Col. W. Patten.; Col. W. Patten. |
| Hatherley; Selborne | Ripon; Aberdare | J. Bright; C. Fortescue | H. C. Childers; G. J. Goschen | Argyll | Spencer | C. Fortescue. Hartington. |
| Cairns | Richmond | Sir C. Adderley; Sandon | G. Ward Hunt; W. H. Smith | Salisbury; Cranbrook | Abercorn; Marlborough | Sir M. H. Beach.; J. Lowther. |
| Selborne | Spencer; Carlingford | J. Chamberlain | Northbrook | Hartington; Kimberley | Cowper; Spencer | W. E. Forster.; Ld. F. Cavendish.; G. O. Trevelyan. |
| Halsbury | Cranbrook | Richmond; E. Stanhope | Ld. G. Hamilton | Ld. R. Churchill | Carnarvon | H. C. Bannerman. Sir W. H. Dyke. |
| Herschell | Spencer | A. J. Mundella | Ripon | Kimberley | Aberdeen | W. H. Smith.; J. Morley. |
| Halsbury | Cranbrook | Stanley of P.; Sir M. H. Beach | Ld. G. Hamilton | Cross | L'donderry; Zetland | Sir M. H. Beach.; A. J. Balfour.; W. L. Jackson. |
| Herschell | Kimberley | A. J. Mundella | Spencer | Kimberley | Houghton | J. Morley. |
| Herschell | Roseberry | A. J. Mundella; J. Bryce | Spencer | H. H. Fowler | Houghton | J. Morley. |
| Halsbury | Devonshire | C. T. Ritchie | G. J. Goschen; Selborne | Ld. G. Hamilton | Cadogan | G. W. Balfour. |
| Halsbury | Devonshire; Londonderry | G. W. Balfour; Salisbury | Selborne; Cawdor | Ld. G. Hamilton; St. J. Brodrick | Dudley | G. Wyndham.; G. Wyndham.; W. H. Long. |
| Loreburn | Ripon | Lloyd George | Tweedmouth | J. Morley | Aberdeen | J. Bryce. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Prime Minister* | Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B. | *unpaid* |
| *Lord High Chancellor* | Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G. | £10,000 |
| *Lord President of the Council* | Earl of Crewe | 2,000 |
| *Lord Privy Seal* | Marquess of Ripon, K.G. | 2,000 |
| *First Lord of the Treasury* | Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B. | 5,000 |
| *First Lord of the Admiralty* | Lord Tweedmouth | 4,500 |
| *Secretaries of State :—* | | |
| *Home Affairs* | Herbert John Gladstone | 5,000 |
| *Foreign Affairs* | Sir Edward Grey, Bt. | 5,000 |
| *Colonies* | Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | 5,000 |
| *War* | Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C. | 5,000 |
| *India* | John Morley, O.M. | 5,000 |
| *Chancellor of the Exchequer* | Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C. | 5,000 |
| *Secretary for Scotland* | John Sinclair | 2,000 |
| *Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland* | James Bryce | 4,425 |
| *Postmaster-General* | Sydney Buxton | 2,500 |
| *Presidents of Committees of the Council :—* | | |
| *Board of Trade* | David Lloyd George | 2,000 |
| *Local Government Board* | John Burns | 2,000 |
| *Board of Agriculture* | Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G. | 2,000 |
| *Board of Education* | Augustine Birrell, K.C. | 2,000 |
| *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster* | Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I. | 2,000 |
| | THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET. | |
| *Admiralty :—* | | |
| *First Lord* | (In the Cabinet) | 4,500 |
| *First Sea Lord* | Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M. | 1,500 |
| *Second Sea Lord* | Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. | 1,200 |
| *Third Sea Lord and Comptroller* | Rear-Admiral Sir H. Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O. | 1,700 |
| *Fourth Sea Lord* | Rear-Admiral Frederick Samuel Inglefield | 1,200 |
| *Civil Lord* | George Lambert | 1,000 |
| *Parliamentary and Financial Secretary* | Edmund Robertson, K.C. | 2,000 |
| *Army Council :—* | | |
| *Secretary of State for War* | (In the Cabinet) | 5,000 |
| *First Military Member—Chief of the General Staff* | General Hon. Sir Neville Gerard Lyttelton, K.C.B. | 2,500 |
| *Second Military Member — Adjutant-General* | Lieut.-General Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, C.B. | 2,500 |
| *Third Military Member — Quarter-Master-General* | General Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, K.C.B. | 2,000 |
| *Fourth Military Member — Master-General of the Ordnance* | Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B. | 2,000 |
| *Civil Member — Parliamentary Under Secretary* | Earl of Portsmouth | 1,500 |
| *Finance Member—Financial Secretary* | Thomas Ryburn Buchanan | 1,500 |
| *Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—* | | |
| *Home Office* | Herbert Samuel | 1,500 |
| *Foreign Office* | Lord Fitzmaurice | 1,500 |
| *War Office* | (See Army Council) | 1,500 |
| *Colonial Office* | Winston Spencer Churchill | 1,500 |
| *India Office* | John Edward Ellis | 1,500 |
| *Board of Trade* | Hudson Ewbanke Kearley | 1,200 |
| *Local Government Board* | Walter Runciman | 1,200 |
| *Board of Education* | Thomas Lough | 1,200 |
| *Treasury :—* | | |
| *Junior Lords* | Joseph Albert Pease ; John Herbert Lewis ; Capt. Cecil William Norton *each* | 1,000 |
| | John Michael Fleetwood Fuller | *unpaid* |
| *Financial Secretary* | Reginald McKenna | 2,000 |
| *Patronage Secretary* | George Whiteley... | 2,000 |
| *First Commissioner of Works* | Lewis Vernon Harcourt | 2,000 |
| *Paymaster-General* | Richard Knight Causton | *unpaid* |
| *Attorney-General* | Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C. ..... (*and fees*) | 7,000 |
| *Solicitor-General* | Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C. ... (*and fees*) | 6,000 |
| | SCOTLAND. | |
| *Lord Advocate* | Thomas Shaw, K.C. | £5,000 |
| *Solicitor-General* | Alexander Ure, K.C. | 2,000 |
| | IRELAND. | |
| *Lord Lieutenant* | Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. | £20,000 |
| *Lord Chancellor* | Sir Samuel Walker, Bart. | 8,000 |
| *Attorney-General* | Richard Robert Cherry, K.C. | 5,000 |
| *Solicitor-General* | Redmond Barry | 2,000 |

| Reconstructed 1903. | | Formed July, 1902. |
|---|---|---|
| Arthur James Balfour | *Prime Minister* | Arthur James Balfour. |
| Earl of Halsbury | *Lord High Chancellor* | Earl of Halsbury. |
| Lord Ashbourne | *Lord Chancellor of Ireland* | Lord Ashbourne. |
| Marquess of Londonderry | *Lord President of the Council* | Duke of Devonshire. |
| Marquess of Salisbury | *Lord Privy Seal* | Arthur James Balfour. |
| Arthur James Balfour | *First Lord of the Treasury* | Arthur James Balfour. |
| *Earl of Selborne* / Earl Cawdor | *First Lord of the Admiralty* | Earl of Selborne. |
| | *Secretaries of State :—* | |
| Aretas Akers-Douglas | (1) *Home Affairs* | Aretas Akers-Douglas. |
| Marquess of Lansdowne | (2) *Foreign Affairs* | Marquess of Lansdowne. |
| Hugh O. Arnold-Forster | (3) *War* | Hon. St. John Brodrick. |
| Hon. Alfred Lyttelton | (4) *Colonies* | Joseph Chamberlain. |
| Hon. St. John Brodrick | (5) *India* | Lord George Hamilton. |
| *George Wyndham* / Walter Hume Long | *Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland* | George Wyndham. |
| Austen Chamberlain | *Chancellor of the Exchequer* | Charles Thomson Ritchie. |
| Lord Stanley | *Postmaster-General* | Austen Chamberlain. |
| *Andrew Graham Murray* / Marquess of Linlithgow | *Secretary for Scotland* | Lord Balfour of Burleigh. |
| | *Presidents of Committees of the Council :—* | |
| *Gerald William Balfour* / Marquess of Salisbury | *Board of Trade* | Gerald William Balfour. |
| *Walter Hume Long* / Gerald William Balfour | *Local Government Board* | Walter Hume Long. |
| *Earl of Onslow* / Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes | *Board of Agriculture* | *Robert William Hanbury (dec.).* / Earl of Onslow. |
| Marquess of Londonderry | *Board of Education* | Marquess of Londonderry. |

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt. | *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster* | Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt. |
| Earl of Plymouth | *First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings* | Lord Windsor. |
| | *Treasury :—* | |
| Henry William Forster / Lord Balcarres / Lord Edmund Talbot | *Junior Lords* | Henry Torrens Anstruther. / Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes. / Henry William Forster. |
| Victor Cavendish | *Financial Secretary* | *William Hayes Fisher (res.).* / Hon. Arthur Elliot. |
| Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt. | *Patronage Secretary* | Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt. |
| Sir Savile Crossley, Bt. | *Paymaster-General* | *Duke of Marlborough.* / Sir Savile Crossley, Bt. |
| | *Admiralty :—* | |
| Admiral Sir John Fisher | *Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom* | Admiral Lord Walter Kerr. |
| Rear-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury | | Admiral Sir John A. Fisher. |
| Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N. | | Rear-Admiral W. H. May. |
| Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. | | Rear-Admiral John Durnford. |
| Arthur H. Lee (*Civil*) | | Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman (*Civil*). |
| Ernest George Pretyman | *Secretary* | Hugh O. Arnold-Forster. |
| | *Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—* | |
| Hon. Thomas Cochrane | *Home Office* | Hon. Thomas Cochrane. |
| Earl Percy | *Foreign Office* | Viscount Cranborne. |
| Earl of Donoughmore | *War Office* | Earl of Hardwicke. |
| Duke of Marlborough | *Colonial Office* | *Earl of Onslow.* / Duke of Marlborough. |
| Marquess of Bath | *India Office* | Earl Percy. |
| Andrew Bonar Law | *Board of Trade* | Andrew Bonar Law. |
| A. F. Jeffreys | *Local Government Board* | John Grant Lawson. |
| Sir William R. Anson, Bt. | *Board of Education* | Sir William R. Anson, Bt. |
| W. Bromley-Davenport | *Financial Sec. War Office* | Lord Stanley. |
| | *Law Officers :—* | |
| Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C. | *Attorney-General* | Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C. |
| Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C. | *Solicitor-General* | Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C. |
| | *Scottish Law Officers :—* | |
| Charles Scott Dickson, K.C. | *Lord Advocate* | Andrew Graham Murray, K.C. |
| James Avon Clyde, K.C. | *Solicitor-General* | Charles Scott Dickson, K.C. |
| | IRELAND. | |
| Earl of Dudley | *Lord Lieutenant* | Earl of Dudley. |
| John Atkinson, K.C. | *Attorney-General* | John Atkinson, K.C. |
| James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C. | *Solicitor-General* | James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C. |

## ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord and Controller," and a "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, with a Political "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The *net* amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1906–7, for salaries, &c., of the Board and subordinate offices is £329,809.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS—

*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Tweedmouth ..... £4,500

*Private Sec.*, Capt. H. Evan-Thomas, C.M.G., R.N. ..... £1,000

† *Assist. do.*, V.W. Baddeley, £150; R. Skinner, £100; Lord O'Hagan, H.J. Stanley, G. Cunningham *unp.*

*First Sea Lord*, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C. ..... £1,500*

† *Private Sec.*, W. F. Nicholson.

*Second Sea Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. ..... £1,200*

† *Private Secs.*, J. E. Masterton-Smith, £100; M. L. Taylor ..... £100

*Third Sea Lord & Controller*, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ..... £1,700*

† *Private Sec.*, E. Lee ..... £100

*Fourth Sea Lord*, Rear-Adm. F. S. Inglefield ..... £1,200*

† *Private Sec.*, P. D. Russell ..... £100

*Civil Lord*, George Lambert ..... £1,000

† *Private Secretary*, R. R. Scott ..... £100

*Parliamentary and Financial Sec.*, Edmund Robertson, K.C., M.P. ..... £2,000

† *Private Secretary*, L. G. Brock ..... £150

*Do.*, Frank Newnes, M.P. ..... *unp.*

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Evan MacGregor, G.C.B., I.S.O. ..... £2,000

† *Private Secretary*, W. G. Perrin ..... £100

*Assistant Secretary*, Charles Inigo Thomas, C.B. £1,200

(*Also see* NAVAL DEPARTMENT, *pp.* 186-188.)

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of, 4 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square, and 3 Delahay Street, S.W.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to collect and distribute information relating to Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry in Great Britain, to administer the Grant voted by Parliament to the Board for Agricultural Education in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as they relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption of tithe rent charge and the enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, and to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales. The Board also publishes a monthly "Journal," price 4*d.* By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1906–7 was estimated at £130,335.

*President*, Rt. Hon. the Earl Carrington, K.G. ... £2,000

*Private Secs.*, F. L. C. Floud, £300; R. Winfrey, M.P. *unp.*

*Secretary*, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. ..... £1,500

*Private Secretary*, E. B. Shine ..... £200

*Assistant Secretaries*, Arthur W. Anstruther; W. E. Archer; Robt. H. Rew (and a vacancy) £800 to £1,000

*Legal Adviser*, James William Clark, K.C. £800 to £1,000

*Assist. Legal Adviser*, F. A. Jones ..... £500 to £700

*Assist. Commissioners or Inspectors*, T. R. C. Dill; G. P. Leach ..... *paid by fees*

*Technical Adviser in Botany*, Lt.-Col. E. D. Prain, C.I.E.

*Chief Agricultural Analyst*, Prof. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., D.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.

*Chief Veterinary Officer*, S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £800 to £1,000

*Assistant do.*, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £600 to £750

*Superintending Inspectors*, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; E. G. Haygarth Brown; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; C. E. Fryer; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon ..... £500 to £700

*General Inspectors*, F. W. Carter; Commr. W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; W. S. Douglas; Capt. G. R. Spencer ..... £400 to £500

*Inspectors*, J. Cornelius; R. P. P. Fulford; E. Garnsey, B.SC.; W. H. Hamersley; W. H. F. Landon; P. S. Lawrence; A. T. Masterman, B.SC.; A. W. Monro; W. L. Newton; E. B. Shine ..... £300 to £400

*Supt. Veterinary Inspector*, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £500 to £700

*Veterinary Inspectors*, T. H. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. T. Moore, F.R.C.V.S.; W. C. B. Revill, M.R.C.V.S.; F. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £300 to £500

*Chief Clerks*, J. Graham, I.S.O.; T. F. Husband ..... £500 to £700

*Heads of Branches*, Col. F. J. Day, R.E.; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; J. M. Nicolle; A. G. L. Rogers ..... £500 to £700

*Assists. to Heads of Branches*, A. E. Balleine; J. N. Carey; B. C. Goulden; H. V. Hyde; H. C. Long; R. E. Martyr; P. W. Millard; E. W. Moss-Blundell; C. W. Satin; R. J. Thompson ..... £150 to £350

*Accountant*, W. T. Taylor, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £600

*Establishment Clerk*, G. H. Taylor ..... £400 to £600

*Staff Officers*, J. S. Bowles; A. Dunbar; J. Evans; W. R. Gilbert; H. H. Judson; G. Macey; S. A. Playne; E. B. Wilson ..... £250 to £350

*2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade)*, H. P. Attwater; A. E. Ball; A. J. Rumbold; D. J. Tansley £250 to £350

*Superintending Surveyor*, W. Webb ..... £400 to £500

*Examiners*, G. O. Beatty; C. H. J. Clayton; W. M. Wilkinson ..... £800 to £900

### Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

*Head Office.*

*Director*, Lt.-Col. E. D. Prain, M.B., LL.D., C.I.E., F.R.S. ..... £1,000

*Executive Office.*

*Curator of Gardens*, W. Watson, A.L.S. ..... £300 to £400

*Assist. do.*, W. J. Bean ..... £80 to £250

*Herbarium and Library.*

*Keeper*, W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600

*Principal Assistants*, G. Massee, F.L.S.; Dr. O. Stapf, F.L.S. ..... £300 to £400

*Assistant for India*, J. F. Duthie, F.L.S. ... £150 to £200

*Museums.*

*Keeper*, J. M. Hillier ..... £300 to £400

*Jodrell Laboratory.*

*Hon. Keeper*, Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S.

### Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

*Director-General*, Col. R. C. Hellard, C.B., R.E.

*Executive Officer*, Lieut.-Col. A. D. Meeres, R.E.

*Assist. to Executive Officer*, Capt. C. St. B. Sladen, R.E.

*Publication Branch*, Col. S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., R.E.

*Map Branch*, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E.

*Engraving Branch*, Capt. E. M. Jack, R.E.

*Trigonometrical Branch*, Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E.

*Stores and Buildings Branch*, Capt. D. C. Jones, R.E.; Lt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Cripps, R.E.

*Survey Divisions.*

*Division Officers* (Gt. Britain), Capt. A. J. Wolffe, R.E., *Carlisle*; Capt. R. H. West, R.E., *Clifton*; Capt. A. J. Savage, R.E., *Derby*; Lieut. W. H. Johnston, R.E., *Redhill*; Capt. H. G. T. Moore, R.E., *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. W. E. Manser, R.E., *Shrewsbury*; Capt. W. G.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowances made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Hibbert, R.E., *York*; Capt. C. H. Foulkes, R.E., *Edinburgh*.
*Division Officers* (Ireland), Maj. R. U. H. Buckland, R.E., Capt. F. G. Howard, R.E., Capt. T. E. Kelsall, R.E., *Dublin*; Capt. J. E. E. Craster, R.E., *Belfast*; Capt. R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E., *Cork*; Capt. L. St. V. Rose, R.E., *Ennis*.

## ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.
*Earl Marshal*, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

*Garter*, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knt., F.S.A.
*Clarenceux*, George Edward Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.
*Norroy*, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

*Chester*, Henry Murray Lane.
*Lancaster*, Edward Bellasis.
*Somerset*, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.
*Richmond*, Charles Harold Athill, F.S.A.
*Windsor*, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., M.A., F.S.A.
*York*, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

*Surrey Extraordinary*, Charles Alban Buckler.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

*Rouge Dragon*, Everard Green, F.S.A.
*Portcullis*, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.
*Rouge Croix*, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane.
*Bluemantle*, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
*Earl Marshal's Sec.*, William H. Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
*Registrar*, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.

## CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,
Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. On Oct. 1, 1902, the powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes were transferred to the Board of Education.
*Chief Commissioner*, Charles Archer Cook .....£1,500
*Private Sec.*, E. Macpherson .....£100
*Commissioners*, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,000; and C. P. Trevelyan, M.P. .....*unp.*
*Secretary*, R. Durnford .....£1,000
*Assistant Sec.*, T. Allchin .....£900
*Acting Official Trustee of Charitable Funds*, F. T. C. Henry .....£900
*Assist. Commrs.*, G. S. D. Murray, £900; H. W. T. Bowyear; J. F. Mills; H. P. Morris ...£700 to £800
*Do. (temp. employ.)*, W. Wallace; W. A. Wigram; A. C. Kay; G. J. Phillimore .....£500 to £700
*Principal Clerks*, John H. Allen; C. C. Bower .....each £650 to £800
*Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept.*, E. Gilbert .....£550 to £700
*Assist. do.*, C. T. Radcliffe .....£300 to £450
*1st Class Clerks*, G. B. Bone; Chas. G. Drinan; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis, H. Hodgkin .....£400 to £600
*2nd Class Clerks*, W. Enderby; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson; E. R. Warre; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake .....£250 to £400
*Lib. and Clk. to Sec.*, J. J. B. Fetherbridge.
*Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities*, F. F. Davy.
*2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade)*, J. Ford; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; C. Cooper; A. Boutwood; C. N. Francis; F. H. Lewis; A. S. Hanbury; G. Thomas; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham ...£250 to £350

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service, and the examination of candidates is among the more important functions of the Commission. The expenses of the Commission for salaries, &c., were estimated at £42,243 in 1906-7.
*1st Commissioner*, Wm. J. Courthope, C.B. .....£1,500
*Commissioner*, Lord Francis Hervey .....£1,200
*Sec. and Registrar*, Stanley M. Leathes† ...£800 to £900
*Assist. Sec.*, S. Cassan Paul .....£750
*Senior Clerks*, F. W. Jennings and W. D. Dade .....£500 to £600
*Senior Examiner*, J. Bonar, LL.D. .....£600 to £900
*Staff Officer*, J. C. Henwood, I.S.O. .....£350 to £450

## COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £54,050 for 1906-7.
*Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .....£5,000
*Priv. Sec.*, Bernard H. Holland, C.B. .....£300
*Assist. do.*, A. Fiddian, £200; C. Russell, £150; and Lord Bruce.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O. .....£2,000
*Private Secretary*, W. A. Robinson .....£150
*Parliamentary*, Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. £1,500
*Private Secretaries*, F. G. A. Butler, £150; Hamer Greenwood, M.P. .....*unp.*
*Asst. Sec.*, E. Crawshay-Williams .....*unp.*
*Assist. Und.-Sec.*, Frederick Graham, C.B. .....£1,500
*Do. do.* Chas. Prestwood Lucas, C.B. ...£1,200
*Do. do.* (*Legal*) Hugh Bertram Cox, C.B. £1,200
*Do. do.* Reginald L. Antrobus, C.B. ...£1,200
*Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George*, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
*Chief Clerk*, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....£1,250
*Principal Clerks*, Arthur A. Pearson, C.M.G.; Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.B., C.M.G.; Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., C.M.G.; G. V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G.; Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.; H. J. Read .....£850 to £1,000
*Legal Assistant*, John Shuckburgh Risley .....£750
*1st Class Clerks*, Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert; A. E. Collins; W. L. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh; C. T. Davis .....£600 to £800
*2nd Class Clerks*, F. G. A. Butler; W. A. Robinson; A. Fiddian; H. E. Dale; E. R. Darnley; R. Geikie; R. E. Stubbs; R. V. Vernon; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith; H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson; J. Anderson; R. P. Lobb (*acting*) .....£300 to £500
*Accountant*, A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O. ...£600 to £700
*Assist. Accountant*, W. H. Eggett .....£300 to £450
*Librarian*, C. Atchley, I.S.O. .....£500 to £600
*Chief Registrar*, W. F. Westbrook .....£300 to £450
*Dep. to do.*, M. J. Drayson .....£340 to £400
*Supt. of Printing*, E. D. Rockett .....£300 to £450
*Asst. to do.*, A. H. Bridgman .....£200 to £300
*Clerk for Legal Instruments*, C. H. Niblett £375 to £450
*Supervisor of Copying*, S. J. Meaney .....£300 to £300
*2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade)*, W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; J. A. Smith; E. E. Wilkinson .....£250 to £350
*Medical Adviser*, Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

## Emigrants' Information Office.—£1,500.

31 Broadway, S.W.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

*Pres., Committee of Management*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
*Chairman, do.*, H. C. M. Lambert.
*Chief Clerk*, Malcolm Jones.
*Editor of Publications*, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

## COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in this country for all Colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing Colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own (see p. 79).

*Crown Agents*, Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G. ; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., R.E. ; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.
*Secretary*, P. H. Ezechiel.
*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, E. G. Antrobus.
*Assistant Accountant*, N. E. O. Willis.
*Registrar for Inscribed Stocks*, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.
*Chief Cashier*, L. Adams.
*Head of Engineering and Works Branch*, Maj. J. F. Carmichael, R.E.
*Head of Engineering Inspection Branch*, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.
*Head of General Stores Branch*, H. F. Smith.
*Head of Shipping Branch*, W. E. James.
*Head of Appointments Branch*, H. Martin.

## CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the Duchy accruing to the Duke. The internal government of the Duchy was amended by the Acts of 1863 and 1893, and certain peculiar juridical powers abolished. The accounts of the Duchy will be found on page 328.

*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*, The Earl of Ducie, G.C.V.O.
*Keeper of Privy Seal*, The Earl Spencer, K.G.
*Attorney-Gen.*, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.
*Sol.-Gen.*, Col. Sir R. N. FitzH. Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
*Auditor*, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O.
*Sec. and Keeper of Records*, Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.
*Assistant Secretary*, Walter Peacock.
*Clerk Accountant and Dep. Receiver*, A. E. Gillett.
*Law Clerk*, R. E. Tucker.
*Land Stewards*, A. M. Webster, Wm. Proudfoot.

## CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Board of Customs, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and a Commissioner) is one of the four great Revenue-collecting bodies, and for this purpose exacts the duties prescribed in the Finance Act of each year and pays the moneys received into the Bank of England for the Exchequer account. The revenue derived from Customs in the financial year 1905-6 amounted to £36,018,793, and the cost of collection (at the hands of Custom House officers in the various ports) to £924,600, being £70,355 for the superintending establishments, £682,399 for the port establishments, and £200,989 for superannuations, &c.

*Chairman*, Sir Thomas J. Pittar, K.C.B., C.M.G. ....£2,000
*Private Sec.*, J. Johnson.
*Dep. Chairman*, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. ..... £1,500
*Commissioner*, Richard F. Crawford..... £1,200
*Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioner*, L. W. Jennings.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*Secretary*, Robert Henderson, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Assist. Sec.*, Herbert V. Reade ..... £850 to £1,000
*Committee Clerks*, E. E. Stonham ; L. S. Blomfield ; W. H. Ingmire ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant Committee Clerks*, E. A. Harris ; C. Atkinson ; A. J. Dyke ; J. L. Mackie ; W. Young four £500 to £650 ; one £450 to £600
*Clerks, 1st Class*, A. E. Montague ; James Johnson ; Leonard W. Jennings ; T. W. H. Wilson ; J. Cook ; P. M. Duddy ; H. W. Trotter ; A. R. Potts. £320 to £400
*Clerks, 2nd Class, Upper Section*, Edward White ; Edward H. Hodgson ; A. Turk ; H. E. Cotsell ; G. Forbes ; J. W. Train ; E. S. Birt ..... £200 to £300
*Medical Inspector*, Thos. H. Dickson, M.B. £700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

*Solicitor*, Nathaniel J. Highmore .....£1,500 to £1,800
*Assistant Solicitor*, G. H. Denniss ..... £800

CHIEF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Chief Surveyor-General*, Jas.C. Thompson, I.S.O. £1,200
*Surveyors-General*, £900 ; W. G. Lewis £800
*Inspecting Surveyors*, C. J. Hassell ; G. H. E. Wright £600 ; A. Galloway ; C. L. Lord ..... £470

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Accountant and Controller-General*, Albert D. Greig £1,000
*Assistant do.*, F. F. Johnson ..... £700 to £800
*Upper Staff Officers*, John R. Blackford ; Wm. J. Reid. (allowance to senior, £40) £550 to £650
*Principal Clerks*, F. Heyward ; E. C. Bray ; J. A. Hewson ; W. H. Clark ..... £420 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, A. W. Brookes ; J. P. Renowden ; J. H. Paterson ; H. G. Pratt ; H. R. Poole ; R. Elrick ; C. E. Sleight ; H. McClare ..... £320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

*Principal*, Alfred J. Wood, I.S.O. .....£800 to £1000
*Deputy do.*, S. Bozman ..... £650 to £750
*Senior Clerks*, J. B. Boyle ; A. Hamilton ; P. Lynch ; J. F. A. Salin ; E. C. Simmons ; C. L. Jones ; J. E. Hagger (allowance to 2 £50) ..... £420 to £500
*Junior Clerks (Upper Section)*, J. C. O'Reilly ; E. Marshall ; Robert F. Whittle ; William Wotton ; Thomas P. Saunders ; E. G. Dampier ; William Adair ; T. G. F. Clancy ..... £320 to £400

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

*Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping*, R. Robson, I.S.O. ..... £1,100
*Asst. Collector*, J. Macklin ..... £600 to £700
*Senior Principal Clerks*, G. Stevenson, £470 to £600 ; G. M. Jenkings ..... £470 to £550
*Principal Clerks*, A. H. Le Chêne ; L. H. Snow ; R. E. B. Saunders ; W. J. Wallace ..... £420 to £500
*Clerks, 1st Class*, W. F. Adams ; J. M. Ramsay ; F. H. Havell ; J. O'Sullivan ; T. E. Salmon ; E. A. Porter ; T. M. Mitchell ; R. Dunn ; H. D. McEwen ; W. G. E. H. Evans ; T. Reynolds ; E. C. Eldred ; W. Browett ; J. M. Minty ; G. E. Wade ; J. Chaffey £320 to £400
*Clerks employed in Outdoor Department (1st Class)*, T. Cole, £320 to £400 ; (*and Div.*) C. K. Gascoigne £250 to £350

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT, PORT OF LONDON.

*Office Inspector*, W. H. Sentance (and allowance £100) £600 to £650
*Inspectors*, J. C. Elliott, I.S.O. ; A. Skelton ; J. Doig ; J. Kennedy ; A. Richardson ..... £600 to £650
*Assistant Inspector*, P. J. Knight .....£450 to £550
*1st Class Surveyors*, J. Cleugh ; J. T. Summerfield ; T. Waldron ; T. Williams ; A. B. Chaloner ; J. Colville ; R. W. Gold ; S. J. Hornby ; C. F. Jones. £490 to £550
*2nd Class*, A. R. Ledger ; W. T. Swanson ; A. Matthew ; W. Gibson ; J. T. Shenton ; C. T. Sage ; L. Lewis ; J. M. Ennis ; H. S. Campbell ; J. Maguire ; J. J. Farrell ; W. Medcalf ..... £430 to £480
*3rd Class*, J. Reynolds ; M. Matthews ; F. W. Scott ; J. Gent ; T. R. Thomas ; J. J. O'Reilly ; J. McKenna ; James O. G. Quin ; W. A. Keay ; D. Cahill ; W. A. Monk ; D. Doyle ; J. T. Moore ; J. J. Foley ; P. Monaghan ; C. Evans ; J. Halligan ; C. Beagley ; H. J. Moore ; J. McClatchey ; H. E. Bramwell ; H. Richards ; M. Devereux..... £350 to £420

## Laboratory.

*See Government Laboratories.*

## DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

"Palatine" privileges were granted to the Bishop of Durham by the Northumbrian Prince Guthrum and exercised by the Prelate until arrogated by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties were erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in a great measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

*Temporal Chancellor*, John Scott Fox, K.C.
*Attorney-General*, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
*Solicitor-General*, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.

*Registrar of Chancery Court*, A. O. Smith.
*Steward & Clerk of Halmotes*, Sir Alfred de Bock Porter, K.C.B.
*Deputy Steward and Clerk*, F. A. Manley.
*Manorial Surveyor and Local Dep.*, G. Young Wall.
*Mining Surveyor*, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
*Receivers*, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1850. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

*Ecclesiastical Commissrs.*, The 2 Archbishops, the 34 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton, and Cawdor; Viscount Halifax; Lord Burghclere; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., and Arthur Henry Aylmer Morton.

*Church Estates Commissrs, and Treasurers*, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., and C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P.

*Auditor*, Francis Phillips, C.B.

*Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors*, Sir Alfred De Bock Porter, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary*, S. E. Downing.

*Assistant Secretary and Assistant Financial Adviser*, Robert Carr Seife.

*Accountant*, J. A. Archer.

*Asst. Steward of Manors & Registrar*, F. A. Manley.

*Principal Clerk*, F. F. Pelham.

*Assistant Accountant*, R. F. Measor.

*1st Class Clerks, Senior Div.*, G. Dickins; J. C. Pearse; G. C. Harpour; C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.

*Legal Assistants*, Hugh De Bock Porter (*Manors*); F. G. Turner (*Church Building*).

*1st Class Clerks, Junior Div.*, J. Kershaw; G. A. Andrews; H. A. Gregg; S. S. Brister; S. E. Downing; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer.

*Junior Legal Assistants*, E. A. Mears; H. T. H. Bond; W. T. T. Channell.

*Solicitors*, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

*Architects*, Messrs. Caröe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

*Surveyors*, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

## EDUCATION, BOARD OF, Whitehall, S.W.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834, and consisted of the Lord President, the Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Vice-President. The Board of Education Act, 1899, abolished the Committee of the Council, established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Grants towards Elementary Education (including Training of Teachers) in 1906-7 were estimated at £11,976,804; towards Secondary Education at £372,600; towards Technical Education, Colleges, Museums, &c., £565,799, and the cost of administration (including Inspection) at £432,742.

### THE BOARD.

The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P., *President*, £2,000; The Lord President of the Council; the Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*Private Sec. to President*, E. H. Pelham.....£300

*Parliamentary Do.*, Percy Illingworth, M.P.....*unp.*
*Parliamentary Secretary*, Thomas Lough, M.P. £1,200
*Private Sec.*, W. F. Sedgwick .....£150
*Permanent Secretary*, Robert L. Morant, C.B. ...£1,800
*Private Sec.*, A. C. Richmond .....£150
*Advising Counsel*, Henry Martin Lindsell, C.B. ...£200
*Legal Assistant*, Claud Schuster .....£200
*Chief Clerk*, E. B. Phipps .....£500
*Architect*, Felix Clay .....£600 to £800

### Accountant-General's Department.

*Accountant-Gen.*, John Bromley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
*Clerk in Charge of the Accounts*, E. Harris, I.S.O. £650 to £750

*Elementary Education Division.*

*1st Class Clerk*, E. E. Trathan .....£360 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, H. N. E. West .....£360 to £450
*Minor Staff Clerks*, W. E. Shoemack; W. Lowry; F. J. Gardner; F. J. Baldwin; W. F. Courridge £250 to £350

*Secondary and Technological.*

*Asst. to Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. McEnroe £400 to £550
*Minor Staff Clerks*, C. K. Eley; H. W. Buckley £250 to £350

### Special Enquiries and Reports.

*Director*, H. F. Heath .....£650 to £800
*Asst. do. and Librarian*, A. E. Twentyman £300 to £500
*Junior Examiner*, H. E. Mann .....£250 to £600

### General Inspection.

*Chief Woman Inspector*, Hon. Maude Lawrence £400 to £500
*Women Inspectors*, Miss R. A. Munday; Miss C. L. Callis; Miss K. M. Heale; Miss L. E. Walter; Miss A. F. Harrington; Miss L. Sproule; Miss I. A. Dickson; Miss J. H Noble; Miss H. Silitoe; Miss M. Nicholson; Miss E. F. Boulton; Miss L. N. A. Carson; Miss G. H. Borthwick; Miss K. Manley £200 to £400
*Directress of Needlework*, Hon. Mrs. Colborne.....£300
*Junior Inspectors*, W. M. T. Lawrence; A. Abbott; A. L. Thornton; F. W. Thompson; A. T. Kerslake; G. McFarlane; E. H. Carter; H. E. Boothroyd; C. Boutflower; J. B. Russell; A. Wallis; G. R. Theobald; J. Owen; A. M. Moore; L. S. Wood; W. K. Spencer; W. C. R. Johns; W. H. Young; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; P. H. B. Inglis; J. G. Saltmarsh; H. Hartley; R. H. Charles £200 to £400

### Elementary Education Branch (Whitehall).

*Principal Asst. Secretary*, H. M. Lindsell, C.B. £1,200
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. R. Dasent, C.B.; R. M. Tabor, £1,000 to £1,200; H. W. Simpkinson, C.B.; C. L. Kingsford.....£850 to £1,000
*Senior Examiners*, F. H. Trench; T. R. Walrond; J. G. Milne; J. E. Talbot .....£650 to £800
*Junior do.*, G. N. Richardson; H. St. J. Thackeray; W. F. Sedgwick; E. H. Pelham; A. C. Curtis; R. E. S. Hart; W. C. Eaton; W. H. Fawkes; L. J. Morison; C. W. Maudsley; H. E. Mann; A. F. Oppé; A. Maxwell-Lyte; A. T. Baines £350 to £600

*Charitable Trusts Division.*

*Asst. Sec.*, L. A. Selby-Bigge, C.B. .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Examiner*, G. B. M. Coore.....£650 to £800
*Junior do.*, H. J. Simmonds, £650; W. G. B. Ritchie £250 to £600

*Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Examinations Division.*

*Assist. Sec.*, E. K. Chambers .....£850 to £1000
*Senior Examiners*, R. J. G. Mayor; W. F. Sheppard £650 to £800
*Junior Examiners*, A. H. Wood; G. E. P. Murray; S. H. Hobhouse; A. H. Sidgwick (*temp.*) £350 to £600
*1st Class Clerks*, A. M. Gilbert*; A. H. Reid,* I.S.O.; W. Pethybridge* .....£360 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, W. R. J. McLean*; W. H. Bray*; A. J. Gibbs; G. R. Newson; A. Atwill; F. Bromwich*; J. T. Ball; H. J. Ayliffe; F. W. C. T. Jaffray*; G. F. Farnar; A. Woodgate*; J. W. Garden; A. W.

* Heads of sections with allowances.

King; W. J. Moulton; W. W. Poole; W. J. Kemp; F. G. Emler; E. Kirk; J. W. Minister; A. Cohen; W. C. Maynard; A. H. Mare .....£360 to £450
*Permanent Staff Clerk*, H. J. Stich .....£360 to £400
*Minor Staff Clerks*, F. G. Martyn; A. R. Shorey; W. Wright; T. W. W. Whetnall; J. Rickard; F. Barber; G. F. Gribbin; W. A. Harvey; A. Ward; H. J. Davies; C. A. West; S. W. Steele; W. R. Tompkins; F. J. Cullingford; W. R. Mills; J. P. Lloyd; J. B. Poore; E. G. Westell; W. H. R. Light; P. V. Haynes; J. R. Warburton; H. J. Stone; J. S. Jackman; J. F. E. Egbers; C. Crossland; L. J. Bayley .....£250 to £350

### Inspectors of Elementary Schools and Sub-Inspectors.

*Chief Inspector*, E. G. A. Holmes .....£1,000
*Divisional Inspectors*, A. G. Legard; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; H. F. Dibben; O. Airy; H. E. B. Harrison; C. H. B. Elliott; M. Pole; J. H. Wylie; H. P. Henderson; A. W. Newton .....£900
*Inspectors*, M. J. Barrington-Ward; W. H. Brewer; H. W. Claughton; G. H. Gordon; A. J. Swinburne; S. G. Tremenheere; W. B. S. Yarde; A. P. Graves; R. S. Stevelly; E. H. Burrows; E. N. Wix; E. S. Mostyn Pryce; H. Cowie; R. M. Fowler; A. B. Fisher; F. B. De Sausmarez; F. A. S. Freeland; W. Edwards; J. Bancroft; G. Gardner; E. M. Field; W. C. G. Milman; R. D. M. Oliver; C. W. M. Hitchins; J. H. Davies; J. Wilson; F. B. Lott; C. T. Whitmell; C. G. Colson; S. R. Wilson; R. J. Alexander; A. Cartwright; F. T. Green; J. Tillard; L. T. Monro; R. F. Curry; F. S. Marvin; J. C. Iles; E. Joad; J. G. D. Campbell; J. Foster; L. J. Roberts; H. Holman; Edwd. Roberts; H. Ward; E. F. Davidson; F. Dugard; T. Darlington; F. T. Howard; R. E. Hughes; E. H. Howard; A. Eichholz; B. S. Cornish; H. R. Mines; G. A. Turner; J. F. Leaf; E. C. Streatfeild; B. G. Ussher; E. Wynn-Williams; G. R. R. Routh; F. H. B. Dale; H. W. Irvine; H. M. Richards; G. H. B. Grindrod; C. D. Pawle; A. H. Cherrill; A. R. Smith; H. J. Dean; G. S. Hodson; H. H. Quilter; H. Price; E. T. Campagnac; E. E. Roberts; F. W. Cape; J. H. Hudson; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; H. A. Hinton; W. J. G. Winn; C. J. Phillips; A. F. Page; E. E. Iles; A. F. Butler; J. Maudsley; E. F. D. Bloom; H. Firth .....£400 to £800
*Sub.-Inspectors* (*1st class*), E. Challens; T. Morris; J. R. Jarman; E. Ensor; H. Brown, B.Sc.; T. M. Morgan; T. Glover; C. Lewis; T. Eley; A. Seer; T. W. Pearce; G. Sedgwick; W. Turner; A. Finch; J. Hodges; J. Waite; T. Howlett; T. Hallam; S. Bush; H. Taylor; F. W. Parkes; C. Beck; G. Wade; J. Stacey; W. P. Beach; A. H. Lacey; W. H. Wakelin; E. Corris; L. C. F. Smith; T. Archard; H. Martin; J. Walsh; C. J. Crossley; G. Thorpe; G. Johnson; G. Wilson; C. Dicks; J. Hall; E. Morris; T. W. Goodyear; T. Harrison; J. C. R. Day; J. H. E. Greet; S. Holliday; T. Butt; J. D. Ainsworth; B. Johnson; J. B. Williams; E. Copus; F. E. Harding .....£320 to £520
*Sub-Inspectors* (*Manual Instruction & Drawing*), H. Tunaley (*D.*); R. Keate (*M.I.*); E. G. Baker (*D.*); S. Carrodus (*M.I.*); Capt. F. D. Walker (*D.*); A. W. Geffcken (*M.I. & D.*); C. W. S. Hudson (*D.*); A. Taylor (*M.I. & D.*); C. E. Neville (*M.I.*) £320 to £520

### Inspectors of Training Colleges.

*Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers*, P. A. Barnett .....£800 to £900
*Inspectors of Training Colleges*, A. G. Legard; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; O. Airy; H. E. B. Harrison; C. H. B. Elliott; H. Gordon; F. H. B. Dale; and J. Lattimer (*Drawing*) .....£400 to £800

### Secondary Schools Branch (Whitehall).

*Principal Assist. Sec.*, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. ....£1,200
*Assistant Secs.*, J. W. Mackail; (vacancy) .....£850 to £1,000
*Senior Examiners*, A. C. Eddis; R. E. Mitcheson; A. Cardew; J. L. Casson; E. E. Freehill; T. E. Wells .....£650 to £800
*Junior Examiners*, A. R. Guest; C. E. Sykes; R. T. Warner; W. L. Galbraith; R. R. Campbell; D. A. F. Vesey; G. H. V. Sutherland; R. H. Carr .....£250 to £600
*Senior Staff Clerk*, A. Burch .....£360 to £500
*Junior Staff Clerks*, A. J. Pitman; H. A. Josland; W. J. Payne; W. W. Kennerley .....£300 to £400
*Second Div. Clerks* (*Higher Grade*), J. L. Ribbons; R. H. Davies .....£250 to £350

### Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

*Chief Inspector*, W. C. Fletcher .....£1,200
*Staff Inspectors*, T. B. Shaw; J. W. Headlam; R. P. Scott; F. Spencer .....£800 to £900
*Inspectors*, S. E. Dufton; H. W. T. Wager; W. R. Swain; W. B. Hards; A. Dufton; B. B. Skirrow F. W. Westaway; F. G. L. Bertram; J. J. R. Bridge H. J. R. Murray; E. M. Battiscombe; H. H. Piggott; T. A. Stephens; D. A. MacNaughton; Ll. S. Lloyd; C. E. Theodosius; R. H. Ferard; F. E. A. Trayes; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Edwards; G. W. Young; W. E. Urwick; R. W. White Thomson; A. L. Felkin .....£400 to £800
Miss A. D. Crosbie; Miss M. A. Degani (*tempy.*) £300

### Technology & Higher Education in Science & Art (South Kensington).

*Principal Assistant Secretary*, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,200
*Assistant Secretaries*, F. R. Fowke; A. S. Cole, C.B.; J. C. G. Sykes .....£850 to £1,000
*Senior Examiners*, J. Bailey; H. A. Bowler; H. Graves; W. R. Davies; A. E. Cooper (*acting*).....£650 to £800
*Junior Examiners*, F. E. Douglas; W. W. Folkard; J. E. W. E. Hennessey; J. C. M. Garnett; A. C. Richmond .....£250 to £600
*Senior Staff Clerks*, M. Webb; A. E. Garrard; H. W. Etheridge; E. Wilkinson; F. H. Bate £360 to £500
*Junior Staff Clerks*, T. Wright; G. B. Stubbs; W. H. R. Dahm; A. Maslen; W. Binks; J. F. Hubert .....£300 to £400
*Clerk, Higher Div.*, A. E. Thomas .....£150 to £500
*Second Div. Clerk* (*Higher Grade*), G. Stringer .....£250 to £350
*Minor Staff Clerks*, T. Davies; W. G. Lambert; B. G. Mason; A. T. Paul; J. H. Smith; W. T. J. Hickman .....£250 to £350
*Storekeeper*, J. Saltmarsh, I.S.O. .....£350 to £550
*Deputy do.*, W. J. Fisher .....£300 to £350

### Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools.

*Chief Inspector*, C. A. Buckmaster .....£1,000
*Divisional Inspectors*, H. H. Hoffert; F. Pullinger; T. B. Shaw; E. J. Ball .....£800 to £900
*Inspectors*, D. E. Jones; W. B. D. Edwards; A. E. H. Tutton; J. P. Laws; G. A. Baxandall; J. W. Hartley; T. S. Dymond; P. L. Gray; J. Brill; M. A. Fenton; A. Harris; J. Leicester; J. H. Burrage; C. H. Creasey; H. T. Holmes.....£400 to £800

### Inspectors of Schools of Art.

*Chief Inspector*, S. J. Cartlidge.....£800 to £900
*Inspectors*, H. Allport; F. Suddards; E. H. H. Bruce; F. M. Fletcher .....£400 to £800

### Royal College of Science, London.

*Dean and Professor of Chemistry*, W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. .....£1,000
*Professor of Mechanics and Math.*, J. Perry, M.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. .....£800
*Professor of Physics*, H. L. Callendar, LL.D., F.R.S. £800
*Do. Zoology*, (vacant) .....£600
*Do. Botany*, J. B. Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S. .....£700
*Geology*, W. W. Watts, M.A., F.R.S. (*tempy.*) .....£800
*Metallurgy*, W. Gowland, A.R.S.M. (*tempy.*) .....£300
*Mining*, S. H. Cox, A.R.S.M. (*tempy.*) .....£300
*Registrar and Supt. of Discipline*, F. Fladgate .....£350 to £450

### Solar Physics Observatory.

*Director*, Sir J. N. Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Chief Assistant*, W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.

### Royal College of Art.

*Principal and Headmaster*, A. Spencer .....£800
*Registrar and Deputy Headmaster*, C. D. Fitzroy .....£400 to £500
*Professor of Modelling*, E. Lantéri .....£500
*Professor of Architecture*, A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A. ....£500
*Professor of Design*, W. R. Lethaby.....£500

*Professor of Painting*, G. E. Moira .....£500
*Instructor of Antique Life Drawing and Anatomy*, G. Haywood .....£300

**Victoria and Albert and Bethnal Green Museums.**

*Art Museum.*

*Director*, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A. .....£700 to £900
*Senior Keeper*, H. M. Cundall, I.S.O., F.S.A. £600 to £700
*Keepers*, W. W. Watts, F.S.A.; G. H. Palmer, B.A., £520 to £650; A. F. Kendrick, B.A. .....£410 to £500
*Assist. Keepers*, C. H. Wylde, M.R.A.S.; R. F. Martin; E. F. Strange; T. C. Grove; P. G. Trendell; H. P. Mitchell .....£300 to £500
*Assistants*, E. W. Dennis; A. J. D. Campbell; A. Van de Put; O. Brackett; R. Rackham, B.A.; M. Hardie, B.A.; H. C. Andrews, M.A.; A. J. Koop, B.A.; C. T. F. Bailey; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A.; E. R. D. Maclagan, B.A.; B. S. C. Long, M.A. .....£120 to £300

*Science Museum.*

*Director*, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E. .....£700 to £900
*Senior Keeper*, S. Wood, B.SC. .....£600 to £700
*Keeper*, T. F. Parkinson.....£520 to £650
*Assist. Keepers*, L. W. Fulcher, B.SC.; H. W. Dickinson, .....£300 to £500
*Assistants*, G. L. Overton; S. C. Bradford, B.SC.; D. Baxandall; A. J. Spencer; E. A. Forward .....£120 to £300

*Bethnal Green Museum.*

*Assist. Keeper* (*Resident*), T. A. Lehfeldt £300 to £500

*and Div. Clk.* (*Higher Grade*), H. Tipper £250 to £350

**Geological Survey and Museum.**

*London Office*, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Edinburgh Office*, Sheriff Court, George IV. Bridge.
*Director of Survey and Museum*, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. .....£850 to £1,000
*Assistants to do.*, J. Horne, F.R.S.; H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. .....£650 to £750
*District Geologists*, C. T. Clough; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchin; G. W. Lamplugh; C. Reid, F.R.S.; A. Strahan, F.R.S. .....£500 to £600
*Petrographer*, J. S. Flett .....£500 to £600
*Geologists*, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson; E. B. Bailey; G. Barrow; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers; C. B. Crampton; E. H. Cunningham-Craig; H. Dewey; E. E. L. Dixon; W. Gibson; G. W. Grabham; J. B. Hill; O. T. Jones; D. A. MacAlister (*Mining*); H. B. Muff; W. Pollard; R. L. Sherlock; B. Smith; H. H. Thomas; Ivor Thomas; W. A. E. Ussher; C. B. Wedd; J. S. G. Wilson; W. B. Wright .....£120 to £400
*Curator, Geological Survey Collections, Royal Scottish Museum*, (vacant).....£250 to £350

*Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., S.W.*

*Curator and Librarian*, J. A. Howe, B.SC. £300 to £500
*Asst. Curator*, A. Pringle, B.SC. .....£120 to £300
*Assist. Librarian*, C. V. Crook, B.A. .....£120 to £300

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**Consultative Committee.**

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## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (*a*) In regard to the Exchequer:—The examination of the daily accounts of revenue and other public moneys paid into the Banks of England and Ireland to the account of His Majesty's Exchequer; the examination of the quarterly accounts of the Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in order that the Banks may be authorised to make advances in the case of any deficiency; and also the grant of credits for Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament. (*b*) In regard to the Audit of the Public Accounts of the United Kingdom:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The expenses of the Department were estimated at £67,376 in 1906-7.

*Comptroller and Auditor-General*, John Arrow Kempe, C.B. .....£2,000
*Private Secretary*, James S. Francis, I.S.O. .....£150
*Assistant Comptroller and Auditor*, Henry James Gibson, C.B. .....£1,500
*Principal Clerks*, Clarence H. Archibald; J. A. Purdis; R. E. Yerburgh; H. J. Bidwell; William M. Martin .....(3 to £1,000) £775 to £900
*Senior Clerks*, R. W. Reay; G. Y. Vanderzee; C. C. Glyn; Arthur R. Barrett (*1st Class Clerks, Old Estab.*); A. H. Britton; J. S. Francis, I.S.O.; H. J. W. Cox; K. M. Macdonald; Wm. H. Gallier; S. Waine; V. G. Crawley, F. W. A. Clarke; Saml. Stronge; M. S. Kelly; John Tenney; W. Fortescue Barratt; Benj. Horner .....£550 to £700
*Chief Examiners*, T. J. Bradley; A. T. V. Robinson; F. N. Dixon; H. N. Bunbury; (*2nd Class Clerks, Old Estab.*); F. Wood; F. N. Warman; F. C. Goldby; H. Collot; J. R. Sowden; E. Merrick; W. W. Hunter; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; W. E. Jeffery; J. J. Garnham; W. T. Restall; J. Houldsworth; W. Anderson; M. Cleary; T. B. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; W. A. Woods; T. C. Evans; H. W. Horton; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe .....£350 to £500
There are also 134 *Examiners* .....£100 to £350

**Colonial Audit Branch.**

(*Establishment in London.*)

*Principal Clerk*, C. W. A. Trollope .....£775 to £900
*Senior Clerk*, A. E. Stephenson .....£550 to £700
*Chief Examiners*, J. A. Barnes; W. D. Balhurst .....£350 to £500

And 14 Examiners.

(*Establishment in the Colonies.*)

31 Local Auditors and 52 Clerks.

## FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 12 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, a Librarian, 2 Head of the Treaty Department, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £64,396 in 1906-7.

*Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P. .....£5,000
*Private Sec.*, Louis du Pan Mallet, C.B. .....£1,200
*Do. do.*, Charles Henry Lyell, M.P. .....*unp.*
*Précis Writer*, W. G. Tyrrell .....£300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O. .....£2,500
*Private Sec.*, C. H. Montgomery .....£150
*Parliamentary*, Lord Fitzmaurice.....£1,500
*Private Sec.*, Hon. Eric Drummond.....£150
*Assist. Under-Secs.*, Francis Alexander Campbell, C.B., C.M.G. .....£1,500
Sir Elden Gorst, K.C.B. .....£1,200
Hon. Sir Eric Barrington, K.C.B. .....£1,200
*Legal Adviser*, W. E. Davidson, C.B., K.C. .....£1,200

*Assistant Legal Adviser*, C. J. B. Hurst .....£750
*Senior Clerks*, Arthur Larcom, C.B.; W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.; Richard P. Maxwell, C.B.; Walter L. F. G. Langley, C.B.; Algernon Law; Edward A. W. Clarke; Eyre A. Crowe; Louis du Pan Mallet, C.B.
each £900 to £1,000
*Assist. Clerks*, Ph. Alphonso Somers-Cocks; William Geo. Tyrrell; Beilby F. Alston; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; J. A. C. Tilley; Harry B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.; Gerald S. Spicer; C. S. Somers Cocks .....each £700 to £800
*Junior Clerks* (*1st Class*), G. R. Clerk; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister; R. H. Greg; V. A. Wellesley; C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond; Hon. R. A. H. Collier; G. S. H. Pearson; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Viscount Errington; Alwyn Parker; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; S. P. Cockerell; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; J. M. Addison; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye .....each £200 to £600
*Junior Clerks* (*2nd Class*), W. H. M. Selby; R. F. O. Bridgeman; C. J. F. Dormer; H. O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock .....each £100 to £200
*Chief Clerk, Financial Dept.*, W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.
£900 to £1,000
*Assist. Financial Dept.*, E. B. Newman, I.S.O. .....£850
*Clerks in Financial Dept.*, Hanson Werry Fraser; Frederick E. Ellis .....each £500
*Staff Officers*, Walter R. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood
each £300 to £450
*Librarian, &c.*, R. W. Brant .....£700 to £1,000
*Assist. Librarian's Dept.*, G. J. de Bernhardt
£550 to £650
*Staff Officers*, Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslet, each £300 to £500; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes
£300 to £450
*Treaty Dept. Supt.*, W. R. D. Maycock, C.M.G.
£700 to £1,000
*Assist. in do.*, E. G. Wetherall .....£500 to £650
*Staff Officer*, Hugh Ritchie .....£300 to £450
*Registry: Registrar*, W. L. Berrow .....£300 to £450
*Staff Officers*, E. J. Cooper; John Gritton; H. A. Slade .....£300 to £400
*Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies*, R. Follett Synge, C.M.G. .....£350
*Oriental Translator*, Prof. Charles Wells.
*2nd Division Clerks*, Frank Gritton; O. V. Blake; D. A. Leak (*Higher Grade*); H. W. McQuown; W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rico; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin; J. H. Mears; Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie; H. H. Quarmby; R. Bloore; F. H. Comfort; W. L. M. Dunlop; E. W. Light; J. F. French; G. Shaw; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; J. Johnston; J. W. Stafford; A. E. Airey; S. Springer; O. Monk; F. J. Vance; F. K. Milsom; J. R. MacPherson; W. J. Worth; E. J. Chibbett; O. J. Hubbert; H. W. Croft; R. C. Thomson
each £70 to £350
*King's Foreign Service Messengers*, Harry A. Taylor, M.V.O.; F. E. Raikes .....each £400
*Do.*, Guy Ewen; A. Herbert; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Brian Molloy; Capt. W. G. Windham; Capt. F. Bevan .....each £250
*Home Service Messengers*, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling .....each £130 to £200

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the central office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The administrative expenses of the Registry were estimated at £5,589 in 1906-7.

*Chief Registrar*, J. D. Stuart Sim .....£1,200 to £1,500
*Assist. Registrars*, T. Hall Hall, £700 to £800; G. Dudley Barlow .....£600 to £700
*Chief Clerk*, G. Brown, I.S.O. .....£400 to £500
*Statistical Clerk*, W. H. Tozer .....£300 to £400
*Actuarial Clerk*, A. M. Leverkus .....£300 to £400
*2nd Divn. Clk.* (*Higher Grade*), G. T. Knecht £250 to £350

## GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, but the Statutes concerning such registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1838, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office were estimated at £49,242 in 1906-7.

*Registrar-General*, Sir William C. Dunbar, Bart, C.B.
£1,200
*Chief Clerk*, A. C. Waters .....£900
*Sup. of Statistics*, J. F. W. Tatham, M.D. £800 to £1,000
*Do. Accounts and Stores*, A. J. Mundy ...£700 to £800
*Do. of Records*, A. R. Bellingham.....£700 to £800
*Assist. Superintendents*, H. B. H. Tytheridge; A. Bellingham; W. J. Ingoldby .....£500 to £620
*Inspectors of Registration*, G. Micklewood; J. H. Shoveller .....£400 to £600
*Senior Clerk*, E. Bacon .....£350 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, F. Page; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski; F. Finch .....£350 to £450

## GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

*Principal*, Professor T. E. Thorpe, C.B., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.
£1,500
*Deputy Principal* (*Inland Revenue Branch*), H. W. Davis, F.I.C. .....£700 to £800
*Superintendent Analysts*, E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C.; Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.SC.
£600 to £650
*1st Class Analysts*, James Woodward, B.SC.; E. Jones, B.SC.; J. H. Robbins, B.SC.; *T. J. Cheater, B.SC.; G. Stubbs, F.C.S.; C. Simmonds, B.SC.; D. A. Gracey
£400 to £550
*2nd Class do.*, J. F. Halpin; *W. Williamson, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Fox; A. More, A.R.C.S.; J. Carmichael
£160 to £350

## HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and the main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £190,085 in 1906-7.

*Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, M.P. .....£5,000
*Private Sec.*, M. L. Waller .....£300
*Assist. do.*, H. L. Boyd, £100; E. J. Soares, M.P. *unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

*Permanent*, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.
£2,500
*Private Sec.*, R. R. Bannatyne .....£150
*Parliamentary*, Herbert Samuel, M.P. .....£1,500
*Private Sec.*, F. L. D. Elliott[1].....£150
*Do.*, Rowland Whitehead, M.P. .....*unp.*
*Assistant Under-Secretaries*, Hy. Hardinge S. Cunyng hame, C.B. (*Legal*) .....£1,500

* At the Customs Branch.

Charles E. Troup, C.B. ..... £1,200
Ernley Robertson Hay Blackwell ..... £1,000
*Principal Clerks*, Harry B. Simpson; Wm. P. Byrne, C.B.; Malcolm Delevingne; J. Pedder £900 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, G. A. Aitken; A. J. Eagleston £700 to £800
*Junior Clerks*, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O., £600; W. Wheeler (*acting senior*), £650; M. L. Waller; F. L. D. Elliott; R. R. Bannatyne; S. W. Harris (*acting senior*); T. E. Bettany; A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal £200 to £500
*Clerk of Accounts*, George H. Tripp ..... £800
*Assistant do.*, S. M. Grunwald, I.S.O. ..... £500
*Clerk for Statis. Returns*, W. J. Farrant ..... £500
*Supt. of Registry*, E. E. B. Boehmer ..... £350 to £500
*Assist. do.*, C. A. Bradford ..... £350
*Clerk for Factory Statistics*, L. W. Thomas £300 to £450
*Clerk for Mining Statistics*, W. W. Ware ... £250 to £350
*Second Division Clerks* (*Higher Grade*), A. H. Eggett; W. C. Platt; T. P. Ryan; P. S. Bradley; A. Williams ..... £250 to £350
*Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories*, W. Peacock ..... £250 to £350
*Second Assistant Supt. of the Registry*, A. Locke £250 to £350
*Official Analysts*, Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and William Henry Willcox, M.D.

### Factory Department, Home Office.

*H.M. Chief Inspector*, B. Arthur Whitelegge, C.B., M.D. ..... £1,200
*Dep. Chief Inspector*, W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., *Whitehall* £800 to £900
*H.M. Superintending Inspectors*, W. A. Beaumont, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; J. A. Redgrave, *Birmingham*; H. S. Richmond, *Manchester*; J. S. Maitland, *Leeds*; S. H. Knyvett, *Glasgow*; A. P. Vaughan, *Whitehall* ..... £600 to £750
*Medical Inspector*, T. M. Legge, M.D. ..... £800
*Electrical Inspector*, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £500 to £700
*H.M. Inspectors*, A. G. K. Woodgate, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Hoare, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; J. A. Hine, *Leeds*; T. Williams, *Bristol*; H. M. Robinson, *Glasgow*; A. Lewis, *Manchester*; G. B. Snape, *Bristol*; J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn*; J. H. Walmsley, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. E. Ashworth, *Swansea*; R. E. Graves, *Liverpool*; J. H. Rogers, *Blackburn*; G. Bellhouse, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; O. A. Shinner, *Liverpool*; C. F. Wright, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; G. Sedgwick, *Leicester*; D. Walmsley, *Manchester*; Joseph Law, *Manchester*; C. R. Pendock, *Bristol*; J. Jackson, *Dublin*; H. J. Wilson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; K. H. Garvie, *Wolverhampton*; W. H. Seal, *Bradford*; J. M. Arbuckle, *Ayr*; G. A. Taylor, *Blackburn*; F. J. Parkes, *Nottingham*; J. E. Harston, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; J. Dodgson, *Sheffield*; T. O. Edwards, *Southampton*; J. H. Crabtree, *Manchester*; J. Hilditch, *Wrexham*; T. C. Butler, *Huddersfield*; S. Hunter, *Plymouth*; A. Newlands, *Birmingham*; E. F. May, *Worcester*; John Law, *Halifax*; W. S. Smith, *Derby*; S. Erant, *Preston*; H. Verney, *Manchester*; J. H. Nicholl, *Lincoln*; W. Buchan, *Dundee*; W. F. Ireland, *Norwich*; E. V. Clark, *Manchester*; J. Kellett, *Northampton*; A. Wolfe, *Cardiff*; W. J. B. Davis, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; H. J. Peacock, *Staffs*; W. J. Neely, *Limerick*; W. B. Lauder, *Aberdeen*; T. C. Taylor, *Leeds*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Stockton-on-Tees*; W. D. Kirkwood, *Glasgow*; L. P. Evans, *Liverpool*; T. Brown, *Inverness*; W. H. Perley, 39 *Victoria Street, S.W.* ..... £300 to £450; 20 to £550
42 *Junior Inspectors* ..... £200 to £300
*Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars*, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle ..... £150 to £250
*H.M. Principal Lady Inspector*, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.* ..... £400 to £500
*H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors*, Miss M. M. Paterson, *Glasgow*; Miss L. A. E. Deane, 101 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss R. E. Squire, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.* £300 to £400
*H.M. Lady Inspectors*, Miss A. Tracey; Miss E. Sadler; Miss M. M. Vines; Miss H. Martindale; Miss A. O. Power; Miss E. J. Slocock (all 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*) ..... £200 to £300
40 *Inspectors Assistants* ..... £100 to £150

### Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

*Insp.* (*Chief*), Capt. J. H. Thomson, late R.A. ... £1,000
*Inspectors*, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, £800; Capt. M. B. Lloyd; Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A. £700
*Chemical Adviser*, Dr. Dupré, F.R.S.

### Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

*Inspectors*, Henry Hall, I.S.O., *Rainhill, Lancs.*, £900; J. M. Ronaldson, *Athole Gardens, Glasgow*, £800; J. S. Martin, I.S.O., *Durdham Park, Bristol*; A. H. Stokes, *Green Hill, Derby*; J. B. Atkinson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, £900; W. N. Atkinson, *Superintending Inspector S. Wales District, Bridgend*, £1,000; J. Gerrard, *Worsley, Manchester*, £900; R. D. Bain, *Durham*; W. H. Pickering (*temporarily in India*); F. A. Gray, *Penarth*; R. McLaren, 19 *Morningside Park, Edinburgh*; H. Johnstone, *Stafford* £600 to £800
*Assistant Inspectors*, W. El. Hepplewhite, *St. Ann's Hill, Nottingham*; J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; W. Saint, *Higher Broughton, Manchester*; W. Walker (*acting inspector*), *Doncaster*, £600; Thomas H. Mottram, 6 *Kelvinside Gardens N., Glasgow*; H. R. Makepeace, *Wolverhampton*; Henry R. Hewitt, *Derby*; G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor*, £450; W. Leck, *Cleator Moor*; O. R. Jones, *Chester*; J. D. Lewis, *Roath, Cardiff*, *Acting Inspector*, £600; A. Pearson, *Rutherglen, Glasgow*, £450; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; J. R. R. Wilson, 182 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds*; George B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; Fredk. N. White, *Swansea*; C. L. Robinson, *Newport (Mon.)*; A. D. Nicholson, 2 *Graingerville, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; F. J. Trump, *Penarth, Cardiff*; H. Walker, *Durham*; R. G. M. Prichard, *Bridgend*; J. Cadman (*temporarily in E. India*), H. A. Abbott, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. B. Whalley, *Edinburgh*; F. H. Wynne, *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, £300 to £400; J. Masterton, ; J. M. Carey, *Edinburgh*, T. G. Davies, *Bristington* (*temporary Assistant Inspectors*) ..... £300

### Under the Inebriates Acts.

*Inspector*, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H. £500 to £700

### Under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter ..... £500

### Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

*Inspector*, Geo. D. Thane, junr., M.R.C.S. ..... £525
*Assistant do.*, Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D. ..... £367

### Of Anatomy, 20 Abingdon Street.

*Metropolis*, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £700
*Provinces*, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. ..... £100
*Edinburgh*, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, LL.D. ..... £100

### Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.—£3,230.

Capt. Hon. Charles G. Legge; Capt. H. D. Terry; Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden ..... £750 to £650

### Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Scotland Yard, S.W.

*Inspector*, T. D. M. T. Robertson, I.S.O. £800 to £1,000
*Assist. Inspectors*, Hon. N. C. Walsh; J. L. Heath (also *Chief Clerk*); T. J. M. More ..... £400 to £600
*Sub-Inspector*, (vacant) ..... £250 to £400
*Technical Assist.*, J. C. Pearson ..... £250 to £450
*Lady Sub.-Inspector*, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison £200 to £400

### Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

*Chairman*, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. ..... £1,800
*Private Secretary*, I. Turvey, I.S.O. ..... £100
*Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons*, R. S. Mitford, C.B., £1,200; H. B. Donkin, M.D., and F. J. Dryhurst ..... £1,000
*Sec. & Insp.*, Major E. G. Clayton, C.B. ..... £700 to £800
*Inspectors*, Capt. L. P. Pennethorne; Maj. W. N. Darnell; Capt. C. F. Fardley-Wilmot; Herbert Smalley, M.B. (*Medical Insp.*); Rev. G. Merrick (*Chaplain Insp.*) ..... £700 to £800
*Comptroller of Accounts and Stores*, W. Hoskins £650 to £800

*Assist. do.*, J. Juleff .....£500 to £600
*Assist. Sec.*, I. Turvey, I.S.O. .....£500 to £600
*Surveyor*, U. J. Wright, I.S.O. .....£700 to £900
*Assist. do.*, R. G. Alford .....£300 to £400
*1st Class Clerks*, C. H. Arnold; E. Brine; H. R. Bonnett .....£350 to £500

## INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board. The salaries, &c., of the India Office Establishment were estimated at £150,989 in 1905-6.

*Principal Secretary of State*, Right Hon. John Morley, O.M., M.P. .....£5,000
*Private Sec.*, F. A. Hirtzel .....£300
*Assist. Private Sec.*, Hon. O. Brett .....*unp.*
*Assist. Private Secretary and Précis Writer*, F. H. Lucas .....£150
*Political A.D.C.*, Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon-Wyllie, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. .....£800

### Under-Secretaries.

*Permanent*, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B. .....£2,500
*Private Sec.*, L. D. Wakely .....£150
*Parliamentary*, Rt. Hon. John Edward Ellis, M.P. .....£1,500
*Private Sec.*, P. H. Dumbell .....£150
*Assist. Und.-Sec.*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. £1,500

### Council.

*Vice-President*, Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge; Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Alexander Robert Badcock, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart. .....each £1,200
*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Horace Geo. Walpole, K.C.B.
*Reading Clerk to Council*, S. F. Stewart .....£50
*Res. Clerks*, C. E. Baines and A. R. B. Vaux each £50

### Correspondence Department.

*Financial*, Lionel Abrahams .....£1,200
*Assistant*, Francis W. Newmarch .....£800 to £1,000
*Military*, Gen. Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. £1,200
*Assistant*, Francis Whitmore Smith, C.I.E. .....£1,100
*Revenue and Statistics*, Thomas W. Holderness, C.S.I. £1,200
*Assistant*, Jas. H. Seabrooke .....£800 to £1,000
*Political and Secret*, Richmond T. W. Ritchie, C.B. £1,200
*Assistant*, Colin G. Campbell .....£800 to £1,000
*Public Works*, Fredk. C. Thompson .....£1,200
*Assistant*, Hermann A. Haines .....£800 to £1,000
*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .....£1,200
*Assistant*, Patrick H. C. Herbert .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, Francis C. Drake; John E. Ferard; W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel; M. C. C. Seton; W. Stantiall; E. J. Turner; J. E. Shuckburgh, .....£600 to £800
*Junior Clerks*, F. H. Lucas; W. H. Swain; L. D. Wakely; P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; E. A. Gowers; J. M. Keynes .....£200 to £600
*Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department*, H. A. Kirk .....£1,100
*Clerk*, C. E. J. Twisaday .....£320 to £700
*Clerk specially attached to Political and Secret Department*, F. T. C. Hastings .....£700 to £800
*Staff Clerks*, S. Keith; H. W. Garrett; E. S. Hopkins; G. Ashton .....£350 to £500

### Accountant-General's Department.

*Accountant-General*, Arthur Guillum Scott .....£1,200
*Deputy do.*, H. W. Badock .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, I. H. Humphrys; R. G. Jaquet; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith .....£500 to £700
*Junior Clerks*, J. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle; T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner .....£150 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, E. Owen; J. J. Wootton; W. Kelley; J. Newton; H. R. White .....£350 to £500

### Funds Department.

*Director*, Francis B. Armstrong .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Clerk*, George F. Teague .....£500 to £700

### Store Department.

*Director-General*, Edwin Grant Burls, C.S.I. .....£1,200
*Deputy do.*, William G. Butler .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, John M. Wigner; S. A. Taylor; Fredk. C. B. Wright; Henry J. W. Fry; George H. Collier .....£500 to £700
*Junior Clerks*, R. R. Howlett; F. T. Eades; H. Peel; J. P. Forsyth .....£150 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, G. J. B. Fox .....£350 to £500
*Surveyor of Shipping*, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr .....£600
Branch at Store Depot, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.
*Superintendent*, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. .....£800
*Deputy do.*, William E. Phelps .....£600
*Assistant to Superintendent*, B. H. G. Street.
*Supervisors, 1st Grade*, J. Byatt; W. M. Biden; H. B. Walker; W. A. Wickham .....£400 to £500
*Inspector of Machinery*, J. Hitchcock .....£400 to £500
*Insp. of Scientific Supplies*, F. E. Benest .....£300 to £500
*Examiner, Surgical Instruments*, Surg.-Maj. Nottidge Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. .....£100
*Examiner, Medical Stores*, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, M.B., C.M. .....£300

### Registry and Record Department.

*Registrar and Superintendent of Records*, A. Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E. .....£1,000
*Assistant*, W. Foster .....£550 to £700
*Staff Clerks*, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton .....£350 to £500

### Miscellaneous Appointments.

*Government Director of Indian Railway Companies*, A. Brereton, C.S.I. .....£1,000
*Deputy do.*, William James Maitland, C.I.E. .....£700
*Librarian*, Frederick W. Thomas .....£600
*Assist. do.*, T. W. Arnold .....£350
*Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing*, Colonel Sir John Steevens, K.C.B. .....£500
*Assistant do.*, W. J. Bowden .....£250 to £400

### Medical Board, for the Examination of Officers.

(Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)

*President*, Surg.-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E. .....£800
*Member*, Lieut.-Col. E. Bovill (I.M.S., retired) .....£300
*Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State*, H. H. Shephard .....£1,200
*Assist. Solicitor*, W. H. Treasure .....£600 to £800
*Actuary*, Willis Browne, F.I.A. .....£800
*Surveyor and Clerk of Works*, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. .....£300 to £400
*Ordnance Consulting Officer*, Lt.-Col. R. C. O. Stewart, R.A. .....£1,000
*Consulting Engineer*, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.
*Official Agent to Administrators-General of India*, F. B. Armstrong.

### India Audit Office.—£7,377.

*Auditor*, F. C. Holiday .....£1,200
*Assistant to Auditor*, H. W. Harding .....£800 to £1,000
*Senior Clerks*, W. A. St. Quintin; S. H. Everett; H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper .....£500 to £700
*Junior Clerk*, W. A. Sturdy .....£250 to £500
[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral G. T. H. Boyes, Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

## INLAND REVENUE OFFICES, Somerset House, W.C.

"Inland Revenue" is derived from Excise, Death Duties, Stamps, and Taxes, and is partly collected by the Post Office. The principal share, however, is collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, established in 1849, and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, with Joint Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and a staff of officials. The estimated cost of the Department in 1906-7 was £2,259,500 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £314,743), and the amounts collected under the various heads above specified reached a total of over £96,000,000 in the financial year 1905-6.

*Chairman*, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. £2,000
*Private Secretary*, B. P. Moore .....£100
*Deputy Chairman*, Laurence N. Guillemard, C.B. £1,500
*Private Secretary*, A. S. Lupton .....£50
*Commissioners*, B. Mallet; E. E. N. Bower each £1,200

### Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

*Commissioners*, Walter Gyles, £900; H. W. Page-Phillips; S. P. Foster .....each £800

### Secretaries' Department.

*Joint Secretaries*, James B. Meers, C.B. (*Excise*); E. E. Stoodley, C.B. (also *Registrar of Land Taxe*) (*Stamps and Taxes*).....each £1,200
*Assistant Secretaries*, J.P. Byrne, I.S.O. (*Excise*); M. S. Jackson, I.S.O. (*Stamps and Taxes*), £875 to £950; J. E. Chapman (*Stamps and Taxes*); H. G. L. Shand (*Excise*); F. Atterbury (*Stamps and Taxes*) .....£825 to £900
*Committee Clerks*, J. Simpson; P. Williamson; W. H. Pascoe; A. Grasemann.....£725 to £800
*Principal Clerks*, A. Spiller; J. P. Harding; P. Thompson; J. Jacob; C. J. S. Gold (also *Deputy Registrar of Land Tax*); E. C. Cunningham; H. A. A. Cruso; W. J. Braithwaite; E. T. A. Kennedy .....£600 to £700
*First Division Clerks*, C. A. Barrett; E. E. Turnley; A. S. Lupton; B. P. Moore; C. J. T. B. Grylls; F. A. Barrett; R. V. N. Hopkins; W. H. Moonan; N. F. W. Fisher; A. M. Craven; H. Thorp; S. Minnis; W. R. H. Merriman.....£150 to £600
*Inspector of Railway Accounts*, A. B. Samson.....£550
*Chief Examiner of Assessments*, W. T. Coggins ...£600
*Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims*, G. Wells; E. H. Lambert.....each £550
*Inspector of Foreign Dividends*, E. E. Darke .....£550
*Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims*, J. T. Sargent; W. J. Back .....£400 to £500
*Examiner of Assessments*, E. O. H. Fossey .....£400 to £500
*Minor Staff Officers*, A. Saker; W. H. Wright; H. V. Osmond; H. Davis; J. W. Scott, £400 to £500; T. E. Swain, £300 to £450; E. C. Dodwell; J. A. Thompson; G. T. Nicholls; W. A. Collins; M. J. Cahill; M. O'Connor; F. Minter; J. Stansfeld; W. B. Johnston; W. N. Kennedy; J. J. Clunan; R. H. Lindam; A. Russen; J. Dillon; A. R. Reeves; H. O. Goater; J. Gilbert; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; W. A. Jenney .....£300 to £400
*Superintendent of Stamps on the Stock Exchange*, W. Adams .....£900
*Assist. Superintendent*, C. S. Villiers .....£350 to £500

### Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

*Accountant and Comptroller-Gen.*, Alfred Stair £1,200
*Assistant do.*, G. T. Messervy .....£800 to £900
*Principal Accountant*, Julius E. Pitcher .....£725 to £800
*Accountants and Cashier*, Henry F. Clarke; Frederick Dutton; A. Millard; H. C. Strutt; F. A. Innell; W. C. Homersham (*Cashier*); E. S. Chapman .....£575 to £700
*Assist. Accountants and Assist. Cashier*, Herbert C. King; George Marshall; E. Adams; C. V. G. G. Yorke; J. E. Howe; J. Talbot (*Assistant Cashier*); E. J. Henry; A. Brown; A. Barker; and V.de. M. Alexandre .....£440 to £550
*Minor Staff Officers*, W. P. Reynolds; J. Radford; B. Bramble; T. Stair; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. W. Hunt; F. G. Mann.....£300 to £400

### Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

*Chief Inspector*, A. J. Tedder .....£1,000 to £1,100
*Assistant Chief Inspector*, J. W. Bailey .....£900
*Superintending Inspectors*, E. Russell; J. S. Cox; H. E. Clifford; J. T. Mulqueen, £800; P. Hallaghan, .....£750
*1st Class Inspectors*, W. Gallagher; J. F. Mitchell; J. O'Hea; J. Murphy; H. F. D. West; W. H. Cogman; W. Elliott; P. J. Boyle; D. J. Loughnane; H. Pochin; C. H. Madin; J. Stephenson; J. Orchard.....£550 to £700
*2nd Class Inspectors*, R. S. Tulloch; T. J. Bennett; F. Pollard; J. T. Samuel; P. Flanagan; R. Allan; J. A. Nettleton; T. Good; J. Murphy; D. More; A. H. Woods; W. J. Evans; W. K. Andrews...£450
*Preventive Inspector*, J. B. Davies.....£450

### Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

*Chief Inspector*, W. Gayler.....£1,500 to £1,100
*Superintending Inspectors*, G. Davies (*Edinburgh*); G. Wright; J. Hutton; T. E. Bell; J. E. Thrift; E. H. Bowers .....£800
*Inspectors*, C. A. Armfield; W. J. Kirkpatrick; W. H. Price; G. F. Howe (*Dublin*); T. Collins; J. Stevens; J. W. Stanley; A. J. Lothian (*Edinburgh*); B. Corke; C. H. Rickman; E. R. Tompson; F. Brisley; E. S. London; J. W. Sowrey; C. J. H. Revell (*Edinburgh*); J. C. Brice .....£620 to £700
*Surveyors attached to Chief Office*, H. W. Burt; J. Walsh; J. P. Hancock; E. R. Harrison; C. Fry; R. W. Harris; A. F. Fool; J. G. Dixon; E. J. Strohmenger; A. H. Towle; W. Philipson; W. Monks; A. M. Sprules; S. H. Francis; D. Crm; R. W. Osler; C. C. Bensted; A. G. Robertson; W. W. Thurgood.

### Estate Duty Office.

*Secretary*, Evelyn Freeth .....£1,200
*Assist. Secs.*, S. P. Platt, £875 to £950; Alfred W. Soward .....£825 to £900
*Legal Adviser*, G. B. Rosher.....£1,000
*Chief Clerks*, C. O. Minchin, I.S.O.; S. Smale; J. A. Miall; W. Filmer Vaughan; A. W. Norman; E. N. Kilvert; L. S. Lloyd; G. E. Dreaper; Ellis Harris; R. Dale; Wm. A. Nathan .....£725 to £800
*Principal Clerks*, Wm. White; Thos. C. Collett; A. W. Smyth; Fredk. W. Rose; Aug. Ff. Cowell; F. H. Warner; G. H. Heath; E. Heard; J. W. Jackson; F. H. Duffield; W. Winter; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird .....£600 to £700
*Assist. Principal Clerks*, E. Rosenfeld; T. Robinson; H. Catling; F. H. Mainwaring; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clure; L. W. Browne; G. Ia. Callender; J. C. Denmead; J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown.....£580
*1st Class Clerks*, J. H. A. Reay; W. D. Fish; C. H. Lyon; H. L. Bramall; J. F. D. Lathan; J. H. Gunyon; A. Hewitt; J. Gaskill; J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; M. W. Watson; P. J. Roper; S. T. Minnriss; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Frest; T. W. McCormick; *W. J. Allen; *H. D. Scott; W. L. Gatis; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; *W. V. Palmer .....£350 to £550
*2nd Class Clerks*, *Henry J. Wolfe; J. Barber; G. S. White; J. Dales; A. E. Hodgson; W. G. Todhunter; H. W. Osborn; *E. H. L. Jones; *E. McGowan; *A. E. Durrant; *H. P. C. Skingley; *E. J. Nicholson; *T. W. G. Wratislaw; *F. E. Jeram; *C. J. H. Hutchins; L. H. C. Watson; J. F. Rhodes; J. Buckley; *A. J. Doyle; R. G. V. Dymock; G. H. Barnes; E. P. Alder; R. W. Ingram; R. R. Ricketts; L. Stack; H. P. Brown; F. H. Gorle; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; *A. W. Cooper; *J. H. Eley; *E. Whitaker; *A. Veasey; *J. W. Lumb; *A. G. Stantiall; *H. G. Bell; *W. E. Willan; *C. D. Knox .....£320 to £450
*3rd Class Clerks*, A. M. Troughton; F. C. Lambert; P. P. Clark; A. H. Tarez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; J. R. Birch; H. J. White; J. Tarrant; H. McIquham; W. Addison; C. Beatty; G. L. Price; H. C. Sword; C. W. L. Tytheridge; P. T. Brown; J. H. Robinson; E. O'Brien; J. W. Ruddy; M. K. T. Macturk; J. J. Wolfe; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; H. J. Harrison; E. W. Duxbury; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; R. H. Barnes; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; W. C. Royle; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; E. Hopkins; J. B. Isherwood; J. Brown; G. B. Crowther; C. R. Elliott; G. E. Eaton; J. McK. Hendrie; K. A. R. Sugden; F. H. Fortescue; F. R. Lovett; S. P. Vivian; W. G. Birt; H. S. Hunter; S. T. Lock; J. J. Tinsley; J. R. Burchall; A. E. Sansom; H. E. Murchison; E. L. Holland; A. J. H. Green; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; D. B. Kent; C. S. Thompson; G. K. Brunner; I. E. Biss; J. A. G. Owen; E. Collins; P. H. G. O'Flynn; K. J. Milne; H. R. Bussell; G. M. Hodgson; H. Priest; G. D. Florendine; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; G. B. Canny; S. A. Sydney-Turner; J. G. Phillimore; R. B. Cross; C. E. Coward; H. F. Hamilton; F. C. Greene; W. J. Duggan; R. A. Cross; E. V. Hall; L. E. Jones; F. A. Slee; G. J. W. Stephens; W. H. Williams; H. Greer; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; H. H. Ryder.....£150 to £500

* On Service Scale, rising to £500.

*Minor Staff Officers*, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin ..... £300 to £400

**London Central Collection,**
Telegraph Street, E.C.

*Collector of I.R. and Distributor of Stamps*, J. B. Mant ..... £700 to £800

**Edinburgh Branch Office.**
*See Scottish Section.*

**Dublin Branch Office.**
*See Irish Section.*

**Laboratory.**
*See Government Laboratories*, p. 162.

**Department of Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns.**

*Controller and Registrar*, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O. £1,100
*Assistant Registrar*, Walter Walker ..... £750 to £800
*Assistant Controller*, H. Birtles ..... £750 to £800
*Principal Clerks*, G. W. Cornelius; A. P. Theobald; G. J. Sargent; J. F. Oakeshott; D. H. Blyth; S. Johnson ..... £540 to £600
*Senior Clerks*, E. H. Doué; W. Battersby; L. H. Clark; A. E. Taylor; G. W. Stonestreet; D. W. B. Swain ..... £420 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, W. W. Hewitt; T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H. Bokenham ..... £310 to £400
*Minor Staff Officers*, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Chittock; A. J. Gayford; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; J. D. Rowe; H. W. Longley; H. J. Gardham ..... £300 to £400

**Stamping Department.**

*Inspector*, S. J. Bennett ..... £750 to £850
*Deputy Inspector*, W. Brown ..... £500 to £650
*Chief Superintendent*, John Smith Sworder ..... £375 to £475
*Superintendents, 1st Class*, William Rose; C. Laker; G. Shipway ..... £260 to £350

**Solicitor's Department.—£13,702.**

*Solicitor*, Sir Francis Charles Gore ..... £2,000
*Assistant Solicitors*, J. Edwin Piper; John Allen Slater ..... each £1,000
*Chief Clerk and Clerks Assistant performing the duties of Chief Clerk*, Frederick W. W. Kingdon; A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates; J. J. Howe (*at various personal salaries*).

**Medical Officer.**

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. ..... £400

## IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

*See Irish Section.*

## LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Lancaster was erected into a "Palatine" Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 merged into the Crown through the accession of Henry IV. Its revenues have always been kept separate, though vested in the Sovereign and his heirs. The Judicature Act has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, but while the Chancellor is a Political Officer of the Government, and may or may not be learned in the law, a lawyer is appointed Vice-Chancellor. The accounts of the Duchy for the year 1904–5 will be found on p. 328.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, Herbert E. Mitchell.
*Vice-Chancellor*, O. L. Leigh-Clare.
*Attorney-Gen.*, Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
*Receiver-Gen.*, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B.
*Auditor*, Henry Sydney Seymour.
*Clerk of Council & Registrar*, Wm. Rose Smith.
*Solicitor*, Reginald C. Hart-Dyke.
*Assistant Solicitor*, Douglas Houstoun.
*Professional Assist., Law Dept.*, E. A. C. Druce.
*Seal Keeper*, Arthur Shuttleworth.
*Cursitor*, Alfred T. Davies.
*Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen.*, J. Leonard Bolden.
*Assistant Surveyor*, G. W. Sadler.
*Assistant Surveyor Gen. Dept.*, E. Boldon.
*Coroner*, A. M. M. Forbes.
*Chief Clerk*, Edward L. C. P. Hardy.
*1st Class do.*, H. E. Mitchell.
*2nd Class do.*, P. J. Lynch and Louis F. Fergusson.
*Registrar, Preston Dist.*, Alexander Pearce.
*Do. Liverpool Dist.*, F. Willis Taylor.
*Do. Manchester Dist.*, Hubert Winstanley.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The functions of the Board and of various Local Bodies were dealt with on p. 341 of the 1905 issue. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £233,470 in 1906–7.

*President*, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. ..... £2,000
*Private Secretary*, W. T. Jerred ..... £300
*Assist. Private Sec.*, A. V. Symonds ..... £100
*Parliamentary Sec.*, Walter Runciman, M.P ..... £1,200
*Private Sec.*, H. A. Leggett ..... £150
*Permanent Sec.*, Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B. ..... £1,800
*Private Sec.*, E. H. Rhodes ..... £150
*Legal Adviser*, A. D. Adrian, C.B., K.C. ..... £1,500
*Assist. Sec.*, Horace Cecil Monro, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Do.* Thomas Pitts, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Do.* John Lithiby, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Do.* Noel Thomas Kershaw, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Do.* J. S. Davy, C.B. (*and Chief General Inspector*) ..... £1,000
*Principal Clerks*, Howel Thomas; H. C. H. Houndle, I.S.O.; Wm. Wellington Conolly, I.S.O.; D. Dolton; John Alfred E. Dickinson; J. R. C. Hall; Geo. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright; E. A. Brune; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball ..... £700 to £900
*1st Class Clerks*, R. M. Barton; W. W. Armstrong; W. H. Dumsday; A. E. Wood; A. Chapman; C. Knight; P. Handford; H. O. Stutchbury; R. C. Maxwell; E. T. Owen; A. B. Maclachlan; F. Taylor ..... £550 to £650
*2nd Class Clerks*, Edward Geer; William H. Green; Charles R. Hicks; Walter R. Woollven; George Biddell; W. T. Jerred; H. A. Leggett; E. H. Rhodes; A. V. Symonds; C. B. R. Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore; C. E. Royds; G. R. Snowdon; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Rose; A. E. Barnes; E. R. Forber; A. E. Greene; R. H. H. Keenlyside; G. Gibbon; F. L. Turner; F. Slator; W. Sutherland; H. W. S. Francis; F. H. Schofield; E. H. Phillips; A. Gray; J. N. Beckett ..... £150 to £500
*Clerk of Accounts*, John Jorden, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £650
*Supt. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department*, A. J. Mason, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500
*Supt. Index Depart.*, R. W. Dingle ..... £400 to £500
*Supt. of Registry*, J. W. Coles ..... £400 to £500
*Statistical Assistant*, G. W. B. McLeod ..... £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, J. W. Colton; A. A. Kent; T. Lawrance; T. R. Johnson; J. W. Davidson; F. H. O. Jerram; F. J. Welch; A. O. Hobbs; J. W. Trickey; F. C. Allworth; L. J. Harding; W. E. Cope; M. Wicks; A. Newton ..... £300 to £400
*Clerk*, Benjamin Marshall Wilson ..... £325
*Other Staff Posts, and Higher Grade 2nd Div.*, W. G. Allen; H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; W. G. Finch; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W. Goodwurth; J. W. Graves; J. Hepworth; W. E. Ivey; G. H. Kennedy; E. Laws; S. S. Lockhart; T. R. Luke; T. Malley; T. F. Noakes; T. Philpot; B. E. Pinder; L. W. Shubrook; W. J. Sutton; W. Wilkins; W. M. Wilson; J. Young ..... £250 to £350
*Second Division Clerks* [114] ..... £70 to £250
*Assistant Clerks* [40], £55 to £150; *Typists* [23], £46 to £91
*Architect*, Brook Taylor Kitchin ..... £500 to £1000
*Assistant Architect*, H. J. Pearson ..... £350 to £450
*Do.*, A. H. Worsley; W. H. Collins ..... £250 to £350
*Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant*, Herbert E. Boyce ..... £900

*Legal Assistant*, J. W. Baines ..... £600
*General Inspectors*, H. Lockwood ; P. H. Bagenal ..... each £1,000
*Do.*, Baldwyn Fleming ; R. I. Dansey ; H. Preston-Thomas ; E. B. Wethered ; N. Herbert ; G. A. F. Hervey ; J. Lowry ; E. D. Court ; Hon. G. Walsh ; A. B. Lowry ; H. R. Williams ..... £600 to £900
*Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes*, A. H. Downes, M.D., £900 ; A. Fuller ..... £800
*Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts*, F. J. Willis ..... £600 to £800
*Insp. under Canal Boats Acts*, O. J. Llewellyn ... £600
*Assist. Gen. Inspectors*, J. S. Oxley; W. P. Elias, R. H. A. Duff, each £500 ; Miss Ina Stansfeld ... £300 to £400
*Senior Insp. of Boarded-out Children*, Miss M. H. Mason ..... £400
*Inspectors do.*, Miss M. Pell and Miss B. Evans ..... £200 to £300
*Inspector of Audits*, E. P. Burd ..... £900 to £1,000
*District Auditors (Metropolis)*, T. B. Cockerton ; H. D. Gordon ; A. C. Roberts ..... £700 to £800
*Do. (County Council Districts)*, J. F. Adams ; W. D. Easterby ; R. H. Harrington ; H. W. Oliver ; J. O'Neill ; L. H. Wraith ..... £700 to £800
*Do. (Provincial Districts)*, F. M. Adams ; A. F. P. Barton ; J. B. B. Bruce ; H. F. Buland ; A. G. Chamberlin, L.S.O. ; J. A. Cole ; W. G. Cox ; A. H. D. Cunynghame ; M. W. Dixon ; A. W. Dolby ; E. G. Easton ; R. M. Estcourt ; J. M. Evans ; H. B. Farquhar ; G. L. Gibson ; W. Griffith ; P. J. Hibbert ; E. W. Hicks ; C. A. Howell ; S. D. Jerrold ; J. E. Fughe-Jones ; C. F. Jordison ; J. A. Lander ; H. Locke ; H. Lyon ; E. S. Mills ; J. Orchard ; R. T. L. Parr ; M. D. Propert ; R. McC. Rich ; H. D. Roberts ; H. W. Roe ; D. H. Boggis Rolfe ; N. C. Simner ; F. Stevens ; F. L. Stevens ; A. Q. Twiss ; H. H. Walrond ; H. C. M. White ; W. S. Wilkinson ; W. Young ..... £500 to £800
*Assistant Auditors*, J. H. Easton ; N. M. Griffiths ; F. H. Mowatt ; E. H. V. Weigall ; F. M. Wheatley ; H. D. Wraith ..... £300 to £450
*Chief Engineering Inspector*, G. Waller Willcocks, M.I.C.E. ..... £1,100
*Deputy do.*, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. ..... £900
*2nd do.*, H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E. ..... £800
*Engineering Inspectors*, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E. ; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E. ; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E. ; W. A. Ducat ; E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. ; M. K. North, M.I.C.E. ; A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E. ; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E. ; Col. A. C. Smith, R.E. ; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E. ; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E. ; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E. ..... £600 to £800
*Do. (temporary)*, E. Dudley ; Col. A. G. Durnford, R.E. ; Col. A. J. Hepper, D.S.O., R.E. ; Col. W. R. Slacke, R.E. ..... £600
*Med. Officer*, Wm. H. Power, C.B., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500
*2nd Assist. Med. Officer*, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D. ... £900
*Assist do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes*, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,100
*Medical Inspectors*, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D. ; T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D. ; S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S. ; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B. ; H. T. Bulstrode, M.D. ; R. J. Reece, M.D. ; G. S. Buchanan, M.D. ; S. W. Wheaton, M.D. ; F. St. George Mivart, M.D. ; L. W. Darra Mair, M.D. ; R. W. Johnstone, M.D. ; E. P. Manby, M.D. ; R. A. Farrar, M.D. ; J. S. Low, M.D. *(temporary)* £500 to £800
*Assist. Inspector (non-professional)*, C. J. Huddart ..... £400 to £600
*Inspector of Foods*, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. *(acting)*
*Assist. do.*, A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B. ..... £420
*Assist. Insp. of Vaccine Lymph*, (vacant) £500 to £600
*Dir. of Animal Vaccine Stn.*, (vacant) ..... £400
*Assistant Director*, L. C. Thorne Thorne, M.D. ..... £200
*Vaccinator*, Joseph Loane ..... £150
*Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph*, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ..... £600
*Assistant Bacteriologists*, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P., and J. S. New, M.R.C.S. ..... £250 to £400
*Laboratory Clerk*, (vacant) ..... £250 to £350
*Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works*, R. C. Carpenter ... £800
*Inspectors*, E. G. Ballard ; E. Jackson ; A. C. Ferr, PH.D. ..... £420 to £600
*Resident Inspector*, John Affleck ..... £600
*Sub-Inspectors*, F. N. Sutton ; E. M. Fletcher ; H. Porter ; J. W. Young ..... £300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

*Water Examiner*, C. Perrin, M.INST.C.E. ..... £850

## LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
### Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford. The vicissitudes of the office are traced in "Whitaker's Peerage," under the *Cholmondeley* Marquessate. The administrative expenses of the office were estimated at £4,598 in 1906-7.

*Hereditary Great Chamberlain*, The Marquess of Cholmondeley.
*Secretary*, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. ..... £200
*Clerk*, W. B. Paley ..... £100
*Resident Supt. House of Lords*, J. K. Williams ... £300

## METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
### 63 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The administrative expenses are met by a Government grant, which amounts to £15,300 annually.

*Director and Chairman of Committee*, W. N. Shaw, SC.D., F.R.S.
*Marine Superintendent*, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R.
*Supt. of Statistics*, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.
*Supt. of Instruments*, E. Gold, B.A.
*Chief Clerk*, John A. Curtis.
*1st Class Clerks*, T. D. Bell ; F. J. Brodie ; J. E. Cullum *(Valencia Observatory)* ; R. H. Curtis ; C. Harding ; H. Harries.

## MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master or Warden of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £126,270 for 1906-7.

*Master and Worker*, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
*Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals*, Rt. Hon. William Grey Ellison-Macartney ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, Arthur J. Pittom ..... £550 to £700
*Sen. Clerk & Reg.*, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £300 to £450
*Staff Clerk*, John Roe ..... £300 to £400
*Superintendent, Operative Department*, Edward Rigg, I.S.O., M.A. ..... £700 to £900
*Assistant do.*, T. R. Sacheverell ; W. J. Hocking ..... £360 to £850
*Chemist and Assayer*, T. K. Rose, D.SC. ... £700 to £900
*Assistant Assayers*, S. W. Smith, B.SC. ; J. Phelps, B.A. ..... £350 to £650

### Branches of the Royal Mint.

*Sydney, New South Wales.*
*Deputy Master*, E. H. S. von Arnheim ..... £1,100
*Superintendent*, D. J. K. Colley ..... £550 to £750

*Melbourne, Victoria.*
*Deputy Master*, E. S. Wardell ..... £1,100
*Superintendent*, M. L. Bagge ..... £800 to £900

*Perth, Western Australia.*
*Deputy Master*, J. F. Campbell ..... £1,100
*Superintendent*, A. Ventris ..... £700 to £800

## MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,
### Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building "Montagu House" being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present

dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures a copy of every publication for the Library. Rules, &c., affecting the public dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £169,938 (including Natural History Museum) in 1906-7, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art." Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

*Director and Principal Librarian*, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A., F.B.A. ..... £1,500

*Assistant Secretary*, Francis Ellis Tucker ..... £600 to £700
*Assistant, 1st Class*, A. R. Dryhurst ..... £300 to £500
*Assistant, 2nd Class*, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. P. Cooke ..... £400 to £500
*Keeper of Printed Books*, George K. Fortescue, LL.D. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant Keepers*, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; William R. Wilson, L.S.O.; George F. Barwick, B.A. ..... £320 to £650
*Superintendent of Reading Room*, G. F. Barwick, B.A. ..... £320 to £650
*Assistants, 1st Class*, Dorset Eccles, L.S.O., M.D.; Henry Jenner, F.S.A.; Henry M. Mayhew; Cyril J. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.; Alf. W. Pollard, M.A.; R. Nisbet Bain; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; John Abraham J. de Villiers; Lawrence H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streatfeild, B.A.; B. H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, F. B. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; L. Giles, M.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, B.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; H. Thomas, M.A.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, B.A.; A. F. Bell, B.A.; F. W. Jekyll, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian*, G. F. Warner, D.LITT. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant Keepers of MSS.*, F. G. Kenyon, D.LITT.; I. H. Jeayes ..... £520 to £650
*Assistants, 1st Class*, Henry John Ellis; John A. Herbert, B.A.; A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; J. P. Gilson, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, H. Idris Bell, M.A.; Frederic C. W. Hiley, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS.*, Sir Robert Kennaway Douglas ..... £700 to £800
*Assistants, 1st Class*, Rev. G. Margoliouth, M.A.; Alex. Geo. Ellis, M.A. ..... £320 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, Lionel D. Barnett, LITT.D.; Edward Edwards, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Prints and Drawings*, Sidney Colvin, M.A. ..... £700 to £800
*Assist. do.*, Freeman M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A. ..... £520 to £650
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, Campbell Dodgson, M.A.; R. L. Binyon, B.A.; A. Mayger Hind, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities*, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, LITT.D. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant, 1st Class*, L. W. King, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, H. R. H. Hall, M.A.; F. D. Scott-Moncrieff, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. ..... £700 to £800
*Assist. Keeper*, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £520 to £650
*Assistant, 1st Class*, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistant, 2nd Class*, F. H. Marshall, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography*, C. H. Read, F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant, 1st Class*, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; T. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Coins and Medals*, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
*Assist. Keeper*, W. W. Wroth ..... £520 to £650
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, G. F. Hill, M.A.; A. H. S. Yeames, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Solicitors*, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

## MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY,
### Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £52,907 in 1906-7.

*Director*, Professor E. Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,200
*Assistant Secretary*, Charles E. Fagan ..... £650
*Clerks*, J. F. Isaac; W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson ..... £95 to £350
*Assistant, 1st Class (Library)*, B. B. Woodward ..... £300 to £500
*Keeper of Zoology*, Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
*Assistant Keepers*, Edgar A. Smith, L.S.O.; Dr. R Bowdler Sharpe; Charles Owen Waterhouse ..... £520 to £650
*Assistants, 1st Class*, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; William Forsell Kirby; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.; Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Heron, M.A.; Dr. W. T. Calman; Ernest E. Austen ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, G. J. Arrow; C. T. Regan, B.A.; A. S. Hirst; (vacancy) ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Geology*, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant do.*, Dr. F. A. Bather ..... £520 to £650
*Assistants, 1st Class*, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick ..... £300 to £500
*Assistant, 2nd Class*, W. D. Lang ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Mineralogy*, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
*Assistant, 1st Class*, Dr. Geo. T. Prior, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
*Assistants, 2nd Class*, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
*Keeper of Botany*, Dr. A. B. Rendle ..... £700 to £800
*Assistants, 1st Class*, J. Britten; A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker; (vacancy) ..... £300 to £500

## NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
### 19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £13,348 in 1906-7.

*Comptroller-General*, Sir George Hervey, K.C.B. ..... £1,500
*Private Secretary*, J. J. Bree ..... £100
*Assistant Comptroller*, W. G. Turpin ..... £800 to £1,000
*Actuary*, James Blakey, L.S.O. ..... £250
*Chief Clerk*, R. T. King, L.S.O. ..... £800
*Principal Clerks*, E. Dynham, L.S.O.; J. Blakey; C. M. Ashley; C. von Berg ..... £600 to £700
*Assistant do.*, H. Manwaring; T. Gowland, £400 to £500; G. F. Ansell; E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill ..... £350 to £450
*Brokers*, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. ..... £1,000

## NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £57,000 in 1824 for the purchase of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876 and 1887. The administrative expenses were estimated at £4,351 in 1906-7.

*Director*, Sir Charles Holroyd ..... £1,000
*Keeper and Secretary*, Hawes Turner ..... £750

## NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART
### (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The administrative expenses were estimated at £2,041 in 1906-7.

*Director*, Sir Charles Holroyd ..... *(see above)*
*Keeper*, D. S. MacColl ..... £350 to £500

## NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Bushy House, Teddington.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Societies. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £6,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £1,850 a year. The Kew Observatory now constitutes one department of the Laboratory; and there are also departments for Physics, Engineering, and Metallurgy. The Physics Department comprises Thermometric, Electrical, Metrological, and Optical Divisions.

*Chairman*, The President of the Royal Society.
*Do. of Executive Committee*, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
*Director*, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Supt. Observatory Dept., Richmond*, Charles Chree, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Chief Assist. Observatory Dept.*, T. W. Baker.
*Supt. Engineering Dept.*, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc.
*Supt. Metallurgical Dept.*, W. Rosenhein, B.A.

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The National Portrait Gallery was opened in 1896, having previously been housed in Great George Street, Westminster, and in South Kensington. The first grant to the institution was made in 1857. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5,619 in 1906-7.

*Director, Keeper, and Secretary*, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A. ..... £600

## NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The administrative expenses were estimated at £4,285 in 1906-7.

*Superintendent*, A. M. W. Downing, D.Sc., F.R.S. ... £700
*Chief Assistant*, Edward Roberts, F.R.A.S., F.S.S. ... £500
*Assistants*, P. L. Davis, F.R.A.S.; T. Wright; J. H. Bell, F.R.A.S.; W. H. Walmsley, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.; J. A. Sprigge; B. F. Bawtree; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. ..... £100 to £400

## OBSERVATORIES.

### Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The pursuit of Astronomy would seem to be conducive to longevity, the average tenure of office by the eight Astronomers Royal since 1675 being nearly thirty years. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £10,251 in 1906-7.

*Astronomer Royal*, Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. ..... £1,000
*Chief Assistants*, P. H. Cowell, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; A. S. Eddington, M.Sc., F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600
*Assistants*, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.A.S.; Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; William G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) ..... £320 to £450
*Clerical Assistant*, H. Outhwaite ..... £250 to £350

### Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,199.

*Astronomer* (vacant) ..... £900
*Chief Assist.*, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. ... £500 to £600
*Assistants*, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, B.Sc.; R. T. Pett; J. Power ..... £200 to £450
*Clerical Assistant*, Arnold Pilling ..... £200 to £300

## PATENT OFFICE (Hours 10 to 5),
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £99,299 in 1906-7.

*Comptroller-General*, C. N. Dalton, C.B. ..... £1,800
*Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks*, Ralph Griffin ..... £1,200
*Chief Examiner*, Henry Hatfield, LL.B. ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk*, P. G. L. Webb ..... £900
*Supervising Examiners*, A. Cliff; W. Martin; A. R. Wright; W. H. D. Clark ..... £700 to £800
*Principals*, W. J. F. Tomlinson; F. W. Hodges; R. I. Chope ..... £650 to £750
*Librarian*, E. Wyndham Hulme ..... £650
*Assist. do., and Supt. of Publications*, J. Lowry-Whittle ..... £550
*Examiners*, H. J. Adams; T. Ogden; P. H. Cathcart; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; J. Gray; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherford; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; R. Jenkins; L. Bolton; A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon ..... £550 to £700
*Deputy Examiners*, A. W. Marfleet; J. Layzell; G. Gibbens; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; C. C. Starling; T. H. Muras; J. Reeves; F. J. Cheshire; D. Mescal; I. T. Walls; A. E. Chipperfield; W. Sackfield; T. H. Denning; A. G. Page; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; S. A. Willmott; T. T. Bedford; A. Nicholls ..... £400 to £550
*Acting Deputy Examiner*, R. J. Sowter ..... £400
*Assistant Examiners*, F. Ackroyd; W. Barker; A. McAngall; J. J. Lee; H. J. Wickham; V. G. Alexander; F. P. Johns; B. Moss; H. W. Heath; D. Walton; F. Charlesworth; J. A. Parker; A. Wilson; A. E. Dodridge; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; R. T. G. French; L. Pheasey; M. F. Levey; C. J. Stewart; F. G. Smith; A. J. Wilson; R. C. Wale; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell; F. E. Glover; S. Andrews; A. Jones; F. W. Charlton; E. Little; V. Lough; J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; C. Cook; H. W. Monroe; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens; G. H. Green; S. A. S. Bird; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell; T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook; H. Harding; A. Ward; J. F. Ronca; J. Powrie; A. A. Gomme; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. E. Sutton; A. J. Cowan; A. Blok; J. C. Honsa; S. Read; W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; E. T. Webb; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswould; F. A. Hughes; E. H. P. Wood; Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Stood; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; T. Beacall; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles; G. H. Makey; A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. W. Lartar; T. Turner; P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hillin; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; A. Bell; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; O. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett ..... £150 to £450
*1st Class Clerks, Trade Marks*, A. Newton; S. Freer ..... £400 to £600
*2nd Class Clerks, Trade Marks*, J. Stringer, E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery ... £150 to £400
*Staff Clerks, Patents*, H. S. H. Pegler; J. Maycock; F. W. Neale; A. Cook; J. Barratt ..... £250 to £500
*Superintendent of Sale Branch*, A. H. Lobban ..... £500
*Clerk of Designs Register*, J. B. McLaron ..... £400
*Law Clerk*, J. Watson ..... £375
*Index Clerk, Trade Marks*, S. W. Morrison ..... £300
*Keeper of Cotton Marks* (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders ..... £475
*2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade*, H. E. D. Jones; J. G. Walker; J. H. H. Peake; H. Lennane; T. F. Ordish; H. Clements; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; W. E. F. Walker; J. J. Kaye; F. Usher; S. Sasserath; W. S. Snell; A. Holmes; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris ..... £250 to £350

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The administrative expenses of the office were estimated at £16,230 in 1905-7.

*Paymaster-General*, Richard Knight Causton, M.P. & *q.v.*

*Assist. Paym.-Gen.*, Charles J. Maude.....£1,100

*Principal Clerks*, J. Whitfield-Jackson, L.S.O.; H. Tomlinson .....£700 to £800

*1st Class Clerks*, J. C. Aubourg; J. L. F. H. Godfrey; H. E. Ward; A. P. Badcock; R. E. Brine; H. Kearns; H. W. Warburton; A. Willcock .....£400 to £600

## POST OFFICE.

### Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and, while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £4,000,000, and also collects a large sum for the Inland Revenue Department. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1868, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1883, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £16,745,741 in 1906-7, viz.: Postal Services, £11,002,736; Packet Services, £731,094; Telegraph Services (including Telephone Services), £4,922,921. A "Postal Guide," containing the Rates, Rules and Regulations, will be found on pp. 464-70.

*Postmaster-General*, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. .....£2,500

*Minister assisting the Postmaster-General*, The Earl of Granard .....*unp.*

*Private Secs.*, Hon. Richard D. Denman, £250; H. F. McClintock, £150; Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley...*unp.*

### Secretary's Office.

*Secretary to the Post Office*, H. Babington Smith, C.B., C.S.I. .....£1,750 to £2,000

*Private Sec.*, E. Raven .....£120

*Joint Second Secs.*, H. Buxton Forman, C.B.; and A. F. King .....£1,250 to £1,400

*Assist. Secs.*, J. Ardron, C.B.; C. H. Bundy; F. Crabb; H. S. Carey; and E. W. Farnall .....£1,000 to £1,200

*Principal Clerks*, L. A. Marshall; A. B. Walkley; G. A. Oakeshott; A. M. J. Ogilvie; W. G. C. Kirkwood; A. H. Norway; A. C. Ferard; B. Hoskyns-Abrahall .....£700 to £900

*Clerks* (*1st Class*), J. Chambers; F. J. Beckley; F. Podmore; I. Richards; G. S. Edwards; P. G. Barrell; R. J. Mackay; A. G. Leonard; L. T. Horne; E. Uduy; V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; F. J. Brown.....£550 to £650

*Clerks* (*2nd Class*), C. Eden; F. Martelli; G. McLaren; H. W. Cardew; H. L. Kingsford; A. E. W. Codrington; H. F. McClintock; E. Raven; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; R. M. Stewart; A. R. Kidner; W. Price, C.M.G.; W. T. Leech; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milnie; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; K. Kerr; H. D. Wakely .....£150 to £500

*Additional Staff Officers*, W. Nops, L.S.O. .....£700; W. T. White; J. R. Burr; A. K. Langridge.....£500

*Principal Clerk* (*late Confidential Enquiry Branch*), A. P. Wakeman .....£400 to £500

*Deputy Staff Officers*, H. F. Smart; J. J. Summers; J. I. De Wardt; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton .....£450

### Supplementary Establishment.

*Clerks* (*1st Class*), R. Gilbert; M. B. Mathias; J. T. Monk; T. Beer; E. H. Laurie; W. H. Sharland; W. J. F. Apted; W. H. Harrington; J. R. Weeks; J. Duff; C. J. Prout; G. H. Jackson; M. L. Gardiner; A. L. Forrest; H. Cockerell; J. Hall; S. J. Ching; F. E. James; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wissenden; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg .....£320 to £400

*Clerks* (*2nd Class*), J. Hodges; J. S. Stokes; W. H. Buck; F. E. Bunt; C. Germain; E. W. Mills; W. Prime; G. J. R. Scott; W. H. A. Toomer; S. F. Lorden; F. J. Barker; J. B. H. Fleming; H. E. Heritage; V. C. E. Toller; H. A. Hall; H. Goldby; J. E. Pettiford; C. R. Leak; C. Odell; H. C. Barnett; A. Overbury; J. Curran; R. Alexander; A. E. Watson; J. Brown; J. L. M. Holmes; T. C. Small; J. R. S. Dixon; C. G. Freeling; E. P. Hewkin; M. J. J. Doyle; H. Sharpley; De G. Gavey; R. W. Hatswell; A. T. Taylor; P. W. Coleman; R. H. Burt; J. S. Jones; P. Palmer; W. S. Austin; S. J. M. Smith; W. H. Houston; C. W. Rowlands; W. Henderson; J. A. Simes; E. L. Westell; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; L. Hide; C. W. S. Braun; J. Dunlop; H. E. Higginbottom .....£210 to £300

### Confidential Enquiry Branch.

*Director*, W. G. Gates .....£600 to £800

*Travelling Clerks* (*1st class*), W. McIntyre; A. G. Madder; F. W. Mann; J. Settle; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards .....£400 to £500

*Do.* (*2nd Class*), W. Murray; J. H. Shinner; J. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. A. B. Drummond; T. E. Tutton; C. W. Whitehurst; P. F. Pyle; J. F. Leckenby; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; J. Duncan; E. W. Bruce .....£150 to £350

### Home Mails Branch.

*Inspector, Railway Business*, G. J. Lochner .....£175 to £280

### Packet Services.

*Controller*, H. Buxton Forman, C.B. (*Joint Second Sec.*).

*Nautical Assist.*, Capt. A. Meldrum, R.N. .....£260 to £380

### Telegraphs.

*Traffic Managers*, J. W. Plackett; W. T. Smith .....£500 to £600

*Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c.*, A. D. M. Swift .....£400 to £500

*Assist. ditto*, A. Walker .....£275 to £375

*Assist. Supts.* (*2nd Class*), D. Davis; E. Payne .....£200 to £260

### Registry Branch.

*Registrar*, F. H. D. Bushnell .....£400 to £500

*Deputy Registrar*, E. G. Worthington.....£340 to £400

*Assistant Registrars*, Josiah Walker; W. L. A. Smith; H. W. Hardcastle; T. Sherwin .....£220 to £300

*Curator of Record Room*, J. G. Hendy ...£270 to £300

### Accountant-General's Department.

*Comptroller and Accountant-General*, C. A. King .....£1,000 to £1,200

*Assistant Accountants-General*, F. T. Swayne; F. W. Home (*allowance of £100 to senior*).....£800 to £900

*Chief Examiner*, C. E. Geraghty .....£700 to £800

*Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds*, L. W. B. Maclean.....£700 to £800

*Cashier*, E. W. Chetwynd .....£650 to £750

*Accountants*, L. Incledon; W. Bradfield; L. G. King; L. Barnes, £550 to £700; E. G. Richardson; W. H. Miller; R. B. Hughes; A. G. Bowie; E. H. J. Frost; A. Farmer; G. F. Lee; E. J. Harrington .....£550 to £650

*Assistant do.*, E. W. Measor; H. J. Dickinson; A. McLaren; E. Solomon; W. D. Dipleck; H. D. Lewis; J. Hartley; C. T. M. Martin; J. Bunce; H. Duesbury; R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis.....£440 to £540

*Examiners*, W. A. Collard; J. C. Wilson; C. E. Yates; W. F. Mitchell; G. M. Mann; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; F. Rendell; H. H. Batten; J. T. Jones; Ernest Williams; A. G. Gapes; Edwin Williams; T. Barratt; J. Matthews; E. W. A. Clauson-Thue; R. W. Compton; B. M. Wylie; A. Y. Hewitt; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; T. E. Horton; A. E. Westell; W. R. Hughes; A. E. Modlen; F. J. Pearson; T. H. Cochrane; G. W. Nye; W. Goddard .....£360 to £430

### *Female Staff.*

*Superintendent*, Miss C. L. De Renzi .....£250 to £400

*Assist. Supts.*, Miss E. S. Wingrave; Miss A. Sadler (*allowance of £30 to senior*).....£200 to £240

### Central Telegraph Office.

*Controller*, A. E. Eames.....£800 to £1,000
*Deputy Controller*, J. Newlands.....£700 to £800
*Assist. Controllers*, W. Wright; J. M. Macluchan; J. F. Jelf .....£525 to £600
*Do., R.* Headland; A. J. S. Adams; J. Willshire; F. P. Didden .....£400 to £500

*Controller's Office.*

*Clerks (1st Class)*, *L. Weaver; V. M. Dunford; A. W. Edwards; T. Mackenzie .....£310 to £400
* To rise to £450.
*Clerks (2nd Class)*, F. Goodheart; L. E. B. Halcrow; M. W. Irvine; T. G. Dunno; F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; E. J. S. Ellis; C. Harvey .....£210 to £300
*Superintendents*, C.C. Goodway; F. P. Palmer; S. J. Treby; W. Waterman; A. S. Coates; J. H. Kirner; W. S. Fisher; G. Smith; G. S. Faunch; A. L. Steel; F. Preston; R. Donaldson; H. T. Wright .....£310 to £400
*Superintendent (Female Staff)*, J. B. Blance.....£200 to £300

### Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. Gavey, C.B., M.I.C.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
*Assist. Engineers-in-Chief*, M. Roberts, M.I.C.E., F.C.S.; Maj. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G., R.E. .....£700 to £900
*Principal Staff Engineer*, H. R. Kempe, M.I.C.E. .....£575 to £700
*Staff Engineers (1st Class)*, T. H. Stockwell; F. Ennis; H. Hartnell; W. Brown; E. Catley; J. W. Groves; T. W. Laphain; W. Noble; J. Sheridan.....£420 to £550
*Do. (2nd Class)*, J. Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; W. F. Murray; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner .....£300 to £400
*Chief Clerk*, J. G. Dalladay .....£420 to £550
*Clerks (1st Class)*, J. Ward; W. S. Mountain; H. G. Fisher .....£310 to £400
*Clerks (2nd Class)*, J. Smith; O. Voller; W. H. Kerr; H. North; H. A. Miles; M. F. G. Boddington; H. J. Loney; H. J. Hoggarth; A. H. Sheppard; E. J. Whibley .....£210 to £300
*Supt. of Electric Lighting*, I. Probert.....£350 to £500
*Submarine Superintendent* (Woolwich), W. R. Culley, I.S.O., £500 to £700; (Dover) F. Pollard .....£400 to £500
*Assistant do.* (Woolwich) J. Bourdeaux £310 to £450; (Dover) C. J. Hall .....£310 to £400
*Superintending Engineers*, J. Jenkin; D. M. Stewart; G. M. Carr; J. W. Woods; H. Haskayne; W. W. Vyle; T. Harrison; G. W. Hook; G. Cheetham; A. J. Stubbs; T. J. West; W. Slingo; A. Eden; F. Tremain; A. Moir .....£450 to £700
*Assistant do.* (Lond.), R. McIlroy; J. E. Taylor; E. J. Eldridge; F. Tandy .....£360 to £450

### Factories.

*Controller of Factories*, J. W. Willmot, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. .....£650 to £800
*Superintendents*, W. Bosomworth, £470 to £650; R. Britton .....£470 to £550
*Asst. Superintendents*, W. A. Rylands; W. Milner; G. F. Mansbridge.....£350 to £450
*Principal Clerk*, W. G. Hinton .....£450
*1st Class Clerks*, W. B. Watkins; C. L. Barnes .....£310 to £400

### London Postal Service Department.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

*Controller*, Robert Bruce .....£1,000 to £1,200
*Vice-Controller*, T. Briggs.....£800 to £900
*Assist. Controllers*, J. W. Crawfurd; A. Hunter; A. E. Adeney; F. Bray .....£700 to £800
*Chief Supts.*, H. Naylor; H. Filmer; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. C. Somers; A. H. Mann; W. D. Wheldon; R. Pascall; H. Norris.....£500 to £600
*Principal Clerks*, H. F. Foster; J. A. Walker; A. L. Couratin; J. W. Standerwick; W. V. Inman; C. J. Bunby; W. T. Wheeler; H. Turrell; W. C. Waller .....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerks*, *L. B. Sealy; A. G. Atterbury; J. R. Edsall; J. Elder; F. L. Nicholson; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; E. A. Martin; D. Scott; F. Hudson; G. F. Dancaster; D. E. Ayling; C. H. Cooke; C. E. Hamer; J. W. Campion; W. Winter .....£310 to £400
* Assistant Superintendent, Old Establishment.

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

*Superintendents*, T. P. Salt; F. G. Whitaker; W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still; J. G. Oakley; J. A. Hyde; E. T. Woolley .....£450 to £550
*Assistant Superintendents*, J. S. D. Ford; J. Bell; W. E. Gould; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; J. G. Elford; S. W. Lloyd; C. S. Rogers; J. Gould; C. Dashfield; J. J. Fox; J. G. Turner; P. Hale; R. Griffin; J. H. Hayes; R. G. Dickinson; W. T. Kemp; T. P. Pickard; H. A. Cockshott.....£300 to £450

### Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

*Postmaster*, D. H. Rooney .....£600
*Chief Clerk*, W. T. B. Young.....£400 to £500
*Assist. Superintendent*, J. Glover .....£300 to £400

Western, 3 Vere Street.

*Postmaster*, B. Pitt .....£600
*Chief Clerk*, T. James .....£400 to £500
*Assist. Superintendent*, W. Hodson.....£300 to £400

Paddington, 19 London Street.

*Postmaster*, E. F. Page .....£650
*Chief Clerk*, C. A. Wheeler .....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk* (vacant) .....£310 to £400
*Assistant Superintendent*, A. T. Jones .....£300 to £400

Eastern, 295 Whitechapel Road.

*Postmaster*, J. Greer, C.M.G. .....£650
*Chief Clerk*, J. Powell .....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, J. W. F. Relph .....£310 to £400
*Assist. Superintendent*, J. Dwane .....£300 to £400

South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

*Postmaster*, J. Lorrain .....£700
*Chief Clerk*, C. A. Comber.....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, A. R. Broad.....£310 to £400
*Assist. Superintendent*, W. Reilly.....£300 to £400
*P.M. House of Commons*, J. Lincoln .....£300 to £400

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

*Chief Clerk in Charge*, H. T. Woods.....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, F. Harding .....£310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

*Postmaster* J. E. T. O'M. Carew.....£650
*Chief Clerk*, C. Exley .....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, J. Fryer .....£310 to £400
*Assistant Superintendent*, J. Clark .....£300 to £400

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

*Chief Clerk in Charge*, J. W. Aston .....£400 to £500
*1st Class Clerk*, L. T. Churley .....£310 to £400

Northern, 46 Essex Road.

*Postmaster*, H. E. Anderson .....£600
*Chief Clerk*, B. S. Hurman .....£400 to £500
*Assist. Superintendent*, E. T. McDonald .....£300 to £400

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

*Postmaster*, J. K. Gibson .....£600
*Chief Clerk*, R. H. W. Bathey .....£400 to £500
*Assistant Superintendent*, J. Bauly .....£300 to £400

### London Telephone Service.

*General Manager*, G. F. Preston .....£700 to £900
*Chief Clerk*, A. L. E. Berlyn.....£320 to £400
*Female Superintendent*, Miss A. A. Heap £200 to £240

### Medical Department.

*Chief Medical Officer*, Arthur Huclin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. .....£800 to £1,000
*2nd do.*, John Sinclair, M.D.....£450 to £650
*Female do.*, Miss Edith Shove, M.B. .....£250 to £350
*Assist. do.*, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. Lond. .....£200 to £300
*1st Assistant*, G. C. W. Wright, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. .....£300 to £400
*2nd Assistant*, H. E. Hewitt, M.B.....£200 to £300
*Resident Assistant to Medical Officers*, H. P. Costobadie, M.R.C.S. .....£100
*Dispenser*, F. Freeman .....£250

### Money Order Department.

*Controller*, F. Wickham .....£800 to £1,000
*Assist. do.*, C. W. F. Welchman .....£600 to £700
*Principal Clerks*, H. Pearson; R. J. Sanderson .....£500 to £550
*Assist. Principal Clerks*, F. J. White; J. A. Griffin .....£410 to £490

*1st Class Clerks*, *H. Taylor; J. C. Barrett; W. J. Parker; F. R. Frost; H. Walker; C. H. Browne
* To rise to £430. £310 to £400

*Female Staff.*

*Superintendent*, Miss R. Loch.....£320 to £450
*Senior Assist. Supt.*, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins
£250 to £300

*Assistant Superintendents.*

(*Old Money Order Branch Establishment.*)

Misses M. H. Renwick; M. M. Billing £200 to £240

(*Old Postal Order Branch Establishment.*)

Misses A. E. Culley; H. W. Bindloss; A. Lacey
£200 to £240

### Returned Letter Office.

*Controller*, Jonathan Downes.....£550 to £700
*Principal Clerks*, H. F. McConnell; H. J. Draper
£440 to £540

*1st Class Examiners*, S. R. Hart; H. Burr; J. W. Schofield; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert.....£310 to £400

### Savings Bank Department.

*Controller*, Henry Davies, I.S.O.....£1,000 to £1,200
*Assistant Controllers*, J. H. R. West; H. E. Charlton
£700 to £800

*Sub-Controllers*, H. Badcock; J. Williams; W. Hill; C. C. Sutch.....£600 to £700
*Principal Clerks*, E. Nops; A. H. Sadler; E. H. Daniell; G. R. Everitt; G. A. F. Rogers; A. T. Woodward; R. G. Grene; J. C. Palmer; W. G. Trinder; W. A. E. Batchelor; Wm. Johnson; H. J. Hancock; F. E. Walker; E. H. J. Walliker; C. F. Nash; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickcord
£500 to £550

*Assist. do.*, J. Kennett; R. T. G. Nevins; H. W. Page; E. MacDonald; A. G. Duffield; R. Dudley; J. Pelham; J. J. Curtayne; F. Bennington; A. G. Gurr; M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; R. H. A. B. Edwards; J. P. Lee; W. A. Undrell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; A. H. Bowie; C. R. Undrell; J. P. Sutton ...£440 to £490
*Clerks, 1st Class*, E. A. Loveday; G. P. Morris; W. Wilkins; J. P. White; T. Lyon; Wm. Smith; W. Eyles; L. A. Rambach; T. Lenn; H. Whittingham; C. J. Donaldson; W. L. Moran; J. C. Frith; A. Emmett; W. C. Bellamy; T. W. Williams; A. J. Young; H. Rand; W. S. Bond; C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; H. Weeden; C. G. Hawkes; L. L. N. C. Ramsey; P. T. Cavanagh; E. Bennett; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; B. L. Gardiner; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. A. Horn; C. E. Banks; T. S. Hutchings; W. S. Barrett; A. Hemstock; A. W. Stoneham; G. E. Hulse; C. R. Boyle.....£360 to £430

*Female Staff.*

*Superintendent*, Miss M. C. Smith, I.S.O.....£320 to £500
*Senior Assist. do.*, Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jaques; E. G. Edkins; J. E. Hune; A. E. Sharrock;
£250 to £300
*Assistant Supts.*, Misses A. M. Haynes; M. M. J. Latham; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; J. A. Russell; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae.....£200 to £240

### Solicitor's Department.

*The Solicitor*, Sir Robert Hunter .....£1,500 to £2,000
*Assist. do.*, Robert Noyes .....£600 to £900
*Principal Clerks* (solicitors), Samuel Budd; Edward Arnold .....£500 to £600
*Prof. Assists.* (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; Arthur Hill.
*Other Assistants to Solicitor*, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre; E. Edwards; H. Beagley.

### Stores Department.

*Controller*, S. C. Hooley, I.S.O.....£800 to £1,000
*Assistant do.*, G. Morgan; H. Ogden .....£600 to £700
*Staff Officers*, J. F. Aldridge; G. W. F. Foord; W. J. Etheridge; W. H. Allen .....£500 to £600
*Deputy Staff Officers*, A. C. Day; W. Curtis; J. Loft-house; A. Garner; F. W. Fugeman ...£400 to £475
*1st Class Clerks*, S. W. Percy; R. W. Gudgeon; T. E. Rowland; H. Sparkes; A. A. Parsons; H. A. Cheel; C. Ward; M. Dalton; J. H. G. Taylor; B. J. Fewings .....£310 to £400

**Surveyors' Establishment** (United Kingdom).

*Surveyors*, W. S. Rushton, I.S.O.; P. P. V. Turner P. M. Berkeley; R. J. H. Mahon; R. O'C. N Deane; W. A. D. Evanson; T. P. Barnard D. W. O. Harkness; A. Mellersh; W. M. Gattie G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. McDonald M. J. Gardiner; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson .....£600 to £900
*Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class*, H. R. Telford; A. Dowling; E. C. Griffith; H. W. Austin; W. Brown; E. D. Shawfield; J. J. Thompson; J. Hamilton; T. R. Ling; J. S. Harvey; T. Kell; D. A. Macphee; G. L. Harding; F. J. W. Oakley; J. F. Horn; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. Le Fèvre
£425 to £525

*Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class*, J. G. Chichester; Daniel J. Moore; P. F. Richardson; E. F. A. Burckhardt; G. P. B. Hallowes; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Ayton; C. Carwithen; W. Benson; E. W. Wedlake; C. White; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; R. M. Longland; J. G. Maddan; R. Ramsay; F. L. Freeling; F. Makepeace; F. W. Rhodes; R. F. Bradford; H. V. Orr; T. W. Davis; J. H. Irish; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; E. J. Gayes; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; J. S. Meals; H. F. Wernham; A. J. Wallace; R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; C. W. Harcomb; J. C. Johnston; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White .....£250 to £400

## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The origin of the Privy Council is somewhat obscure. At the present time it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 101. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fourth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet. The administrative expenses of the Office were estimated at £12,326 in 1906-7.

*Lord President of the Council*, The Earl of Crewe
£2,000
*Private Sec.*, G. E. P. Murray.....£309
*Clerk of the Council*, Almeric W. FitzRoy, C.V.O. £1,500
*Deputy do. & Chief Clerk*, J. H. Harrison, M.V.O. £1,200
*Senior Clerk*, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay.....£600 to £800
*Staff Clerk*, H. E. Moon, I.S.O. .....£310 to £400

## PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1906-8 amounted to £2,266,305.

*Chairman*, Sir Herbert Barnard.....*unp.*
*Deputy-Chairman*, F. Norman .....*unp.*
*Secretary*, R. Philpot.....£1,500
*Chief Clerk*, B. Allen, I.S.O. .....£600 to £800
*Solicitor*, Chas. Hy. Davis .....£1,200 to £1,500
*Chief Clerk to do.*, C. L. Nicholson.....£400 to £700
*Principal Clerk (in charge of accounts)*, F. W. B. Godrich.....£700 to £800

## QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual

value. The total amount distributed in 1905 was about £27,212. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

*Secretary & Treasurer*, William R. Le Fanu.
*Chief Clerk*, Wm. Lipscomb.
*Senior Clerks*, George Simpson; Henry Groves; John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland.
*Junior Clerks* (*Upper Division*), E. Jump; M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.
*Solicitor*, F. G. Hughes
*Asst. Solicitor*, W. G. Hannah.
*Architect*, William Alfred Hughes.
*Auditor*, H. C. Garlant, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.
*Counsel*, J. Bradley Dyne, 4 Stone Buildings, W.C.

## RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £24,430 in 1906-7.

*Keeper of the Records*, The Master of the Rolls.
*Deputy*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. .....£1,400
*Assistant Keeper and Secretary*, S. R. Scargill-Bird, £800
*Assistant Keepers*, John E. E. Sharp; G. F. Handcock; R. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Hurst £520 to £700
*Clerks*, E. G. Atkinson; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; H. Rodney; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson .....£150 to £500

### Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

*Keeper of the Records*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

## SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD,
Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

*High Steward*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
*Judge*, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
*Registrar*, William Henry Talbot (*Town Clerk*).
*Deputy Registrar*, Harry Bloff.
*Chief Clerk*, Herbert Bury, B.A.
*Head Bailiff*, G. Mountain.

## STATIONERY OFFICE,
Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £34,130 for 1906-7.

*Controller*, Rowland Bailey, M.V.O., I.S.O. £1,200 to £1,500
*Private Sec.*, H. A. White.
*Asst. Controller*, W. G. Newton.....£700 to £800
*Accountant*, R. Barton .....£500 to £650
*Clerk of Demands*, W. F. Gorin .....£450 to £600
*Storekeeper* (vacant).....£450 to £600
*Clerk of Publications*, A. J. Ellis .....£450 to £600
*Clerk in Charge in Dublin*, F. Hayward .....£642
*Do., Edinburgh*, C. H. Balmain .....£300 to £400
*Clerks* (*Old Estab.*), J. T. Brooks; J. Lofts...*mcm.* £400
*Assistants to Heads of Branches* (*Normal Estab.*), H. E. Pitman (Dublin); G. H. Thwaites; I. A. H. Watson; H. M. Welch; T. A. Wilson; *G. H. Wright .....£300 to £400
*Minor Staff Officers*, L. W. Hill; A. L. Screech; G. Meisnac, £250 to £350; W. R. Codling; E. W. E. Liddington; E. H. Chapman .....£200 to £250

* Senior Assistant to Accountant, with extra £50.

*Supt. of Printing*, R. W. Moffrey .....£450 to £600
*Assist. do.*, J. T. Bullock .....£350 to £440
*Assists.*, J. C. Rowden; J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) £200 to £300
*Examiners of Printers' Accounts*, T. D. Dutton; C. W. Howard, £275 to £400; W. G. Bishop £275 to £375
*Exam. of Binding*, F. J. Williamson .....£350 to £550
*Assist. do.*, J. B. Crane .....£200 to £300
*Exam. of Binders' Accts.*, G. D. Rose.....£200 to £300
*Exam. of Paper*, W. G. Wightman .....£400 to £600
*Assist. do.*, G. F. Whiles and E. J. Stallybrass £200 to £350

## THAMES CONSERVANCY,
Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Conservators now number 38, their names and the manner of their appointment being given below.

*Chairman*, Lord Desborough.
*Members*:—*Appointed by the Admiralty*, Admiral G. S. Bosanquet, Adm. W. H. Maxwell; *Board of Trade*, Sir C. Cecil Trevor, C.B., Lord Desborough; *Trinity House*, Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart, Capt. A. E. Bell; *Gloucester and Wilts C.C.*, C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.; *Oxford C.C.*, J. Darell-Blount; *Oxford City and County Borough*, R. Buckell; *Berks C.C.*, H. W. Russell; *Reading County Borough*, C. G. Field; *Bucks C.C.*, A. Gilbey; *Herts C.C.*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; *Surrey C.C.*, C. Burt; *Middlesex C.C.*, J. Bigwood; *London C.C.*, Sir J. McDougall, W. C. Steadman, M.P., R. Strong, Sir E. A. Cornwall, M.P., J. D. Gilbert, R. A. Robinson; *Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G., Ald. Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., W. H. Pannell, W. Cooper, A. C. Morton, M.P., J. J. Baddeley; *Essex C.C.*, W. W. Glenny; *West Ham County Borough*, W. Ivey; *Kent C.C.*, A. Tolhurst; *Metropolitan Water Board*, E. B. Barnard, M.P.
*Members Elected by*:—*Shipowners*, G. Butler Paul, Sir C. F. Cory-Wright, Sir T. V. S. Angier; *Owners of Sailing Barges, Lighters and Steam Tugs*, W. V. Williams, T. W. Jacobs, Junr.; *Dockowners*, S. E. Bates; *Wharfingers*, J. A. Humphery.
*Secretary*, Robert Philipson; *Engineer*, Charles James More, C.E.; *Solicitor*, W. S. Bunting; *Chemist*, C. E. Groves, F.R.S.
*Harbour Masters* (*London*), Capt. R. S. Pasley; (*Gravesend*), Capt. F. W. Kershaw.

## TRADE, BOARD OF,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the nonlegal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the Trinity House accounts. The administrative expenses were £345,373 in 1906-7.

*President*, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.....£2,000
*Private Secs.*, W. H. Clark, C.M.G., and J. Rowland £400
*Parliamentary Sec.*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, M.P. £1,200
*Private Sec.*, G. E. Baker .....£200
*Permanent Sec.*, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. .....£1,500 to £1,800
*Private Secs.*, Hon. N. M. Farrer, £75; C. F. Rey £75
*Four Assistant Secretaries.*
*Harbour Depart.*, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.....£1,200
*Marine Depart.*, Walter J. Howell, C.B. .....£1,200
*Finance and General Depart.*, Sir Thomas W. F. Blomefield, Bt., C.B.....£1,200
*Railway Dept.*, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., R.E. £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, R. C. Heron-Maxwell; G. S. Fry; J. G. Willis; J. W. Martyn.....£700 to £900

*1st Class Clerks*, John Taylor; Garnham Roper; E. Moggridge; W. F. Marwood; C. Hipwood; A. Barnes; H. F. Carlill.....£550 to £650
*2nd Class do.*, O. Jones; W. H. Clark, C.M.G.; D. Todd; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. G. Bell; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; C. J. O. Sanders; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Eddison .....£250 to £450
*Superintendent for Wrecks, &c.*, S. Bullock, R.S.O. .....£600 to £650
*Assistant Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, E. C. Stoneham .....£600 to £650
*Supt. of Registry*, Thomas Anderson, R.S.O. .....£500
*Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts*, H. Booth .....£400 to £500
*Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders*, P. H. Thomas, R.S.O. .....£450
*Librarian*, R. J. Lister, R.S.O. .....£350 to £500
*Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work*, S. G. Spencer.....£300 to £400
*Staff Clerks*, R. Broom; G. E. Norman, £300 to £450; W. P. Scogings; S. R. Miles.....£300 to £400
*Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans*, R. S. Lendrum .....£350
*Assist. Clerks (1st Class)*, Frank Hardy; Henry Jolliffe; A. Hill; G. W. Sellar; Jas. Quick; T. Thorpe; F. T. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig .....£300 to £430
*Supernumerary ditto*, R. J. Sheldon .....£350 to £400
*Second Div. (Higher Grade)*, J. C. Toovey; E. Andrews; G. W. Irons; J. L. Bendall; L. Goldie; A. C. W. Gay; G. Thornton; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; G. B. Shepherd; H. R. Bamford; A. R. Thomson; H. C. Honey; W. H. Thomas; A. S. Lake; J. Nicholls; B. C. Page; R. F. Heatly; A. Mackay; M. Collins; H. Darling; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P. L. Ellercamp; W. J. Smith; Wm. Smith, £250 to £350; and 36 Second Division.
COMMERCIAL, LABOUR AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Labour Branch, 43 Parliament Street; Statistical, 1 Whitehall; Commercial Intelligence, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.—£24,349.
*Controller-Gen.*, H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
*Deputy do. & Labour Commissioner*, A. Wilson Fox, C.B. .....£750 to £900
*Principal for Statistics*, H. R. Bence-Jones .....£800
*Prine for Commercial Intelligence*, T. Worthington £800
*Principal, Commercial Dept.*, G. J. Stanley, C.M.G. .....£650 to £800
*Asst. Labour Commissioner*, F. H. McLeod.....£600
*Chief Staff Officer, Commercial Intelligence*, F. Barley .....£500 to £600
*Chief Labour Correspondent*, J. Burnett...£500 to £600
*Translator*, A. A. Wotzel.....£400
*Special Inquiry Officer*, D. F. Schloss; *Staff Officer*, H. Fountain.....£450 to £500
*Investigators and Labour Correspondents*, Miss Clara E. Collett; C. J. Drummond; J. J. Dent. *Staff Officers (and Class)*, R. Leach; F. W. Perrett; J. W. Verdier; R. Henshall.....each £300 to £400
*Second Div. (Higher Grade)*, H. T. Perry; H. Yates; R. C. Baigent; A. D. Samuel; H. Cook; E. T. W. Hodges.
LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.
*Solicitor*, R. E. Cunliffe .....£1,800
*Assistant Solicitor*, Edmund Potter.....£1,000
*Principal Clerks*, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
*Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept.*, W. T. Kaye.
PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.
*Professional Member of Marine Dept.* (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers ...£800 to £1,000
*Harbour Department*, Commander George C. Frederick, R.N. .....£1,000
*Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus*, Commander William Francis Edgar Frecland, R.N. .....£300

### Office of Inspector of Railways,
8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

*Chief Inspecting Officer*, Lieut.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, C.B., R.E. .....£1,400
*Inspecting Officers*, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E.; Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. .....£800 to £1,000
*Assistant do.*, J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armitage .....£500 to £700
*Electric Adviser*, A. P. Trotter .....£800 to £1,000
*Electrician and Assistant to do.*, J. Rennie .....£300

### Bankruptcy Department,
Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

£131,934 *gross*—Appropriations in Aid, £131,926 (Stamps, £52,000; Fees, £62,000; Interest on Investments, £22,000), *net* £8.
*Insp.-Gen. in Bankruptcy*, Wm. Evans .....£1,200
*Inspector of Official Receivers*, (vacant) .....£1,000
*Chief Bankruptcy Clerk*, F. A. Clarke.....£700 to £800
*Chief Auditor*, J. R. J. Johnston .....£700
*Auditor*, J. F. Bird .....£500 to £600
*Examiners*, R. C. Klyne; W. C. Taylor; A. Mills; H. V. Bate .....£400 to £500
*Junior do.*, H. C. Watson; W. G. Knight; A. A. Taylor; W. A. Clark; C. C. Stonhouse, £310 to £400; A. H. S. Miller .....£300 to £350
*and Division Clerks (Higher Grade)*, H. I. R. Audain; W. J. Walker; H. Bennell; F. Dudding; J. Lennox; E. Carwithen; N. Stanger; D. Hughes; T. J. Dale .....£250 to £350
*Staff Officers*, F. W. Pote; D. Orr; T. S. Hutchinson .....each £250

RECEIVERS.

*Birmingham, &c.*, A. S. Cully .....£1,000
*Brighton, &c.*, E. W. J. Savill .....£800
*Bristol*, F. L. Clark .....£800 to £1,000
*Cambridge*, H. W. Cox .....£500
*Carmarthen and Swansea*, Thomas Thomas.....£800
*Hanley, &c.*, F. T. Halcomb.....£500
*Hull, &c.*, C. King .....£500
*Ipswich*, F. Messent .....£500
*Liverpool*, F. Gittins .....£1,200
*London and N. Suburban*, C. Mercer .....£1,000
F. D. Garon .....£350
*London and S. Suburban*, H. Llewellyn Howell...£900
G. H. Acheson .....£350
*Manchester*, J. G. Gibson .....£800 to £1,000
*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. Gourlay .....£600 to £700
*Northampton*, A. Ewen .....£600
*Nottingham*, E. W. Humphreys .....£500 to £600
*Shrewsbury*, F. Cariss.....£425

### Companies Department, 8 Delahay Street.

*Comptroller*, G. Stapleton Barnes .....£1,400
*Chief Clerk*, H. A. Payne .....£500 to £700
*Examiner*, C. Wright.....£400 to £500
*Assistant Examiners*, R. F. Price; W. W. Coombs .....£250 to £350
*and Division Clerk (Higher Grade)*, M. H. Truelove .....£250 to £350

### General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.—£12,239.
*Registrar-General*, Henry Noel de Merindol Malan .....£700 to £800
*Staff Clerks*, C. H. Jones (*Assist. Registrar-General*); G. A. Hooke .....£400 to £600
*Clerks*, R. Denniford; P. C. H. Jay; J. M. Curtis; R. A. Mountjoy; A. Clatworthy; J. R. Gaunt; S. Kett; H. Nicole .....£85 to £400
*and Division Clerks (Higher Grade)*, A. R. Thayer; W. Avery; W. H. Lee; W. G. Mitchell.....£250 to £350

### Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.
*Referees*, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, D.C.L.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
*Chief Gas Examiner*, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.

### Standards Departments,
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.—£2,217.
*Deputy Warden of the Standards*, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.

### Marine Consultative Branch,
54 Victoria Street, S.W.

*Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments*, P. Samson, M.I.N.A. .....£600 to £800
*Assistants to do.*, W. T. Seaton; T. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. D. Dixon.
*Princ. Shipwright Surveyor*, W. D. Archer £600 to £700
*Princ. Surveyor Tonnage*, J. T. Wilkins £520 to £600
*Assistants to do.*, E. W. Colvill; A. J. Daniel; A. E. Lavers; C. R. Godfree; C. Pauls; F. W. Daniel.
*Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates*, J. M. Harvey .....£520 to £600

*Nautical Assistant*, D. Fulton ..... £200 to £300
*Chief Examiner of Engineers*, A. Boyle* ..... £520 to £600

**Survey for Passenger Certificates, Admeasurement of Tonnage, Emigration Office, Detention of Unseaworthy Vessels, 79** Mark Lane, E.C.

*Principal Officer*, J. B. Park.

## TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the financial duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House. These plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The administrative expenses were estimated at £99,911 in 1906-7.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) ..... £5,000
*Private Secs. to Prime Minister*, H. Carr-Gomm, M.P.; A. Ponsonby, £500; H. Higgs, £300; V. Nash ..... £200

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. ..... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, J. Bradbury ..... £300
*Assist. do.*, R. S. Meiklejohn, £150; M. Sturgis and E. S. Montagu, M.P. ..... *unp.*

JUNIOR LORDS—
Joseph Albert Pease, M.P. ..... £1,000
John Herbert Lewis, M.P. ..... £1,000
Capt. Cecil William Norton, M.P. ..... £1,000
John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, M.P. ..... *unp.*

JOINT SECRETARIES—
*Financial*, R. McKenna, M.P. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, N. E. Behrens ..... £150
*Patronage*, G. Whiteley, M.P. ..... £2,000
*Private Secs.*, R. H. Davies, £250; G.W. Carter, £150

JOINT PERMANENT SECRETARIES—
*Permanent Financial Sec. & Auditor of the Civil List*, Sir Edward W. Hamilton, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. ... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, L. C. Bromley ..... £150
*Permanent Administrative Secretary*, Sir George Herbert Murray, K.C.B. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, S. Armitage-Smith ..... £250
*Assistant Sec.*, Robert Chalmers, C.B. ..... £1,500
*Principal Clerks*, T. L. Heath, C.B.; J. P. Crowly; W. Blain, C.B.; and J. W. Cawston each £1,000 to £1,200
*1st Class Clerks*, C. Ll. Davies; E. G. Harman; R. F. Wilkins; L. J. Hewby; J. S. Bradbury; M. G. Ramsay, C.B.; G. L. Barstow; M. F. Headlam ..... £700 to £900
*2nd Class Clerks*, H. Higgs; R. S. Meiklejohn; S. Armitage-Smith; L. C. Bromley; N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; C. D. Robertson; B. P. Blackett; O. E. Niemeyer ..... £200 to £500
*Parliamentary Clerk*, (vacant)
*Assistant*, E. Tigar, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400
*Treasury Officers of Accounts*, G. Pearson, £850 to £1,000; and W. Blain, C.B.
*Accountant*, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £900
*Assistant Accountant*, E. W. Davies ..... £400 to £600
*Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts: 1st Auditor*, B. J. Bridgeman, *unp.*; *2nd Auditor*, G. W. Couch ..... £200 to £400
*Superintendent of Registry*, A. J. Hiscock ..... £500
*Asst. Supt. do.*, R. J. Luff ..... £400
*Chief Bookkeeper*, C. Waters ..... £500
*Statistical Clerk*, J. Fry ..... £400
*2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade*, H. T. Holmes; T. Sibly; E. Usher ..... £250 to £350

* Office: 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

**Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor,** Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—£30,219.

*Solicitor and Director of Public Prosecutions*, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B. ..... £2,500
*Assistant Solicitors*, J. P. Mellor, C.B., £1,500; A. H. Dennis, £1,200; H. E. F. Comyn, £1,000; G. Stephenson ..... £1,000
*Assistants*, Wm. Brown, £1,000; Frederick Wm. Hayden ..... £600 to £900
*Chief Clerks*, H. M. Warne; W. de G. Lamotte; F. J. Sims; C. H. E. Fletcher; F. J. Williamson ..... £550 to £750
*1st Class Clerk*, F. G. Frayling ..... £350 to £500
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, W. C. B. Rawn ..... £350 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400
*Assistant Chief Clerks*, R. H. Gardner; Seward Pearce; W. Lewis ..... £350 to £500
*Professional Clerks*, C. E. Stredwick; A. F. Rowe; H.A. Weeks; A. E. Wade; G. C. Crispin; S. Pearce; A. S. Cohen; J. H. Crawley; F. E. B. Duff; D. H. Prynne; C. R. V. Wallace; A. D. Ingram; A. F. Gilchrist; C. Owen; W. Rooke Ley.
*Accounts Branch*, C. H. Hunt (*Asst.*); W. J. Hagon.
*King's Proctor*, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B.
*Assistant King's Proctor*, Wm. Brown.
*Clerks*, C. E. Stredwick; W. G. Chapman; E. S. Osborne.

**Law Courts Branch.**

*Principal*, A. T. Hare ..... £1,200
*Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business*, J. Rye ..... £400 to £650
*Professional Clerks*, R. M. Greenwood; E. M. Reid.

**Parliamentary Counsel, 18** Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

*First Counsel*, Arthur T. Thring, C.B. ..... £2,500
*Second do.*, F. F. Liddell ..... £1,800 to £2,000
*Clerks*, Frederick Wm. Gardiner, I.S.O.; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner ..... £100 to £400

**Rating of Government Property.—Office, £2,223.**

*Treasury Valuer & Inspector*, R. J. Thompson, F.S.I. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Assistant*, F. J. Bacon ..... £600
*Clerk*, W. T. Chard ..... £200
*2nd Div. Clerk, Upper Grade*, W. A. Walker ..... £350

**Fines and Penalties, 30** Abingdon Street, S.W.

*Receiver*, Thomas Edward Kebbel, M.A.

## TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage authority in the kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Pilotage, Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are 13 Acting Elder Brethren, of whom 2 are elected from the Royal Navy and 11 from the Merchant Service; there are also 11 Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

*Master*, Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G., R.N.R.
*Secretary*, Arthur Owen.
*Principals*, H. G. Willett; H. A. Monsor.
*Senior Clerks*, E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Veitch.
*Engineer-in-Chief*, Thomas Matthews, M.INST.C.E.
*Principal Pilotage Clerk*, A. T. H. Scott.
*Principal Clerk of Estates, &c.*, H. S. Liesching.

## TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1905 to £55,369,611 (cash and stock), held on behalf of 1,730,331 depositors—increases during the year of £500,679, and 27,540 depositors.

*Chairman*, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
*Vice-Chairman*, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A.
*Secretary*, W. S. Cameron.

## WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £7,521 in 1906-7.

*Keeper & Secretary*, Claude Phillips .....£500 to £600
*Inspector of Armouries*, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O.....*hon.*
*Clerk*, S. J. Camp.....£150 to £250

## WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of the same year fixed the distribution of duties among the members of the Army Council. The administrative expenses of the War Office were estimated at £559,000 in 1906-7.

### Army Council.

*Secretary of State for War*, Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., LL.D., M.P.....£5,000
*Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member)*, Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B. .....£2,500
*Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member)*, Lieut.-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.....£2,500
*Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member)*, Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.£2,500
*Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member)*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B., R.A. £2,000
*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member)*, The Earl of Portsmouth .....£1,500
*Financial Secretary (Finance Member)*, Thomas Edburn Buchanan, M.P.....£1,500
*Secretary*, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B. (*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*) .....£2,000
*Military Secretary to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Selection Board*, Lt.-Gen. A. S. Wynne, C.B. £1,500
* *Private Secs. to Sec. of State*, Col. G. F. Ellison, C.B. (*Principal*) £300; A. E Widdows, B.A., £100 (*extra*); Lord Lucas and F. D. Acland, M.P. .....(*unp.*)
*Private Secs. to Secretary*, H. J. Creedy, B.A., *extra* £150; E. B. Charteris .....(*unp.*)

### Clerical Establishment of the War Office.

*Secretary*, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B. .....£2,000
*Assistant Secretary*, R. H. Brade, C.B.....£1,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEC. OF THE WAR OFFICE.

*Principals*, B. B. Cubitt, B.A.; H. W. W. McAnally, B.A.; A. C. Pedley, I.S.O. (*acting*) .....£850 to £1,000
*Assistant Principals*, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*); N. F. B. Osborn, M.A.; E. V. Fleming, B.A.; B. M. Draper, B.A.; C. F. Watherston, B.A., (*Assistant Actuary*).....£700 to £900 and £600 to £800
*Clerks*, B. S. Boulter, B.A.; G. A. Breadingt; H. J. Creedy, B.A.; H. T. Foyster, B.A.; G. F. S. Hills, B.A.; B. E. Holloway, B.A.; J. Houlihan, B.A.; W. T. Kennedy, B.A.; C. N. Knight, B.A.; H. W. Moggridge, B.A.; A. E. Widdows, B.A. £250 to £500
*Chief Examiners*, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A.; W. T. H. Harris; P. Taylor .....£450 to £500

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Director of Army Finance*, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B. (*Assist. Under-Sec. of State*).....£1,800
*Private Sec.*, B. R. T. Grindle, M.A. .....*extra* £100
*Assistant Director for Finance*, H. D. De la Bère, C.B. £1,200
*Assist. Director for Accounts*, J. A. Flynn, B.A.£1,200
*Principals*, W. P. Perry, M.A. (*Assistant Accountant-General*); G. P. Wight; H. H. Fawcett; C. Harris, B.A.; J. M. Bull, B.A.; J. G. Ashley, M.A. (*Actuary*); W. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran .....£850 to £1,000
*Assistant Principals*, A. F. Major (*Principal Old Estab.*); L. D. Holland, B.A.; H. E. Davies, B.A.; J. B. Crosland, M.A.; R. G. C. Paterson, M.A.; R. S. Harrison (*acting*).....£700 to £900 and £600 to £800
*Clerks*, H. Birkhead, B.A.; S. T. Clark, M.A.; H. R. T. Grindle, M.A.; G. K. King, B.A.; C. Vere; C. M. Wynne, B.A. .....£150 to £500
*Chief Examiners*, H. A. Venables; W. Evans; R. de M. Rudolf, I.S.O.; R. J. Coles .....£450 to £500
*Cashier*, R. G. Lundy .....£350 to £450
*Asst. do.*, W. H. Brattle .....£215 to £380

CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT.

*Acting Principal*, S. Dannreuther, B.A. (for Q.M.G.'s contracts).....£850
*Assistant Principal*, A. E. Turner, B.A. (for M.G.O.'s contracts).....£600 to £800
*Clerk*, E. J. Riley .....£500
*Chief Examiners*, H. O. Williams, I.S.O.; J. W. Hickey; W. Longford .....£450 to £500

### Staff Clerks, &c.

*Staff Clerks*,* A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; D. M. Boardman; C. F. Brown; A. D. L. Cary; F. W. Dunn; E. G. Easton; F. T. Freeman; E. T. Gann; W. H. Glasson; H. J. Green; W. C. Grose; R. G. Lundy; A. Martinelli; W. H. Nicoll; T. E. Robinson; J. A. Rochford; G. T. Rogers; H. Rolfe; J. S. Thwaites; W. Trathan; W. G. West £350 to £450
*Minor Staff Clerks*,* H. A. Barlow; J. P. Hose £300 to £400
*Supplementary Clerks*,* J. I. Farrant; J. J. Macken £350
*2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade*,* W. R. Aberv; J. Andersen; E. E. H. Atkin; E. P. Bareham; W. R. Barton; E. C. E. Beavan; A. C. Beckwith; R. S. K. Bluntish; H. Boulton; T. Brice; J. F. Brown; H. Candler; W. Cottingham; I. C. Coulton; R. D. Courtney; W. J. Cousins; G. F. Culpin; A. P. Cunningham; E. H. Dallimore; E. E. U. Davies; F. G. Dickinson; J. Dixon, B.A.; A. W. Dollond; R. Evans; J. T. Fea; H. Finter; W. W. Furlong; A. Furse; A. F. A. Gilbertson; J. E. Hammonds; T. Harris; S. L. Hooker; P. F. D. Inglis; H. W. Jones, MUS. DOC.; C. G. Le Sueur; H. J. Liggins; W. R. MacDonald, B.A.; J. S. Moon; R. U. Morgan; C. J. Munich; E. J. Naish; A. E. Nunney; H. W. Parrett; J. E. Perrott; J. S. Pettitt; R. S. Raby; H. Rolfe; A. J. Smith, B.A.; W. E. Smith; J. W. J. Stevens; W. E. G. Stocker; O. H. Taylor; E. S. Thorn; J. Underlin; W. C. Wright .....£350 to £350
*Minor Staff Clerk*, H. C. Glayshor .....£200 to £250

There are also 57 other Second Division Clerks at £70 to £250, and 57 Abstractor Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the Abstractor Class at £55 to £150.

(*See also* MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, pp. 200-202.)

* For other Private Secs. see Military Administration, pp. 200-202.
† Attached to Military Secs. Dept.

## WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

1 and 2 Whitehall Place, S.W.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom, now under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them and

* In alphabetical order.

received in return an addition to his Civil List. The expenses of the Office of Woods were estimated at £20,750 in 1906-7.

*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G., *unp.*; Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.; John Francis Fortescue Horner .....each £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, Frederick Hellard; Charles E. Howlett .....£700 to £900
*Senior Clerks*, Morton Evans; W. Dawson Ainger .....£420 to £580
*1st Class Clerks*, D. R. Crawfurth Smith; J. E. Maple, £300 to £450; W. Fidler; H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte .....£300 to £400
*2nd Class do.*, W. Lee-Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best, £100 to £300; H. Clarke; H. A. Russell; C. C. Herd; J. B. Stonebridge .....£100 to £275
*Receiver-General*, J. Murray Duncan, I.S.O. .....£900
*Chief Mineral Inspector*, Westgarth Forster Brown .....£600 to £700
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, Stuart Futcher .....£450 to £580

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

*Superintendent*, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. ...£420 to £630
*1st Class do.*, G. H. Burnett.....£300 to £400

LEGAL BRANCH.

*First Legal Assistant*, D.W. Westmacott £600 to £750
*Second do.*, F. J. Kent .....£300 to £450
*Clerks*, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; James Lovett.
*Solicitor, Scotland*, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
*Do. Ireland*, Hallowes & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

*New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmer—*
*Deputy Surveyor*, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
*Dean—Gaveller*, Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.
*Do. Deputy Gaveller*, Westgarth Forster Brown.
*Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver*, Philip Baylis.
*Windsor—Ranger*, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
*Do. Deputy do.*, Captain Walter Campbell.
*Do. Bailiff*, S. Collard.
*Do. Deputy Surveyor*, Reginald Halsey.
*New Forest—Off. Verderer*, Rt. Hon. Evelyn M. Ashley.
*Do., Elective Verderers*, G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; the Earl of Normanton; J. C. Tinne; K. Pulteney.
*Clerk*, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

## WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The administrative expenses were estimated at £79,278 in 1906-7.

*First Commissioner*, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. .....£2,000
*Private Secs.*, H. J. Hapgood, £150; W. Dudley Ward, M.P. .....*unp.*
*Other Commissioners*, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
*Secretary*, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. .....£1,500
*Private Sec.*, E. H. Bright .....£100

*Secretariat.*

*Assistant Sec. & Principal Clerk*, J. Fitzgerald, I.S.O. .....£900
*Principal Clerk*, W. J. Downer, I.S.O. .....£600 to £800
*Clerks (Higher Div.)*, W. R. Kerr; W. Torpy; H. J. Hapgood; E. H. Bright; F. O. Drew; J. Eggar; A. I. Prichard; H. Bird .....£150 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, R. T. Beavis .....£300 to £400

*Finance Division.*

*Comptroller of Accounts*, H. Wordley.....£600 to £800
*Deputy do.*, J. A. W. Buchanan.....£600
*Senior Clerk*, T. G. Elliott .....£420 to £550
*Clerk in Ch. of Accounts*, W. Locke.....£420 to £550
*Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts*, A. L. Edwards .....£500 to £700
*Staff Clerks*, H. E. Steed; A. C. E. Hughes; J. W. Alcock .....£300 to £400

*Architects and Surveyors' Division.*

*Principal Architects and Surveyors*, Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., £1,200; W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Edinburgh*).....£1,000
*Architects and Surveyors*, J. Wager, A.R.I.B.A.; J. B. Westcott, M.V.O.; H. N. Hawks, I.S.O.; J. Rutherford; W. Pott, A.R.I.B.A. .....£500 to £750
*Asst. do. (First Class)*, J. Tosh; R. Henry, A.R.I.B.A.; F. A. Huntley; H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A.; C. L. Veale; H. G. Nixon; C. J. W. Simpson (*China and Japan*); E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers (*Edinburgh*); R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A. ...£310 to £400
*Clerk, 1st Class (Old Estab.)*, W. H. David £315 to £400
*2nd Div. Clerk (Higher Grade)*, E. W. Horton .....£250 to £350

*Engineering Division.*

*Chief Engineer*, E. G. Rivers, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. £500 to £850

*Supplies Division.*

*Controller of Supplies*, J. H. Hillier.....£700 to £900
*Deputy do.*, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. .....£420 to £550
*Staff Clerk*, S. M. Fane .....£300 to £400

## Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

*Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c.*, Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. .....£650 to £800
*Assist. Bailiff*, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. .....£300 to £400
*Richmond—Depy. Ranger*, Rear-Admiral Sir A. A. F. Fitz-George, K.C.V.O., R.N. .....£57
*Do. Superintendent*, S. Pullman .....£125
*Bushy—Superintendent*, J. Halliday.....£200
*Greenwich—Superintendent*, W. J. Marlow .....£130
*Hampton Court Gardens—Supt.*, J. A. Gardiner £180
*Regent's Park—Supt.*, A. D. Webster, F.R.HOR.S. (Edin.) .....£209
*St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Supt.*, C. Jordan, F.R.HOR.S. .....£300
*Acting Inspector of Ancient Monuments*, J. Fitzgerald, I.S.O. .....

## Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (see p. 344).

## Marylebone Chapels.

*Trustees*, The First Commissioner of Works; Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls, Marylebone).
*Treasurer*, W. J. Downer, I.S.O.

## Brompton Cemetery, Fulham Road, S.W.

*Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Vesey.
*Clerk and Supt.*, T. W. Scales.

## Osborne.

*Advisory Committee*, Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*Chairman*); Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O.; Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir F. Mowatt, G.C.B.; Sir G. H. Murray, K.C.B.; The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; The Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.; The Director-General, Army Medical Service; Rowland Bailey M.V.O., I.S.O.
*Sec.*, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O.

*Consulting Staff.*

Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Deputy Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Director-General Army Medical Service; Deputy Director-General Army Medical Service; Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O.; Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Sir Francis Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O.; Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G.; Anthony Bowlby, C.M.G.; Rickman Godlee; G. H. Makins, C.B.; Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

*Lady Visitors*, The Marchioness of Londonderry; Mrs. Harcourt; Miss Ethel McCall, R.R.C.
*House Governor and Medical Supt.*, Lt.-Col. C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G.
*Matron*, Miss G. P. Haines.

## GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

*Lord High Chancellor*, Right Hon. Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846 (1905) ..... £10,000
*Private Secretary*, Charles H. L. Neish ..... £500
*Attorney-General*, Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1852 (1905) ..... £7,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £5,999)
*Solicitor-General*, Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1852 (1905) ..... £6,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £3,783)

SCOTLAND.

*Lord Advocate*, Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1850 (1905) ..... £5,000
*Solicitor-General*, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1853 (1905) ..... £2,000

IRELAND.

*Lord Chancellor*, Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., *b.* 1832 (1892-95 and 1905) ..... £8,000
*Private Secretary*, Pierce L. Nolan ..... £500
*Attorney-General*, Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1859 (1905) ..... £5,000
*Solicitor-General*, Redmond Barry, K.C., *b.* 1866 (1905) ..... £2,000

## APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

### House of Lords.

*The Lord High Chancellor.*

The Right Hon. Robert Threshie, Baron Loreburn, G.C.M.G. ..... £10,000

*Lords of Appeal in Ordinary* (each £6,000).

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G. | 1887 | 76 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Davey ..... | 1894 | 73 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson ..... | 1899 | 61 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson ..... | 1905 | 62 |

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

### Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; and 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Macnaghten, Davey, Robertson, Atkinson); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

*Registrar*, Edward Stanley Hope, C.B. ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk (Judicial)*, J. C. Ledlie, M.A., B.C.L. ..... £650
*2nd Clerk*, W. Reeve Wallace ..... £450
*3rd Clerk*, D. G. Lys.
*Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes* (The Registrar of the Privy Council).

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

### Court of Appeal.

EX-OFFICIO JUDGES.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, *b.* 1842, *appted.* 1901.

LORD JUSTICES (each £5,000).

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams ..... | 1897 | 68 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy | 1901 | 58 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir John Fletcher Moulton | 1906 | 62 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell ..... | 1906 | 61 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. B. Buckley ..... | 1906 | 61 |

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
*Secretary*, S. O. Henn Collins ..... £500
*Principal Clerk*, Thomas Davis ..... £400

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

### Chancery Division.

*Justices* (each £5,000)—

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan., 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| The Lord High Chancellor. | 1905 | 60 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich ... | 1886 | 74 |
| Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce..... | 1900 | 67 |
| Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady ... | 1901 | 55 |
| Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington... | 1904 | 55 |
| Hon. Sir Ralph Neville ..... | 1906 | 58 |
| Hon. Sir Robert John Parker ..... | 1906 | 49 |

### King's Bench Division.

*Lord Chief Justice of England*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1842, *appt'd.* 1900) ... £8,000
*Secretary*, P. S. Greene ..... £500
*Clerk*, D. H. Ockenden ..... £400
*Justices* (each £5,000)—

| | Appted. | Age 1 Jan 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Sir William Grantham ..... | 1886 | 71 |
| Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance | 1890 | 74 |
| Hon. Sir Wm. Rann Kennedy ..... | 1892 | 60 |
| Hon. Sir Edward Ridley ..... | 1897 | 63 |
| Hon. Sir John Charles Bigham..... | 1897 | 66 |
| Hon. Sir Charles John Darling ..... | 1897 | 57 |
| Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell ..... | 1897 | 68 |
| Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart. | 1897 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill ..... | 1899 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir Joseph Walton ..... | 1901 | 62 |
| Hon. Sir Arthur Richard Jelf ..... | 1901 | 69 |
| Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray ..... | 1904 | 64 |
| Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence..... | 1904 | 61 |
| Hon. Sir Henry Sutton ..... | 1905 | 51 |

### Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes, *b.* 1848; *appted.* 1905 ..... £5,000
*Justice*, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, *b.* 1846, *appted.* 1901 ..... £5,000

### Bankruptcy Division.

*Justice*, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham.

### Court of Arches.

*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., *b.* 1852; *appted.* 1903.

## COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

**Crown Office**, House of Lords.—£850.
*Clerk of the Crown*, Sir K. M. Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.
*Chief Clerk*, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell ..... £600

**Lord Chancellor's Office**, House of Lords.—£3,917.
*Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown*, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C. ..... £1,800
*Assistant Sec. and Priv. Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage*, Adolphus George C. Liddell ..... £100
*Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissioners of the Peace*, Charles H. L. Neish ..... £500
*Clerk of the Chamber*, Edward Preston ..... £400
*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ..... each £1,500
*Deputy do.*, Samuel Hand.
*Messenger of the Great Seal*, Richard Davis ..... £350

**Chancery Courts.**—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Kekewich and Mr. Justice Joyce.
*At Chambers.*—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, *A* to *D*, Wm. Binns Smith; *E* to *K*, Wm. O. Hewlett; *L* to *R*, Edwd. L. A. Clarke; *S* to *Z*, Richard J. Villiers ..... each £1,500

Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Parker.
*At Chambers.*—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, *A* to *D*, Chas. Burney; *E* to *K*, Charles Hulbert; *L* to *R*, Richd. White; *S* to *Z*, Thos. A. Romer...each £1,500

Mr. Justice Eady and Mr. Justice Neville.
*At Chambers.*—*Masters of the Supreme Court*, *A* to *D*, Spencer Whitehead; *E* to *K*, Edm. W. Walker; *L* to *R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S* to *Z*, John Chas. Fox ..... each £1,500

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

*Registrars*, Loftus L. Pemberton, £2,000; Charles Carrington; Charles Beal; Richard H. W. Leach; Robert S. Godfrey; C. E. Farmer; W. Tindal King; W. E. Church; R. F. K. Greswell; Walter F. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt...£1,250 to £1,800

*Principal Clerks*, A. H. Borrer; Frederick T. Bloxam; Francis J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach £400 to £800

*Second Class Clerks*, C. C. F. Dickson; W. W. Melville; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie £250 to £400

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

A. Burrows; S. P. Bulter; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; J. B. Dyne; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; E. Hume; F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; L. W. Kershaw; F. T. V. Bayley; C. G. Moran.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Courts*—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.

Henry Wm. Verey; Edward Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie .....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Wm. Howard Winterbotham .....£1,100

## Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

*Assist.-Paym.-Gen.*, W. H. Rowe .....£1,200

*Deputy do.*, J. A. Longley.....£900

*Principal Clerks*, J. Headland; H. N. Colville; J. H. Hrewer .....£800

*Stockbroker*, William Mortimer .....£700

## Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Robert Mellor *(a)* (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court, King's Remembrancer, and King's Coroner*); Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day; G. A. Bonner .....each £1,500

*Assistant Masters*, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford .....each £800 to £1,000

TAXING OFFICE.

*Masters of the Supreme Court*, Markham Spofforth (£1600); Wm. Fred. Baker *(b)*; Edw. Shearme; Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. M. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara *(c)*; C. W. Rawlinson; F. F. Philpot.....each £1,500

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.°

*Senior Chief Clerk*, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75).....‡

*Chief Clerk*, W. G. Chapman .....‡

*Clerks, A to K*, R. E. E. Mackinnon; G. A. N. Kitson; R. Macgregor; G. E. L. Coulson; W. T. Ivimey, B.A.; F. R. Stringer; R. F. C. O'Brien, B.A.; J. A. K. Payne; *L to Z*, E. V. Methold; H. P. Cottam; F. C. S. S. Booty; W. T. Cooke; G. G. Lacey; P. Clark; R. O. Roberts; T. F. Atkinson; W. T. Moore .....‡

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†

*Chief Clerk*, P. E. Vizard .....‡

*Clerks*, J. F. Townesend; W. H. Waugh; A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; C. Clerk; J. P. Lalor .....‡

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.°

*(Including Affidavits)* Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.

*Chief Clerk*, C. H. Murray .....‡

*Affidavits.*

*Clerks*, F. Wortham; T. D. Salter; G. W. L. Townesend; E. C. Anstee; A. Finch; A. J. MacClymont.

*General Filing.*

*Clerks*, G. W. Harrison; J. H. Bradley; C. J. Timms; M. F. C. Willson; W. S. N. Grant.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

*Clerks*, B. E. Hodgson; R. E. Ross, LL.B.

*Election Petitions*, B. E. Hodgson.

INROLMENT DEPARTMENT

(under superintendence of Chief Clerk, Writ, &c., Department).

*Clerks*, Fred. G. Woodall; F. R. Casserley .....‡

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.°

*King's Remembrancer*, Master Mellor.....£300

*Clerks*, Herbert A. Hance; J. Johnston.‡

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.°

*Chief Clerk*, W. J. Weller .....‡

*Clerks*, S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; A. J. Penny; C. M. D. Pigott, B.A.

*Book Shewer*, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.†—£525.

*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office*, James Robert Mellor.....£100

*Assistant Master*, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.

*Clerks*, Frederick H. Short; E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gipps; John L. B. Short; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson ‡

*Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.*†

*Assistant Master of the Crown Office*, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

*Clerks*, Thomas W. Reed; J. E. Bentley; L. Bolton; James Kenyon; Adolphus St. J. W. Wriford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. H. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; A. H. Short; C. N. Monsell.....‡

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

*Clerks*, C. W. Scott; R. R. Howes; W. J. Bannehr; E. G. Box; J. W. Malyon; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; E. C. Moffrey; H. J. Howes; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; S. A. Lynn.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).

*Assistant Superintendent*, B. Hensman.

*Distributor and Auditor*, W. C. Keeling.

*Assistant*, C. W. Peachey.

(45 Writing Clerks.)

## Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes.

*Secretary*, Hon. Sydney Peel .....£300

*Clerk*, G. E. Eggleton .....£400

*Judge*, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane .....£5,000

*Clerk*, W. Mallett .....£400

*Admiralty Advocate* (vacant).

*King's Proctor*, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B.....£2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,956.

*Registrars*, Robert Albion Pritchard, D.C.L. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Inderwick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., B.C.L. .....£1,200 to £1,500

*Record Keeper*, Rowland Hill .....£600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,830.

*Registrar*, E. S. Roscoe .....£1,500

*Assistant Registrar*, H. Stokes .....£1,200

*Marshal and Chief Clerk*, R. Incledon (also in charge of Slave Trade matters).....£700 to £800

*Clerks*, E. S. Davison; F. A. Wright; H. W. Lovell; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. Kent £100 to £600

*Writers*, A. Day; E. C. Campbell.

*Superintendents of Ship Keepers*, J. G. S. Knox; H. H. Scully.

*Messengers*, T. Ellis; H. Crease; E. Mott.

## Bankruptcy Department,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

*Judge*, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham .....£5,000

*Clerk in attendance*, J. W. Bradford.

*Senior Registrar*, Jas. Rigg Brougham .....£1,500

*Registrars*, Harry Stanley Giffard; John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood .....£1,200 to £1,500

(*a*) Mr. Mellor is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act; (*b*) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees; (*c*) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.

° Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, 10 to 2.

† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.

‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

*Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department)*, Samuel R. Stockton.....£600
*Taxing-Master*, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.....£1,500
*Senior Official Receiver*, E. Leadam Hough .....£1,200
*Official Receivers*, George Walter Chapman; Egerton S. Grey.
*Assistant do.*, Charles A. Pope; W. P. Bowyer; W. G. Williams; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle.

### Companies (Winding-Up),

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

*Judges*, Hon. Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington and the Hon. Sir Robert John Parker.
*Registrar*, Henry John Hood .....£1,200
*Senior Official Receiver*, H. de Vaux Brougham.
*Senior Assistant do.*, Henry Edward Burgess.
*Assistant do.*, Wm. Jas. Warley; Hy. M. Wincarls.
*First Class Clerk*, Thomas Barnes.*
*Second Class Clerks*, Wm. Tudor Roberts; J. R. Bull.
*Third do.*, Manasseh Johnson; R. Y. Marvin; Philip H. George; J. R. Geddes.

### Crown Cases Reserved Court,

Crown Office, Room 475, Royal Courts.

*Judges.*—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.

### Ecclesiastical Courts.

*Judge*, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 1 The Sanctuary).
*Dean*, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
*Registrar*, Frederic Hugh Lee.
*Clerk and Record Keeper*, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2).
*Master*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
*Registrar*, William Price Moore.
*Deputy do.*, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
*Chief Clerk and Record Keeper*, B. B. Bull.
*Sealer*, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.
*Vicar-General*, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C., M.P.
*Registrar*, Harry Wilmot Lee.
*Deputy*, F. H. Lee.
*Chief Clerk and Record Keeper*, Thomas G. Ryder.
*Assistant*, Arthur Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
*Chapter Clerk and Registrar*, H. W. Lee, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
*Receiver*, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
*Judge*, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Registrar*, Harry Wilmot Lee.
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*Record Keeper*, H. E. Tayler.
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### Lunacy Commission,

66 Victoria Street, S.W.—£15,736.

*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
*Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bt. *unp.*
*Commissioners* (paid): *Legal*, George Harold Urmson: Hardinge Frank Giffard; Lionel Lancelot Shadwell; *Medical*, Fredk. Needham M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.B.; Sidney Coupland, M.D. .....each £1,500
*Secretary*, Arthur H. Trevor.....£800 to £1000
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### Masters in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,

Royal Courts of Justice.—£16,757.

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*Secretary*, O. E. Dickinson .....£300

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*Registrar*, Walter Henry Macnamara.
*Clerk*, T. H. Parker .....£50

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54 Parliament Street, S.W.

*Commissioners*, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (*Chairman*), *unpaid*; Col. George F. Ottley Boughey, R.E., C.B.I.; Henry Allan Steward .....each £1,000
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## LAND REGISTRY,

32 Lincoln's Inn Fields; 6 Portugal Street.

*Registrar*, Charles Fortescue Brickdale.
*Assist. Registrars*, Hugh Pollock; T. S. Dury; C. T. Musgrave.
*Examiners of Titles*, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; F. Stallard; E. Hume; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colquhoun-Dill.
*Secretary*, G. M. Kindersley.
*Assistant Secretary*, C. W. Heneage.

*Registration of Title Established 1862.*

*Chief Clerk*, George Abbot.
*Solicitor Clerk*, G. Irving Holt.

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*1st Class Clerks*, W. L. Spofforth; E. J. Harvey.
*Chief Assistants*, E. M. Slaughter; W. F. Burnett; T. Whitmore Jones; A. R. G. Jennings.
*2nd Class Clerks*, R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. M. Kindersley; G. A. H. Rendall; S. Wright; G. W. Williamson; W. H. Williams; C. A. L. Lewis.

*Land Charges Department.*

*Senior Clerk*, E. W. Eaton.

*Map Department.*

*Director*, Col. F. P. Washington, R.E., F.R.G.S.
*Chief Superintendents*, James R. Burnage; Col. E. W. Creswell, R.E.; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E.
*Superintendents*, W. S. Tratman; A. Fraser; R. R. Baterden; W. C. Nottage, F.S.I.; T. N. Asterley; F. W. Whitson; J. W. Buttery; W. King; R. M. Jenner; E. Ainsworth; G. Thomas; W. E. Allen.

*Middlesex Deeds Department.*

(Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane.)

*Chief Clerk*, J. E. Ansell.
*Chief Assistant*, E. H. Foord.

*Scrivenery Department.*

*Superintendent*, F. T. M. Hughes.

## YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—G. A. Thompson.
West " *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North " *Northallerton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

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OFFICE OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, SECONDARY'S OFFICE, AND OFFICE OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK, Guildhall, E.C.
*Sheriffs' Officers of the City of London*, Heywood & Holland, 32 King Street, E.C.; Odell & Hibbard, 37 Coleman Street, E.C.

*Secondary and Under-Sheriff of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark*, William Hayes, M.A.

SHERIFF OF COUNTY OF LONDON'S OFFICE, 24 Red Lion Square, W.C.
*Deputy Under-Sheriff*, Tufnell Burchell.
*Under-Sheriff*, F. K. Metcalfe, 92 Gt. Tower Street.
*Agents*, Nathan & Co., 27 Chancery Lane; Wright, Odell & Co., 52 Chancery Lane; Fricake & Co., 87 Chancery Lane; Johnson & Co., 16 Portugal St.; Mountjoy & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.
*London Agents*, Gepp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE, Norfolk House, W.C.
*London Agents*, Braunstein & Skelton.
SHERIFF OF HERTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
*Agents*, Patersons, Snow, Bloxam & Kinder.
SHERIFF OF KENT AND SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.
*Deputy Sheriff of Kent and Under-Sheriff of Sussex*, Walter Bartlett.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
*Under-Sheriff*, William Ruston.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE AND DURHAM, 48 Chancery Lane, W.C.
*London Agents*, Cunliffes & Davenport.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK'S OFFICE, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
*London Agents*, Belfrage & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
*Under-Sheriff*, Charles Wigan.

## CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.
*Judges*, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) ..... £2,500
*Assistant Judge*, Frank Stather Jackson ..... £1,250
*Registrar*, David Harrison ..... £750
*Sergeant-at-Mace*, John Fitch ..... £500
*Deputy do.*, Horace Fitch ..... £280
*Chief Clerk*, George William Powell ..... £430

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.
*Judges*, Lumley Smith, K.C. ..... £2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. ..... £2,000
*Treasurer*, The Chamberlain of London.
*Registrar*, James Anstey Wild, jun. ..... £1,700
*Assist. to do.*, Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall ..... £800
*High Bailiff*, J. Edward Sly ..... £600

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**Treasury County Court Department.—£8,706.**
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*Superintendent*, B. J. Bridgeman ..... £650 to £850
*Clerk of Accounts*, F. Arthy ..... £400
*Deputy do.*, F. W. J. Kemp ..... £250 to £400
*Examiners of Accounts*, W. Biles; H. B. Moore; E. B. Woodwin; W. Massey; J. F. Jones; G. T. Thompson; C. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; C. E. H. Burnet; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Kirk; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; C. R. Morris ..... £300 to £400

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*Chief Clerk*, E. A. Tilley ..... £215

**COUNTY COURT JUDGES** (each £1,500).
*The County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*
Hon, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Hon, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Hon, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Hon, Francis Hy. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Hon, Sir George Shiersto, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Hon, Cecil H. W. (52), Devon and Somerset.
Hon, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Hon, Henry Mason, K.C. (12), Bradford, &c.
Hon, Bradbury, James Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Hon, Bray, Edward (21), Birmingham.
Hon, Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Macclesfield, &c.
Hon, Collier, John Francis (6), Liverpool, &c.
Hon, Dodd, Cyril, K.C. (26), Hull, Malton, &c.
Hon, Edge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Hon, Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Hon, Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Hon, Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Hon, Gent, John (12), Halifax, &c.
Hon, Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Hon, Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Hon, Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Hon, Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Hon, Hamilton, Henry B. H. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Hon, Harrington, Edward (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Hon, Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
Hon, James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Hon, Jones, H. R. Mansel (13), Sheffield, &c.
Hon, Lea, George Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Hon, Lindley, Hon. Walter (29), Derbyshire, &c.
Hon, Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Hon, Mulholland, Wm., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Hon, Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Hon, O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (2), Durham, &c.
Hon, Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c.
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Hon, Roberts, W. Howland (37), Uxbridge, &c.
Hon, Russell, Hon. Arthur (45), Wandsworth, &c.
Hon, Scully, James A. (50), Brighton, &c.
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Hon, Shorts, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Hon, Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Hon, Smyly, Wm. Cecil, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Hon, Snagge, Sir Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c.
Hon, Steavenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Hon, Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Hon, Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Hon, Will, John Shiress, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Hon, Willis, William, K.C. (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Hon, Willnot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Hon, Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush-, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter, &c.
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Hon, Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

## METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge Bacon ..... £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar*, Edward Huelin.
" *High Bailiff*, Robert Wright.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.
" *High Bailiff*, Frederic White.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge Emden ..... £1,500
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Dartford.—*Registrar*, W. Benning Pritchard.
Gravesend. — *Registrar and High Bailiff*, Charles Edward Hatten.
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Maidstone.—*Registrar*, F. W. Englefield.
Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, W. W. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, F. W. Stone.

(47) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
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*Registrar*, Basil Upton Eddis.
*High Bailiff*, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey. WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane.
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(38) EDMONTON; WALTHAM ABBEY; ROMFORD AND ILFORD.
*Judge*, His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, K.C. ..... £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.—*Registrar*, W. J. Bruty.
" " *High Bailiff*, W. J. Bruty (*act.*).
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" " " *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.
(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

BRENTFORD, Town Hall, W.

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" *Assist. Registrar*, F. C. Sills.
" *High Bailiff*, J. Swinford Francis.
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" *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.
*Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, W. Ruston.

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" *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
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" *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

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" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.
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*Coroner's Office*, Coroner's Court, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W.
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*Deputy*, R. Henslowe Wellington.
*Coroner's Office*, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.
*North-Eastern District*, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
*Deputy*, R. L. Guthrie.
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*Eastern and Liberty of Tower District*, Wynne E. Baxter.
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*Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., L.C.C.*, James Ollis ..... £700

* Additional Judge at Brentford, His Honour Judge Howland Roberts.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

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*Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dep* Francis Kirchner; Patrick Quinn; Alfred Lea Frank Froest.
*Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and L Property Office*, Arthur Bassom.

*Superintendents of Divisions.*

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B CHELSEA.—Thomas Williams.
C ST. JAMES'S—Joseph Mann.
D MARYLEBONE.—Horace Bantick.
E HOLBORN.—Thomas Cole.
F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.
G FINSBURY.—William Hammond.
H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.
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K BOW.—(Vacant.)
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M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.
N ISLINGTON.—William Robinson.
P CAMBERWELL.—George Carr.
R GREENWICH.—Onslow Wakeford.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Charles Dodd.
T HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.
V WANDSWORTH.—David Saines.
W CLAPHAM.—Charles Doyle.
X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
Y HIGHGATE.—Louis Vedy.
THAMES.—William French.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—James W. Carter.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—James Last.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Smith.
PEMBROKE DOCK.—George Dixson (*Chief Insp.*).

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*Accountant*, W. J. Wilby ..... £500 to £
*2nd Class Clerks (1st Sect.)*, G. H. Pryce; C. E. Gipp E. Eraut, £300 to £400; A. E. Hall, B.A.; G. Lufkin ..... £300 to £
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*Surveyor*, J. Dixon Butler ..... £600 to £
*2nd do.*, F. King ..... £360 to £
*Assist. do.*, A. Howell; S. A. Braun ..... £210 to £
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*Clerks of the Works*, N. Baker; T. Longstreeth; J. R. McIntosh; J. S. Ham ..... £150 to £200
*Storekeeper*, E. H. Hinson ..... £250 to £300
*Insp. Clothing and Equipments*, G. Burton ..... £275

## CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

*Commissioner*, Capt. J. W. Nott-Bower ..... £1,250
*Assistant Commissioner*, Capt. Donald Bremner ..... £600
*Superintendent & Chief Clerk*, Frank Francis ..... £450
*Rec-iver*, John W. Carlyon-Hughes ..... £700
*Surgeon*, Fredk. Gordon Browne, M.R.C.S. ..... £600

## POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

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*Magistrate*, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
*Chief Clerk*, Cecil George Douglas ..... £1,250
*Assistant Clerk*, J. G. Trotter ..... £650
*Cashier*, Robt. Arthur Warren ..... £350

### Guildhall.

*Magistrate*, An Alderman (in rotation).
*Clerk to the Sitting Justices*, H. G. Savill ..... £1,000
*Assistant Clerk*, Silvester Richards ..... £650
*Cashier*, John Herbert Major ..... £250
*Clerk of Special Sessions*, C. F. Monckton ..... £500
*Assistant do.*, Charles Fitch ..... £250

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

### Bow Street, Covent Garden.

*Magistrates*, Sir Albert de Rutzen ..... £1,800
Robert B. Marsham ..... £1,500
E. N. F. Fenwick ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, H. P. Newton ..... £700

### Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road.

*Magistrates*, James Reader White Bros ..... £1,500
E. C. T. d'Eyncourt ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Oliver Wheeler ..... £420 to £650

### North London, Stoke Newington Road.

*Magistrate*, Edward Snow Fordham ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, F. G. Nott-Bower ..... £420 to £650

### Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

*Magistrates*, Arthur Antwis Hopkins ..... £1,500
Charles King Francis ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Temple C. Martin ..... £650

### Great Marlborough Street.

*Magistrates*, Gilbert George Kennedy ..... £1,500
George Lewis Denman ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Stanley Savill ..... £420 to £650

### Marylebone, Seymour Place.

*Magistrates*, Alfred Chichele Plowden ..... £1,500
G. Paul Taylor ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

### Old Street, E.C.

*Magistrates*, Albert Rowland Cluer ..... £1,500
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*Chief Clerk*, A. Brienne Halle ..... £420 to £650

### Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

*Magistrates*, Frederick Mead ..... £1,500
John Dickinson ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, F. H. Glanville ..... £420 to £650

### Tower Bridge, Borough High Street.

*Magistrates*, John Rose ..... £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Henry Nairn ..... £650

### Westminster, Vincent Square.

*Magistrates*, Henry Curtis Bennet ..... £1,500
Horace Smith ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Harry Titterton ..... £650

### West London, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

*Magistrates*, Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, K.C. £1,500
Edmund William Garrett ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B. ..... £650

### Greenwich and Woolwich.

*Magistrates*, Ernest Baggallay ..... £1,500
Arthur H. Hutton ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, John Nixon ..... £420 to £650

### South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.

*Magistrate*, Hon. John de Grey ..... £1,500
*Chief Clerk*, George A. Bird ..... £650

### West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

*Magistrate*, Robert Alexander Gillespie ..... £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, James H. Jackson ..... £900

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### The Temple Church.

*Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).
*Reader*, Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.
*Organist*, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
*Custodian*, A. F. Stone.

### Inner Temple.

*Treasurer*, His Hon. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.
*Master of Library*, Rt Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre.
*Sub-Treasurer*, Sir Henry Waldemar Lawrence, Bt.
*Librarian*, J. E. Latton Pickering.
*Sub-Librarian*, Walter T. Rogers.
*Clerk*, J. H. Milton.

### Middle Temple.

*Treasurer*, The Master of the Rolls.
*Under-Treasurer*, J. W. Waldron.
*Librarian*, John Hutchinson.

### Lincoln's Inn.

*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.
*Master of the Library*, Cecil H. Russell.
*Dean of the Chapel*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy.
*Preacher*, Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.
*Chaplain*, Rev. Wilfrid Richmond, M.A.
*Steward*, A. Weatherley Marriott.
*Librarian*, A. F. Etheridge.

### Gray's Inn.

*Treasurer*, Reader Harris.
*Master of Library*, His Honour Judge Mulligan, K.C.
*Preacher*, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, M.A.
*Reader*, Rev. M. H. L. Williams, M.A.
*Under-Treasurer*, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
*Chief Clerk*, Standley W. Bunning.
*Librarian*, M. D. Severn.

## CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), beginning of June (Summer), and end of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

### South-Eastern.

*Huntingdonshire* (Huntingdon)—Summer and Winter.
*Cambridgeshire* (Cambridge)—Summer, Autumn, (Chesterton) Winter (for Assize County No. 3).
*Suffolk* (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Norfolk* (Norwich)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Essex* (Chelmsford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Herts* (Hertford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Sussex* (Lewes)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Kent* (Maidstone)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Surrey* (Guildford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Clerk of Assize*, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple ..... £800
*Clerk of Indictments*, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey ..... £400
*Associate*, J. Gerard Laing, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. ..... £200 to £300

### Midland.

*Beds* (Bedford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Bucks* (Aylesbury)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Derbyshire* (Derby)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Leicestershire* (Leicester)—Summer, Autumn (for Assize County No. 2) and Winter.
*Lincolnshire* (Lincoln)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Northants* (Northampton)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Notts* (Nottingham)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Rutlandshire* (Oakham)—Summer and Winter.
*Warwickshire* (Warwick Div.)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Do.* (Birmingham Div.)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.

*Clerk of Assize*, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple ..... £850
*Associate*, Spencer Langton Holland ..... £300
*Clerk of Indictments*, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

*Cumberland* (Carlisle)—Summer, Autumn and Winter (for Assize County No. 1).
*Westmorland* (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
*Lancashire, Northern Division* (Lancaster)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Salford Division* (Manchester) — Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Liverpool*—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Clerk of Assize*, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. ..... £1,000
*Associate*, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston ..... £400
*Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer*, Reginald Harrison, Preston ..... £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

*Durham* (Durham)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Northumberland and City of Newcastle* (Newcastle)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York* (York)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*West Riding Div.* (Leeds)—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
*Clerk of Assize*, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. ..... £800
*Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns*, Robert Holtby, York ..... £400
*Associate*, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. ..... £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.*
*Clerk of Assize*, James L. Mathews ..... £800
*Associate and Deputy do.*, Archer C. Hemp ..... £400
*Clerk of Indictments*, Francis W. Jones ..... £300
*Office*, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

*Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Wilts*, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1907 *Devizes; Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A.; *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1907 *Wells, Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.
*Clerk of Assize*, James Read, *Office*, 39 Temple ... £800
*Associate*, Alfred Read ..... £300
*Clerk of Arraigns*, Christopher Rawlinson ..... £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

*Merionethshire* (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.
*Montgomeryshire*—(Welshpool) Winter; (Newtown) Summer.
*Carnarvonshire* (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
*Anglesey* (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
*Denbighshire* (Ruthin)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
*Flintshire* (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
*Cheshire* (Chester Castle) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.
*Clerk of Assize*, David H. Crompton, 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. ..... £500
*Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize*, Arthur Andrew, Congleton ..... £175 to £225
*Associate*, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £175 to £225
*Agents*, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

*Pembrokeshire* (Haverfordwest)—Winter and Summer.
*Cardiganshire* (Lampeter)—Winter and Summer.
*Carmarthenshire* (Carmarthen)—Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 6).
*Glamorganshire*—(Cardiff) Winter and Autumn alternately with Swansea; Swansea (Summer).
*Brecknockshire* (Brecon) — Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 7).
*Radnorshire* (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.

*Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate*, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice ..... £500
*Princ. Assist.*, C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. ..... £300
*Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments*, G. J. Walter Rigley, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice ..... £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only is taken; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1906-1907:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 19th November. | 1907. | 22nd April. |
| ,, | 10th December. | ,, | 28th May. |
| 1907. | 8th January. | ,, | 24th June. |
| ,, | 28th January. | ,, | 22nd July. |
| ,, | 25th February. | ,, | 10th September. |
| ,, | 18th March. | ,, | 21st October. |

*Clerk of the Court*, Henry Kemp Avory, Sessions House, Old Bailey.
*Deputy*, Henry A. Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.
*Judges*, Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., K.C., *Recorder*; F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., *Common Serjeant*; Lumley Smith, K.C., and J. Alexander Rentoul, *Commissioners*.
(Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

| *London.* | *Southwark.* |
|---|---|
| 2nd Jan. 10th April. | 4th Jan. 12th April. |
| 3rd July. 16th Oct. | 5th July. 18th Oct. |

*Clerk of the Peace*, Alfred Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.
*Deputy*, Herbert Austin, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

## COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(I.—North side. II.—South side of the Thames.)

I.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.
*Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Fife, K.T.
*Chairman*, Wm. Robert M'Connell, K.C., D.L. ... £2,000
*Deputy do.*, R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L. £1,500
*Clerk of the Peace for the County of London*, Sir Richard Nicholson. *Deputy do.*, John Dix.
*Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions*, George Allen.
*Clerk to the Lieutenancy*, Sir Richard Nicholson.

II.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway, S.E.
*Chairman*, William Robert M'Connell, K.C., D.L.
*Deputy do.*, R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L.
*Clerk of the Peace*, Sir Richard Nicholson.
*Deputy do.*, John Dix.

## SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.
*Chairman*, George Cave, K.C., M.P.
*Deputy Chairmen*, Sir William Vincent, Bart.; Sir Charles G. Walpole.
*Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy*, Thos. W. Weeding.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.
*County Surveyor*, F. G. Howell, County Hall.

## MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
*Chairman*, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.
*Deputy Chairman*, Montagu Sharpe.
*Clerk of the Peace & of C.C. & to the Lieutenancy*, Sir Richard Nicholson.
*Deputy do. do.*, Walter George Austin.

## QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS regulated by Sec. 14 (1) of the Licensing Act, 1902, which also applies to Middlesex.

## HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (142).
*Gov. & Med. Off.*, G. E. Walker, B.E.C.P. ..... £650

BEDFORD (123).
*Gov.*, T. Sewell ..... £250 to £300

BIRMINGHAM (488).
*Gov.*, Capt. Percy Green ..... £500 to £650

BODMIN (81).
*Gov.*, Henry Leonard Browett ..... £250 to £300

BORSTAL (200).
*Gov.*, F. W. H. Blake ..... £310 to £350

BRECON (40).
*Gov.*, J. W. Thorp ..... £300

BRISTOL (204).
*Gov.*, Major C. D. Cottrell ..... £360 to £450

BRIXTON (400).
*Gov.*, H. B. Lethbridge ..... £500 to £650
*Dep. Gov.*, Maj. H. C. McTier ..... £250 to £300

CAMBRIDGE (94).
*Gov.*, J. T. N. Noon ..... £250 to £300

CANTERBURY (186).
*Gov.*, Capt. Hon. Cecil Holland ..... £310 to £350

CARDIFF (284).
*Gov.*, Harry Brooke Le Mesurier ..... £360 to £450

CARLISLE (103).
*Gov.*, J. H. Briggenshaw ..... £250 to £300

CARMARTHEN (57).
*Gov.*, W. J. Barnes ..... £300

CARNARVON (46).
*Gov.*, Ernest T. Hall ..... £250 to £300

CHELMSFORD (270).
*Gov.*, George Edward Northey ..... £460 to £550

DARTMOOR (1160).
*Gov.*, Basil Home Thomson ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, Major Edward Revell Reade £250 to £300

DERBY (275).
*Gov.*, Capt. C. E. Farquharson ..... £500

DEVIZES (128).
*Gov.*, H. J. Evans ..... £250 to £300

DORCHESTER (136).
*Gov.*, H. J. Hellier ..... £310 to £350

DURHAM (643).
*Gov.*, Capt. C. W. Brett-Farrant ..... £500 to £650

EXETER (230).
*Gov.*, Capt. Carleton Haynes ..... £360 to £450

GLOUCESTER (123).
*Gov.*, J. Finn ..... £302 to £352

HEREFORD (44).
*Gov.*, B. Charles ..... £250 to £300
*Dep. Gov.*, G. B. Griffiths ..... £250 to £300

HOLLOWAY (819), for Female Prisoners awaiting trial, convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex.
*Gov.*, Richard Frith Quinton, M.D. ..... £700

HULL (367).
*Gov.*, C. H. C. Platt ..... £360 to £450

IPSWICH (91).
*Gov.*, S. Gorsuch ..... £250 to £300

KNUTSFORD (548).
*Gov.*, Major J. O. Nelson ..... £360 to £450

LANCASTER (235).
*Gov.*, George J. Arnold ..... £250 to £300

LEEDS (519).
*Gov.*, John Dillon ..... £360 to £450

LEICESTER (213).
*Gov.*, Major A. V. Briscoe ..... £310 to £350

LEWES (273).
*Gov.*, N. G. Mitchell-Innes ..... £360 to £450

LINCOLN (227).
*Gov.*, Maj. R. A. Marriott, D.S.O. ..... £310 to £350

LIVERPOOL (1,271).
*Gov.*, Capt. W. M. T. Syngo ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, Capt. T. F. M. Wisden ..... £250 to £300

MAIDSTONE (266).
*Gov.*, Comm. L. F. W. Sanders, R.N. ..... £360 to £450

MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,095).
*Gov.*, Lt.-Col. H. B. Isaacson ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, A. R. Martin ..... £250 to £300

NEWCASTLE (313).
*Gov.*, H. Bartle ..... £360 to £450

NORTHALLERTON (162).
*Gov.*, Wm. Edward Burkinshaw ..... £310 to £350

NORTHAMPTON (174).
*Gov.*, Capt. W. L. Clements ..... £310 to £350

NORWICH (127).
*Gov.*, Major V. A. M. Fowler ..... £310 to £350

NOTTINGHAM (195).
*Gov.*, Capt. Grenville Edwyn Temple £310 to £350

OXFORD (123).
*Gov.*, W. J. Hine ..... £250 to £300

PARKHURST (782).
*Gov.*, Capt. H. L. Conor ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, Major G. R. Elliott ..... £250 to £300

PENTONVILLE (1,103).
*Gov.*, Major O. E. M. Davies ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, Major J. S. Knox ..... £250 to £300

PLYMOUTH (64).
*Gov.*, James T. Bassett ..... £250 to £300

PORTLAND (780).
*Gov.*, Major F. W. Briscoe ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, W. J. Pelly ..... £250 to £300

PORTSMOUTH (243).
*Gov.*, Ernest L. F. Cavendish ..... £310 to £350

PRESTON (447).
*Gov.*, Capt. H. J. Guyon ..... £360 to £450

READING (188).
*Gov.*, Capt. S. F. Judge, D.S.O. ..... £310 to £350

RUTHIN (58).
*Gov.*, E. Parry Jones ..... £300

ST. ALBANS (95).
*Gov.*, A. Hughesdon ..... £300 to £350

SHEPTON MALLET (67).
*Gov.*, R. Kemp ..... £250 to £300

SHREWSBURY (143).
*Gov.*, J. Lindley Smith ..... £310 to £350

STAFFORD (637).
*Gov.*, A. G. Western ..... £500 to £650

SWANSEA (177).
*Gov.*, George A. Pritchard ..... £310 to £350

USK (123).
*Gov.*, F. W. Gibson ..... £300

WAKEFIELD (916).
*Gov.*, John Raymond Farewell ..... £500 to £650
*Dep. Gov.*, Capt. C. E. F. Rich ..... £250 to £300

WANDSWORTH (1,189).
*Gov.*, Major James Knox ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, R. F. Locke ..... £250 to £300

WARWICK (245).
*Gov.*, Capt. R. H. D'Aeth ..... £310 to £350

WARWICK INEBRIATE REFORMATORY (40).
*Gov.*, Capt. R. H. D'Aeth ..... £50

WINCHESTER (328).
*Gov.*, Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler ..... £360 to £450

WORCESTER (238).
*Gov.*, Capt. W. Vernon-Eccles ..... £310 to £350

WORMWOOD SCRUBBS (1,377).
*Gov.*, Harry Gibson ..... £700
*Dep. Gov.*, Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O. £250 to £300

FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham (320).
*Superintendent*, T. B. Beuttler, M.A. ..... £480

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (763).
*Med. Superintendent*, Rd. Brayn, L.R.C.P. ..... £1,200

## RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF PRISONERS.

Of the 21,580 persons detained in H.M. Prisons on March 28, 1906: 16,089 were Church of England; 4,397 Roman Catholics; 257 Jews; 382 Wesleyans; 8 Methodist New Connexion; 56 Primitive Methodists; 5 Bible Christians; 8 United Methodists; 2 Methodist Free Church; 29 Calvinistic Methodists; 53 Congregationalists; 79 Presbyterians; 132 Baptists; 11 Salvation Army; 13 Unitarians; 1 Quaker; 1 Plymouth Brother; 2 Christian Brother; 4 Greek Church; 29 Lutherans; 2 Waldensian; 3 Mahommedans; 2 "Spiritualist"; 22 Atheists, and 26 without religion. The religious convictions of one prisoner could not be ascertained as he was unfortunately suffering from delirium tremens.

# The Navy List.

## THE KING.

*Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B.
*First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King*, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.
*Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Captains Ernest A. Simons, John R. Jellicoe, C.V.O., James Startin, Harry C. Reynolds, Frederick St. G. Rich, Frederick T. Hamilton, M.V.O., Hon. Walter G. Stopford, Arthur A. C. Galloway, Cecil Burney, Colin R. Keppel, C.V.O. (*hon.*).
*Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Colonels James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A., Herbert C. Money, C.B., R.M.L.I.
*Honorary Physicians to the King*, Sir John Wat Reid, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., Adam Brunton Messer, M.D., Duncan Hilston, C.B., M.D., Henry C. Woods, C.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Herbert Mackay Ellis, Arthur R. Bankart, M.V.O., M.B.
*Honorary Surgeons to the King*, Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., William H. Lloyd, M.D., Alfred G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.
*Honorary Chaplains to the King*, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. Edward A. Williams, M.A., Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Stuart Harris, D.D.

## THE ADMIRALTY (£329,809).

### Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,350):—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Tweedmouth ..... (*with house*) £4,500
†*Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord*, V. W. Baddeley, £150; R. Skinner, £100; the Lord O'Hagan (*unpaid*); Herbert J. Stanley (*unpaid*); and George Cunningham (*unpaid*). £1,000
*First Sea Lord*, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C. (*with house*) °£1,500; (Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May succeeds). *Private Secretary*, W. F. Nicholson ..... £100
*Second Sea Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *£1,200; (Rear-Admiral Winsloe succeeds). †*Private Secretaries*, J. E. Masterton Smith, £100, and M. Ll. Taylor ..... £100
*Third Sea Lord and Controller*, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. °£1,700
†*Private Secretary*, E. Lee ..... £100
*Fourth Sea Lord*, Rear-Admiral Frederick Samuel Inglefield ..... °£1,200
†*Private Secretary*, P. Dale Bussell ..... £100
*Civil Lord*, George Lambert, M.P. ..£1,000. †*Private Secretary*, R. R. Scott ..... £100
*Parliamentary and Financial Secretary*, Rt. Hon. Edmund Robertson, K.C., M.P. ..... £2,000
*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Evan Macgregor, G.C.B., I.S.O. ..£2,000. †*Private Secretary*, W. G. Perrin .. £100
*Counsel, and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet*, Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. ..... £150
*Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord*, Captain Charles E. Madden, M.V.O., R.N. ..... £950

### Secretary's Department.—£22,813.

*Assist. Secretary*, Charles Inigo Thomas, C.B. ..£1,200
*Principal Clerks*, J. H. Brooks, W. Graham Greene, C.B., Geo. H. Hoste ..... £850 to £1,000
*Assistant Principals*, C. J. Adams, J. W. S. Anderson, V. W. Baddeley, A. J. Clayton, W. J. Evans, R. G. Hayes, W. F. Nicholson, C. Walker £600 to £800
*Clerks*, J. S. Barnes, C. R. Brigstocke, L. G. Brock, H. Eastwood, A. Flint, J. E. Masterton Smith, Sydney H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, R. C. Richards, R. R. Scott, R. Skinner, M. Ll. Taylor ..£150 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, Ferd. Brand, I.S.O., W. A. Chapman, I.S.O., F. W. Danter, R. U. Falkus, S. R. A. Marriott, J. Northam, A. E. S. Roberts £350 to £450 (3 to £500)
*Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade*, F. K. Crossley, W. G. Perrin, J. W. H. Sherrington ..... £250 to £350

### Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£15,156.

*Hydrographer*, Rear-Admiral Arthur M. Field, F.R.S. ..... £1,000
*Assist. ditto*, Capt. T. H. Tizard, C.B., F.R.S., R.N. (retired) ..... £750 to £800
*Chief Civil Asst.*, W. D. Barber ..... £550 to £650
*Naval Assists.*, Capt. C. H. C. Langdon, R.N.; Com. A. Havergal, R.N.; Com. C. V. Smith, R.N.; Com. Edward Reeves; Com. E. V. Brooke-Webb, R.N.; Com. Henry L. Dicks, R.N.; Lieut. W. H. F. Montanaro, R.N.; Lieut. A. E. H. Marescaux, R.N.; Lieut. Vivian R. Brandon, R.N. ..... £400 to £600
*Surveying Officer (special business)*, Commander Ernest C. Hardy, R.N. ..... £500 to £600
*Superintendent of Compasses*, Com. L. W. P. Chetwynd, R.N. ..... £700 to £750
*Assistant do.*, Com. F. O. Creagh-Osborne, R.N. ..... £550 to £600
*Surveying Officer, Chart Branch*, Com. F. C. C. Pasco, R.N. ..... £650 to £750
*Chief Draughtsmen*, Chas. O'N. Clark, Alex. Gibson, R.S.C. ..... £415 to £500
*Draughtsmen*, T. H. Briggs, R.A.; H. H. Underhill, A. W. Codd, R.A.; F. H. Sharbau, J. R. McGegan, J. W. Atherton, L. De Ville, A. F. Gibson, D. Hardie, H. Moody, and J. R. Brooks £120 to £400
*Staff Clerk*, W. Lindegreen ..... £350 to £450

### Transport Department, Whitehall.—£11,826.

*Director*, Vice-Admiral G. T. H. Boves ..... £1,200
*Naval Assist. Director*, Capt. W. MacC. Maturin, R.N. ..... £900
*Civil Assistant Director*, S. J. Graff, C.B. £700 to £900
*Superintending Clerks*, R. Gear, W. McC. Hill, and Graeme Thomson ..... £600 to £800
*Clerks*, L. F. Goldsmid, B. A. Kemball-Cook, C. Perham, J. A. Salter ..... £150 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, F. M. Duplock, J. Spear ..... £350 to £450
*Superintending Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff*, Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. ..... £383
*Admiralty Transport Officers*, Com. W. J. V. Hudson, R.N. (Liverpool), Capt. Alfred E. Tizard, R.N. (Southampton).
*Chief Insp. of Shipping*, Edwd. G. Farrell, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £600

### Victualling Department.—£9,738.

*Director*, O. A. R. Murray ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Assistant-Director*, J. W. H. Culling ..£800 to £900
*Supt. Clerks*, F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Crowdill (*and allowance*) £550 to £700
*Victualling Store Officer*, W. Hogarth ..... £600
*Deputy Store Officers*, J. M. Bailey, U. King, F. H. Lambourn ..... £350 to £500

### Controller's Department.—£106,223.

*Controller of the Navy*, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ..... £1,700
*Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy*, Capt. Alexander L. Duff, R.N. ..... £950
*Admirals Superintendent of Contract-built Ships*, Rear-Adm. T. MacGill, C.B., Rear-Adm. J. E. Bearcroft, C.B., M.V.O. ..... £1,000

*Constructive Branch.*

*Director of Naval Construction*, Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S. ..... £3,000
*Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work*, W. E. Smith, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
*Assistant Directors of Naval Construction*, Henry E. Deadman, C.B., W. H. Whiting, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. R. Gard, M.V.O. (*add.*) ..£1,000 to £1,200
*Senior Constructive Officers*, L. G. Davies (Tyne), J. A. Yates (Clyde) ..... (*and allowance*) £1,000
*Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works*, R. E. Froude, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,000
*Constructors*, G. M. Apsey, W. J. Berry, J. H. Cardwell, J. Cotsell, W. T. Davis, A. G. Fox, W. Main, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine, H. G. Williams ..... (*and allowance*) £400 to £600

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

*Assistant Constructors*, T. B. Abell, W. S. Abell, E. L. Attwood, G. E. Baker, S. E. Boyland, F. Bryant, C. I. R. Campbell, W. H. Carter, A. W. A. Cluett, E. F. Coast, J. S. Gillingham, C. E. Goodyear, P. Goodyear, C. G. Hall, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, C. W. Knight, W. J. Martin, E. H. Mitchell, M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, E. A. J. Pearce, F. W. Raven, W. L. Roberts, S. R. Tickner, J. F. Walker . . £200 to £400
*Confidential Clerk*, J. G. J. Hauffman . . . £200 to £350
*Superintending Electrical Engineer*, C. H. Wordingham . . . £1,000 to £1,200
*Electrical Engineers*, H. Melville Ackery, T. Edge, Z. H. Kingdon, W. McClelland . . . . . £400 to £450

*Engineering Branch.*

*Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet*, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir A. J. Durston, K.C.B. (retired) . . . . . £1,800
*Deputy Eng.-in-Chief*, Eng.-Rear-Adm. H. J. Oram, C.B. £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200
*Assist. Engineers-in-Chief*, R. J. Butler, C.B., Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Mayston . . . . . £850 to £1,000
*Eng.-Capt.*, Charles Lane, R.N. *Full pay and allowance.*
*Engineer Inspectors*, Eng.-Comms. Marrack, R.N. (*gun mountings*), F. H. Lister, R.N., W. McK. Wisnom, R.N., H. C. Rush, R.N.; Eng.-Lieut. W. P. Sillince, R.N.; *Engineer-Inspector (for overseeing duties)*, E. A. Linnington . . . . . *Full pay and allowances.*
*Engineer-Lieuts.*, E. Edwards, R.N., F. S. Moss, R.N., I. E. S. Roberts, R.N., W. W. Reed, R.N., L. R. Croisdale, R.N., A. E. Hyne, R.N., H. L. Parry, R.N., P. L. Edmonds, R.N., J. Hamilton, R.N., R. Beeman, R.N., E. J. Allen, R.N., F. J. Pedrick, R.N., E. J. Rosevere, R.N. . . . . *Full pay and allowance.*
*Examiner of Engineering Accts.*, E. Gedye £350 to £450

*Dockyard Branch.*

*Director of Dockyards*, J. B. Marshall, C.B. . . . £1,500
*Eng. Assist.*, Eng.-Comm. G. G. Goodwin, R.N. £850 to £1,000
*Superintendent of Dockyard Branch*, H. J. Webb
*Constructors*, T. Dally and C. H. Croxford £400 to £600 *and allowance.*
*Engineer Commanders*, F. W. Highton, R.N., Robt. B. Dixon, R.N. . . . . *Full pay and allowance.*
*Examrs. Dockyd. Wks.*, F. Sanders, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. E. Elvy, W. C. Thomas, T. H. Harries . . . . . £350 to £500
*Visiting Insp. of Timber*, C. G. Nichols £300 to £450
*Asst. Insps. of Timber*, W. J. Rogers, W. H. Hooper £250 to £300

*Clerical Staff.*

*Secretary to Controller*, H. W. Brown (*acting*) . . . £800
*Superintending Clerk*, A. W. Smallwood (*acting*) £600
*Clerks*, J. R. Brotherton, E. Lee (*Private Secretary to Controller of Navy*) . . . . . £150 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, H. Akhurst, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer £350 to £450 (2 to £500)

*Naval Store Branch.*

*Director of Stores*, John Forsey . . . . . £1,000 to £1,200
*Assist. Direct. of Stores*, G. H. Ashdown £800 to £900
*Superintending Clerks*, J. H. Aitken, G. M. Discombe, H. Simmins, M. M. Waller . . . . . £600 to £800
*Deputy Store Officers*, W. J. Gick, O. S. Griffiths, F. Weston, B. J. Wilson . . . . . £350 to £500
*Chief Examiners of Store Accounts*, B. Donald, R. Murray . . . . . £350 to £500
*Insp. of Furniture*, W. H. Hayden . . . . £350 to £450
*Examiners of Store Accounts*, W. Riggs, B. J. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. . . . . £250 to £350

*Accounts Branch.*

*Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts*, W. G. Roff £850 to £1,000
*Assistant*, J. Ryan . . . . . £600 to £800
*Deputy Expense Accounts Officer*, F. W. W. Burfell £350 to £500

## Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.—£26,165.

*Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes*, Capt. John Rushworth Jellicoe, C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., R.N. . . £1,500
*Assist. Director of Torpedoes*, Capt. Hon. Alex. E. Bethell, C.M.G., R.N. . . . . £950
*Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance*, Capt. Fredk. C. T. Tudor, R.N. . . . . £800
*Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes*, Captain B. H. Chevallier, R.N.; Comms. C. M. de Bartolomé, R.N., F. S. Litchfield, R.N., J. W. L. McClintock, R.N., H. R. Crooke, R.N.; Lieut. J. D. Allen, R.N.; Capt. E. W. Harding, R.M.A. *Full pay and allowances.*
*Gun Mounting Staff*, Eng.-Comms. E. F. Ellis, R.N., W. H. Adams, R.N.; Eng.-Lieuts. E. D. Mallinson, R.N., W. J. S. Perkins, R.N. *Full pay and allowances.*
*Staff Clerk in Charge and Secretary to the D.N.O.*, T. G. Anderson . . . . . £350 to £500
*Superintendent of Ordnance Stores*, Rear-Admiral Sydney M. Eardley Wilmot (retired) £1,000 to £1,200
*Superintending Clerks*, J. C. Escott, H. Fathers, A. F. Taylor . . . . . £600 to £800 (one to £850)
*Deputy Ordnance Store Officers*, J. G. Morgan, J. J. Reeves, F. J. Ward . . . . . £350 to £500

## Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£57,627.

*Accountant-General*, Alfred Eyles . . . . . £1,500
*Private Secretary*, A. Cunnison . . . . . £100
*Deputy Accountant-General*, C. J. Naef . . . . . £1,200
*Assists.*, J. J. E. Butler, Frank Storr, W. S. Sarel £850 to £1,000
*Assistant Principals*, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, T. D. James, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Roper, W. Sanger . . . . . £600 to £800
*Paymaster of Contingencies*, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. . . . . £350 to £500
*Clerks*, W. R. Y. Brade, V. Caldwell, T. Cocks (*Deputy Cashier, in lieu*), A. Cunnison, F. G. Gordon, R. M. Houston, C. R. Lee, F. Porter, H. N. Spalding £150 to £500
*Principal Examiners*, W. H. Boar, H. F. Painter, E. W. Stafford . . . . . £550 to £700
*Chief Examiners and Staff Clerks*, J. E. Barber, E. Hillers, A. H. Bryning, J. Cronin, G. Davis, C. J. Edwards, S. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, W. G. Ralph, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Tippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young £350 to £450 (6 to £500)

## Contract and Purchase Department.—£12,732.

*Director of Navy Contracts*, F. W. Black . . . . . £1,200
*Assistant Director*, C. A. Oliver . . . . . £850 to £1,000
*Superintending Clerks*, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter . . . . . £600 to £800
*Clerks*, J. C. Clarke, G. B. Cobb, H. Morris £150 to £500
*Staff Clerk*, R. W. Wilson . . . . . £350 to £450
*Visiting Inspectors*, J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A., £400 to £600; and W. H. Strickland . . . . . £300 to £550

## Medical Department, 18 Victoria St., S.W.—£8,346.

*Director-General*, Inspector-General Herbert M. Ellis, K.H.P., F.R.C.S., R.N. . . . . £1,700
*Dep. Director-Gen.*, Deputy Inspector-General Arthur W. May, R.N. . . . . *Full pay and allowances.*
*Assistants to Director-General*, Fleet-Surgeons Geo. Welch, R.N., E. P. Mouilpan, M.B., R.N., E. B. Picktheun, R.N. . . . . *Full pay and allowances.*
*Inspecting Medical Officer, R.N. Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff*, Deputy Inspector-General Theodore J. Preston, R.N. (retired).
*Staff Clerk in Charge*, H. W. Temple, I.S.O. £400 to £500
*Staff Clerks*, F. W. Crawford, T. E. Kennedy £350 to £450

## Director of Works Department, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£25,444.

*Director of Works*, Col. Sir E. Raban, K.C.B., R.E. £2,000
*Assistant Directors of Works*, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and T. Sims, M.I.C.E. . . . . £1,000 to £1,200
*Superintending Engineers*, Col. S. H. Exham, R.E., and Major S. Davidson, R.E. . . . . £700 to £850
*Superintending Civil Engineers*, T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., £750 to £950 *and allowance*; L. Parr, C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley, A.M.I.C.E., E. A. W. Barnard, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., J. B. C. Hunt, M.I.C.E., H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. . . . . £600 to £700 *and allowance.*
*Surveyor of Lands*, J. W. Stone . . . . . £700 to £900
*First Assistant to do.*, C. L. Fielder . . . £400 to £600
*Chief Surveyor*, G. Brighton . . . . . £800 to £1,000
*Surveyors*, H. Anon, F.S.I., J. Biden, F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., A. B. Holmes, H. T. Matthews, H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., P. P. Caldecott-Smith, F.S.I., J. L. Westland . . . . . £400 to £600

## Greenwich Hospital Department.

*Director of Hospital*, Charles H. R. Stansfeld £1,000
*Clerk in Charge*, A. A. Butler . . . . . £350 to £500
*Assistant to Clerk in Charge*, L. Stacey . . £250 to £400
*Accountant*, A. W. J. Davies . . . . . £250 to £350

### Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon Hugh Singleton Wood, M.A., R.N. ..... £1,000
*Staff Clerk*, J. Hooper ..... £350 to £450

### Director of Naval Education.

*Director*, J. A. Ewing, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E. £2,500
*Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools*, James McCarthy, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*
*Chief Schoolmaster*, John J. Smith, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

### Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

*Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves*, Vice-Adm. Reginald F. H. Henderson, C.B. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*
*Assist.*, Captain Thomas P. Walker, R.N. ..... £950
*Engineer Captain*, James M. C. Bennett, M.V.O., R.N.
*Secretary*, H. W. E. Manisty, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

### Royal Marine Office.

Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
*Dep. Adjt.-Gen.*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Wright, K.C.B. ..... £1,500
*Assistant ditto*, Col. James H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C. £800
*Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-General (also Judge-Advocate)*, Major David Mercer ..... £600

### Naval Intelligence Department.—£21,951.

*Director*, Capt. Charles L. Ottley, M.V.O., R.N. ..£1,500
*Assistant Directors*, Capt. H. G. King-Hall, D.S.O., R.N. (£950); Capt. H. H. Campbell, M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. H. Jones, R.N., Capt. F. H. Booth, R.N., and Col. John F. Daniell, R.M.L.I. ..... each £700
*Naval Staff*, Capt. Thomas Jackson, M.V.O., R.N. Comm. Reginald F. Parker, R.N., Comm. John R. Segrave, R.N., Comm. Arthur H. C. C. Home, R.N., Comm. Oscar M. Makins, R.N., Comm. Robert N. Lawson, R.N., Comm. John B. Sparks, R.N., Comm. Percival H. H. Thompson, R.N., and Eng.-Comm. Edouard Gaudin, R.N. ..... each £500
*Paymaster-in-Chief*, C. E. Gifford, C.B., R.N. ....£1,000
*Marine Staff*, Major Edward Y. Daniel, R.M.L.I., Major H. F. Mackay, R.M.A., Capt. William Dixon, R.M.A., Capt. F. L. Dibblee, R.M.A., Capt. M. P. A. Hankey, R.M.A., Capt. T. H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I., Capt. R. C. Temple, R.M.A., Capt. P. Molloy, Capt. C. F. Barber, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. H. Regnart, R.M.L.I. ..£400 or £500
*Staff Clerk in Charge*, G. J. Rickman, £450 to £500; *Staff Clerks*, H. Broadbent, R. Gordon £350 to £450

## ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—ACTIVE LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, K.C.B. (*b.* 1838) .. | ..... | 3 Oct. 1902 |
| Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1843) | ..... | 30 Aug. 1903 |
| Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*b.* 1839) | ..... | 16 June 1904 |
| Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1840) | ..... | 20 Feb. 1905 |
| Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C. (*b.* 1841) | ..... | 4 Dec. 1905 |

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET.

*Admiral of the Fleet*, H.I.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
*Admiral*, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B.
*Admiral*, H.M. Charles, King of Portugal and the Algarves, K.G.
*Admiral*, H.M. George, King of the Hellenes, K.G.
*Admiral*, H.M. Oscar, King of Sweden, K.G.
*Admiral*, H.M. Haakon VII., King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

### ADMIRALS.

Domvile, Sir Compton E., G.C.B.
Rawson, Sir Harry H., G.C.B.
Harris, Sir Robert Hastings, K.C.B.
Pearson, Sir Hugo Lewis, K.C.B.
Wilson, Sir Arthur K., G.C.B.
Douglas, Sir Archibald L., G.C.V.O.
Noel, Sir Gerard Henry Uctred, K.C.B.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Dalrymple, K.C.B.
Bosanquet, Sir Day Hort, K.C.B.
Beaumont, Sir Lewis Anthony, K.C.B.
Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. De la poer, G.C.V.O.

### VICE-ADMIRALS.

Jenkings, Albert Baldwin.
Bruce, Sir James Andrew T., K.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., A.D.C.
Aldrich, Pelham, C.V.O.
Holland, Swinton Colthurst.
Moore, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B.
Bickford, Andrew Kennedy, C.M.G.
Acland, Sir William Alison Dyke, Bt., C.V.O.
Drury, Sir Charles C., K.C.B.
Jeffreys, Edmund Fredk., C.V.O.
Custance, Sir Reginald Neville, K.C.M.G.
Henderson, William Hannam.
Craigie, Robert William.
Fawkes, Sir Wilmot Hawksworth, K.C.V.O.
Atkinson-Willes, Sir George Lambart, K.C.B.
May, Sir William Henry, K.C.B.
Henderson, Reginald Friend Hannam, C.B.
Curzon-Howe, Hon. Sir Assheton Gore, K.C.B.
MacLeod, Angus, C.V.O.
Poë, Sir Edmund Samuel, K.C.V.O.
Bromley, Arthur Charles Burgoyne.
Durnford, Sir John, K.C.B.
Marrack, William.

### REAR-ADMIRALS.

Langley, Gerald Charles.
Barlow, Charles James, D.S.O.
Lambton, Hon. Sir Hedworth, K.C.V.O.
Powell, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Hamilton, William Des Vœux.
Bridgeman, Francis Charles Bridgeman, M.V.O.
Poore, Sir Richard, Bt., C.V.O.
Corry, Alvin Coote.
Groome, Robert Leonard, C.V.O.
Giffard, George Augustus, C.M.G.
Robinson, Charles Grey.
Arbuthnot, Charles Ramsay.
Graham, Walter Hodgson Bevan.
Foote, Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Gamble, Edward Harpur, C.B.
Milne, Sir Archibald Berkeley, Bt., K.C.V.O.
Hall, George Fowler King.
O'Callaghan, Michael Pelham, C.V.O.
H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.
Russell, Gerald Walter.
Barry, Sir Henry Deacon, K.C.V.O.
Neville, George, C.V.O.
Winsloe, Alfred Leigh, C.V.O.
Niblett, Harry Seawell Frank.
Finnis, Frank.
Scott, Sir Percy Moreton, K.C.V.O.
Egerton, George Le Clerc, C.B.
Adair, Charles Henry.
Chisholm-Batten, Alexander William, M.V.O.
Fisher, Frederick William.
Cross, Charles Henry.
Montgomerie, Robert Archibald James, C.B.
Callaghan, George Astley, C.B.
Dicken, Charles Gauntlett.
Henderson, George Morris, M.V.O.
Kirby, Francis George.
Fegen, Fredk. Fogarty, M.V.O.
Goodrich, J. E. Clifford, M.V.O.
Windham, Charles, C.V.O.
Login, Spencer Harry M., C.V.O.
Tillard, Philip Francis.
Marx, John Locke, M.V.O.
Stuart, Leslie Creery, C.M.G.
Field, Arthur Mostyn.
Inglefield, Frederick Samuel.
Tudor, Henry Morton Tudor.
Foley, Francis John.
Denison, John.
Paget, Sir A. Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
Lowry, Robert Swinburne.
Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardine, K.C.V.O.
Colville, Hon. Stanley C. J., C.V.O.

## FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION AND THEIR FLAGSHIPS.

NORE. (*Wildfire*) *Adm.* Sir Hugo L. Pearson, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, Charles J. Ferguson; (*Resolution*) *Rear-Adm.* Charles H. Adair (*Commanding Reserve Division*)—*Sec.*, John D. Holmes. CHATHAM DOCKYARD. *Rear-Adm.* Alvin C. Corry (*Supt.*)—*Sec.*, C. R. Sayers (civ.). R.N. BARRACKS. *Commodore* Fredk. G. Stopford—*Sec.*, Arthur M. Wells.

PORTSMOUTH. (*Victory*) *Adm.* Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*) *a*—*Sec.*, E. F. E. Gipps; (*Barfleur*) *Rear-Adm.* Spencer H. M. Login, C.V.O. (*Commanding Reserve Division*)—*Sec.*, E. W. H. Jackman. PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD. *Rear-Adm.* Charles G. Robinson (*Supt.*)—*Sec.*, M. E. P. Frost (civ.). R.N. BARRACKS. *Commodore* Hon. Walter G. Stopford—*Sec.*, Herbert A. Michell. VERNON. *Commodore* Charles J. Briggs—*Sec.* (vacant). EXCELLENT. *Commodore* Frederick T. Hamilton, M.V.O.—*Sec.*, Charles H. Carroll.

PLYMOUTH. (*Impregnable*) *Adm.* Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, F. C. Alton, C.B.; (*Empress of India*) *Rear-Adm.* Edward H. Gamble, C.B. (*Commanding Reserve Division*)—*Sec.*, John C. Baker. DEVONPORT DOCKYARD. *Rear-Adm.* Charles J. Barlow, D.S.O. (*Supt.*)—*Sec.*, R. F. Franklin (civ.). R.N. BARRACKS. *Commodore* Wm. B. Fisher, C.B. —*Sec.*, Hugh Miller.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. (*Emerald*) *Rear-Adm.* George F. King Hall (*Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland*)—*Sec.*, Robert R. Hoare.

CHANNEL FLEET. *Battle Squadron:* (*Exmouth*) *Adm.* Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*) *b*—*Sec.*, G. H. A. Willis; (*Cæsar*) *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, K.C.B. (*Second in Command*) *i*—*Sec.*, William V. T. Leonard; (*Albemarle*) *Rear-Adm.* George A. Callaghan, C.B.—*Sec.*, H. S. Hall. *First Cruiser Squadron:* (*Good Hope*) *Rear-Adm.* George Neville, C.V.O. (*Commanding*)—*Sec.*, C. S. Wonham. *Torpedo and Submarine Craft:* (*Sapphire*) *Rear-Adm.* A. L. Winsloe, C.V.O.—*Sec.*, Walter Gask.

ATLANTIC FLEET. *Battle Squadron:* (*King Edward VII.*) *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. H. May, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*) *d*—*Sec.*, P. H. Franklin; (*Victorious*) *Rear-Adm.* George Le C. Egerton, C.B. (*Second in Command*)—*Sec.*, H. S. Measham. *Second Cruiser Squadron:* (*Drake*) *Rear-Adm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. (*Commanding*) *f*—*Sec.*, E. H. Shearme. *Gibraltar Dockyard:* (*Cormorant*) *Rear-Adm.* James E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O. (*Superintendent*)—*Sec.*, L. Blackler.

MEDITERRANEAN. *Battle Squadron:* (*Bulwark*) *Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*) *c*—*Sec.*, J. A. Keys; (*Venerable*) *Rear-Adm.* Francis C. B. Bridgeman, M.V.O. (*Second in Command*) *e*—*Sec.*, C. F. Pollard. *Third Cruiser Squadron:* (*Leviathan*) *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry D. Barry, K.C.V.O. (*Commanding*)—*Sec.*, G. Hewlett. *Malta Dockyard:* (*Egmont*) *Rear-Adm.* Arthur C. B. Bromley (*Superintendent*) *h*—*Sec.*, T. H. Millett.

N. AMERICA AND W. INDIES AND PARTICULAR SERVICE SQUADRON. *Fourth Cruiser Squadron:* (*Euryalus*) *Adm.* Sir Day H. Bosanquet, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*) *g*—*Sec.*, P. J. H. L. Row.

EASTERN FLEET. *China:* (*King Alfred*) *Adm.* Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, C. H. Rowe; (*Tamar*) *Commodore* Hugh P. Williams (*Hong Kong*)—*Sec.*, H. W. Woodward. *East Indies:* (*Hermes*) *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S. Poë, K.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, Wm. E. R. Martin. *Australia:* (*Powerful*) *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, G. A. Miller.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. (*Crescent*) *Vice-Adm.* John Durnford, C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief*)—*Sec.*, H. Robinson.

## A LIST OF THE SQUADRONS AFLOAT, 1 NOV., 1906.

CHANNEL FLEET. *Battleships*, Albemarle, Cæsar, Canopus, Cornwallis, Duncan, Exmouth, Glory, Goliath, Illustrious, Jupiter, Ocean, Prince George, Russell, Swiftsure, Triumph, Vengeance. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Dido, Juno, Topaze. *Attached Ships*, Pathfinder, Patrol, Sapphire, Sentinel, Tyne. *Destroyer Flotilla* (1 Div.), Boyne, Crane, Derwent, Doon, Fawn, Garry, Kale, Kangaroo, Myrmidon, Peterel, Ribble, Syren; (2 Div.), Earnest, Exe, Griffen, Ness, Nith, Panther, Quail, Seal, Sprightly, Swale, Ure, Wear; (3 Div.), Arab, Arun, Cheerful, Express, Foyle, Itchen, Liffey, Mermaid, Moy, Ostrich, Ouse, Roebuck. *First Cruiser Squadron*, Antrim, Argyll, Devonshire, Good Hope, Hampshire, Roxburgh.

ATLANTIC FLEET. *Battleships*, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hindustan, King Edward VII., Magnificent, New Zealand, Victorious. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Amethyst, Arrogant, Diamond. *Special Service vessel*, Dwarf. *Second Cruiser Squadron*, Berwick, Black Prince, Cornwall, Cumberland, Drake, Duke of Edinburgh.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET. *Battleships*, Bulwark, Formidable, Implacable, Irresistible, London, Queen, Venerable. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Barham, Diana, Minerva, Venus. *Special Service vessels*, Imogene, Maine, Surprise. *Third Cruiser Squadron*, Carnarvon, Lancaster, Leviathan, Suffolk. *Attached Ship to Third Cruiser Squadron*, Vulcan. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Albatross, Angler, Ardent, Ariel, Banshee, Boxer, Bruizer, Desperate, Dragon, Foam, Mallard, Stag.

N. AMERICA AND W. INDIES AND PARTICULAR SERVICE SQUADRON. *Fourth Cruiser Squadron*, Euryalus, Hogue, Indefatigable, Isis, Sutlej. *Newfoundland Fisheries*, Brilliant.

EASTERN FLEET. **China:** *Cruiser Squadron*, Astrea, Diadem, Flora, Kent, King Alfred, Monmouth. *Special Service vessels*, Alacrity, Bramble, Britomart, Cadmus, Clio, Thistle. *River gunboats*, Kinsha, Moorhen, Nightingale, Robin, Sandpiper, Snipe, Teal, Widgeon, Woodcock, Woodlark. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Fame, Handy, Hart, Janus, Otter, Virago, Whiting. **East Indies:** *Cruisers*, Fox, Hermes, Perseus, Proserpine. *Attached Ships*, Lapwing, Redbreast, Sphinx. **Australia:** *Cruisers*, Cambrian, Challenger, Encounter, Pegasus, Pioneer, Powerful, Prometheus, Psyche, Pyramus.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Cruisers*, Crescent, Forte, Pelorus.

WEST COAST OF N. AMERICA. Shearwater.

*Will be succeeded by—a Adm.* Sir Day H. Bosanquet, K.C.B.; *b Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.; *c Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drury, K.C.B.; *d Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, K.C.B. *e Rear-Adm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.; *f Rear-Adm.* Charles H. Adair; *g Rear-Adm.* Frederick S. Inglefield; *h Rear-Adm.* Frederick W. Fisher; *i* Sir Reginald N. Custance, K.C.M.G.

# A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING, GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (*N.D.*), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on NOV. 1, 1906, have an asterisk (*) prefixed and the names of their commanding officer attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with ‡ are paddle steamers.

*ABOUKIR (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Henry H. Torlesse; *Comm.* Thomas H. Foster.

*ACHERON (1868) (late *Northumberland*), 35, 10780 (4000), late 1st cl. cruiser, 13·3 kts.; depôt ship for stokers, Chatham. *Comm.* Selby H. B. Ash.

ACHILLES (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Actæon* (late *Ariadne*), screw frigate, 4538 tons, torpedo school ship, Sheerness. *Capt.* Ralph Hudleston.

*Adventure* (1904), 2940 (16000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Charles F. Corbett, M.V.O.

**Æolus* (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Douglas L. Dent.

AFRICA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Chatham.

*Afridi*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.

AGAMEMNON (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), battleship, 18 kts., Glasgow.

**Alacrity* (1885), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* Eustace La T. Leatham.

*Albatross* (1898), 6, 360 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d. 32 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude L. Cumberlege.

*ALBEMARLE (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Channel Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* George A. Callaghan, C.B.; *Capt.* Edward S. Fitzherbert; *Comm.* William W. Fisher.

‡*Alberta* (1863), 370 (1000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* George A. Broad, M.V.O.

*ALBION (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18¼ kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Frederick S. Pelham; *Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.

*Alexandra* (1906), 2050 (4500), turbine, H.M. yacht.

**Amethyst* (1903) 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21¾ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Comm.* Adolphus H. Williamson.

**Amphitrite* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Cecil S. Hickley; *Comm.* Francis H. M. Jackson.

**Andromeda* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Harry H. Stileman; *Comm.* James T. Bush.

*Angler* (1896), 310 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis R. Wrottesley.

ANSON (1886), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·9 kts., Devonport.

*Ant* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*ANTRIM (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22¼ kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Wm. C. Pakenham, C.B.; *Comm.* Vincent B. Molteno.

*Arab* (1901), 6, 430 (8600), t.b.d., 31 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geoffrey Mackworth.

*Ardent* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur M. Stancomb.

*Argonaut* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Edmund H. Smith; *Comm.* Charles H. Beaty Pownall.

*ARGYLL (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Chas. E. Anson, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Percy M. R. Royds.

**Ariadne* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Bentinck J. D. Yelverton; *Comm.* Henry L. Cochrane.

*Ariel* (1897), 810 tons (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lancelot N. Turton.

**Arrogant* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund R. Pears; *Comm.* Algernon E. B. Greville.

*Arun* (1903) 6515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Spencer R. S. Richards.

*Assistance*, 9600 (6000), steam repair ship, Gibraltar.

**Astræa* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., China. *Capt.* Charles L. Vaughan Lee.

*Attentive* (1904), 2940 (16000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt.

*Avon* (1896), 6330 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur L. Popham.

BACCHANTE (1902), 14, 12000 (21000), 21 kts., 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Robert J. Prendergast.

*Banshee* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Basil G. Washington.

*BARFLEUR (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., flagship, Reserve Division, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* Spencer H. M. Login, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Hugh H. D. Tothill; *Comm.* Geo. P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.

**Barham* (1889), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18·6 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Murray F. Sueter.

*Bat* (1896), 360 tons (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip D. R. West.

*BEDFORD (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* *Comm.* Alexander V. Campbell.

BENBOW (1885), 12, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·75 kts., Devonport.

*BERWICK (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O.; *Comm.* David M. Anderson.

*Bittern* (1897), 5330 tons (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* John R. Corner.

*BLACK PRINCE (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Bernard Currey; *Comm.* Thos. D. Pratt.

*Blackwater* (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Devonport. *Comm.* John E. Cameron.

*Blake* (1889), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·5 kts., Devonport, depôt for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Albert S. Lafone; *Comm.* Alexander Gillespie.

*Blazer*, coast-defence gunboat, 254 (110 *n.d.*), Sheerness.

*Blenheim* (1890), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Henry D. Bruce; *Comm.* Herbert C. J. Grant.

*Bloodhound* (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Bonaventure* (1892), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Haulbowline.

*Bonetta* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

*Boxer* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·17 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. G. A. Kennedy.

*Boyne* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest E. Parker.

*Bramble* (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest G. W. Davidson.

*Brazen* (1896), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Fitzroy H. Hall.

**Brilliant* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Newfoundland Fisheries. *Capt.* Robt. H. Anstruther.

**Britannia* (1904), 18, 16350 (17500), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Robert N. Ommanney; *Comm.* Mortimer L'E. Silver.

*Britomart* (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wyndham L. Bamber.

*Bruizer* (1895), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lionel G. Preston.

*Bullfinch* (1901), 6, 345 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip S. R. Conron.

**Bulwark* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., flagship, Mediterranean. *Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Osmond de B. Brock; *Comm.* Hugh P. E. T. Williams.

*Bustard* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

**Cadmus* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13¾ kts., China. *Comm.* Bernard L. Majendie.

**Cæsar* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., flagship of Second in Command, Channel Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Sydney R. Fremantle; *Comm.* Vernon H. S. Haggard.

**Calypso* (1883), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14·6 kts., drill-ship for R.N.R., Newfoundland. *Comm.* Arthur G. K. Hill.

**Cambrian* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G.

*†*Cambridge* (1858), 4971 tons, gunnery school ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Paul W. Bush, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Brian H. F. Bartletot.

Camperdown (1885), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·9 kts., Chatham.

**Canopus* (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Douglas A. Gamble, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Henry R. Veale.

**Carnarvon* (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* John M. de Robeck; *Comm.* Francis C. Brown.

**Centurion* (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·51 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Philip J. Stopford.

**Challenger* (1902), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Joseph R. Bridson; *Comm.* Charles Tibbits, M.V.O.

*Champion* (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12¾ kts., Chatham.

*Charger* (1894), 6, 250 (3700), t.b.d., 28 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald G. Coppleston.

**Charybdis* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Lawrence de W. Satow.

*Cheerful* (1897), 6, 308 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur G. Muller.

*Chelmer* (1904), 6, 550 (7,500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles C. Dix.

*Cherwell* (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Harold G. Grenfell.

*Circe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles P. Mansel.

**Clio* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13¾ kts., China. *Comm.* Cecil D. S. Raikes.

*†*Clyde* (1829), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Archibald B. Purvis.

Cochrane (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Govan.

*Colne* (1905), 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Charles J. Collins.

**Commonwealth* (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Richard H. Peirse, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Raymond A. Nugent.

*Conflict* (1894), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·21 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. C. Castle.

*Contest* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·4 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald E. Marcon.

*Coquette* (1898), 6, 285 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Michael Barne.

**Cornorant*, late scr. sloop, 1130, flagship, Gibraltar Yard. *Rear-Adm.* James E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O.

**Cornwall* (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Herbert Lyon; *Comm.* Charles B. Miller.

**Cornwallis* (1899), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Charles H. Coke; *Comm.* Bertram S. Thesiger.

*Cossack*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.

*Crane* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry F. D. Jelf.

**Crescent* (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., flagship, Cape of Good Hope. *Vice-Adm.* John Durnford, C.B.; *Capt.* Trevelyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Herbert W. Richmond.

**Cressy* (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. B. Fawckner; *Comm.* Arthur C. Stewart.

*Cricket*, coastal t.b.d., 235 tons, turbine, Cowes.

**Cumberland* (1903), 14, 9800 (32000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Wm. O. Story; *Comm.* Wm. D. Church.

*Cyclops*, steam repair ship, completing at Sunderland.

*Cygnet* (1898), 6, 300 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Vernon F. Tuson, M.V.O.

*Cynthia* (1898), 6, 300 tons (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry R. Heathcote.

*†*Dædalus* (1828), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Bristol. *Lieut. and Comm.*

*Daring* (1893), 4, 260 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·70 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* James C. Holmes.

*Dart* (1882), 470 tons (250), 8·7 kts., surveying vessel, Sydney.

*Dasher* (1895), 6, 250 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26·21 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hubert S. Monroe.

*Dee* (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold E. Sullivan.

Defence (1907), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Pembroke.

**Defiance* (1861), 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Cole C. Fowler.

*Derwent* (1903), 6, 500 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* George P. England.

*Desperate* (1895), 6, 310 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude A. Rombulow-Pearse.

DEVASTATION (1871), 4, 9330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth.

*DEVONSHIRE (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur T. Stuart, M.V.O. ; *Comm.* John E. Drummond.

**Diadem* (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., China. *Capt.* Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O. ; *Comm.* William R. Willis.

**Diamond* (1904), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Comm.* Constantine H. Hughes-Onslow.

**Diana* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. S. Phipps-Hornby ; *Comm.* Henry B. Montagu.

**Dido* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Stuart Nicholson ; *Comm.* Arthur R. Raby.

*DOMINION (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Charles E. Kingsmill ; *Comm.* Hon. Edward S. H. Boyle.

*DONEGAL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Cyril E. Tower ; *Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.

*Doon* (1904), 550 (700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward O. Gladstone.

**Doris* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Arthur W. Ewart ; *Comm.* Norman L. Stanley.

*Dove* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude P. Champion-de-Crespigny.

*Dragon* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·14 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. D. Irvin.

*Dragon Fly* (1906), coastal t.b.d., 235 tons, turbine, Cowes.

*DRAKE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st. cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Second Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. ; *Capt.* Mark E. F. Kerr, M.V.O. ; *Comm.* Henry T. Buller.

*DREADNOUGHT (1906), 10, 18000 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald H. S. Bacon, D.S.O. ; *Comm.* James D. Dick.

*Drudge*, 890, gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Dryad* (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Navigation School ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Henry F. Oliver, M.V.O.

*DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1904), 16, 13500 (2550 *f.d.*), 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur H. Christian ; *Comm.* Ronald A. Hopwood.

*DUNCAN (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* John Casement ; *Comm.* Louis C. S. Woollcombe.

**Dwarf* (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13¼ kts., W. Coast of Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colin K. MacLean.

*†*Eagle* (1804), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Lionel H. St. C. Coxon.

*Earnest* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude Seymour.

**Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Portsmouth (*attached to R.N. College, Osborne*). *Capt.* Clement Greatorex.

*Eden* (1903), 6, 500, turbine t.b.d., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ralph Collins.

**Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Laurence E. Power ; *Comm.* Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH (1882), 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14·2 kts., Sheerness.

**Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11·3 kts., surveying service. *Comm.* Frederick C. Learmouth.

*EGMONT (late *Hibernia*), 16, 9820 (4000), Malta Yard. *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C. B. Bromley ; *Comm.* Reginald G. Gregory.

*Electra* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leslie D Fisher.

*EMERALD (late *Black Prince*) (1861), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, training-ship for boys, flagship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* George F. King Hall ; *Comm.* Ernest E. Lacy.

*EMPRESS OF INDIA (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., flagship, Reserve Division, Devonport. *Rear-Adm.* Edward H. Gamble, C.B. ; *Capt.* Arthur D. Ricardo ; *Comm.* Ernest Henslowe.

**Enchantress* (1903), 3470 (6400 *n.d.*), Admiralty yacht, 18 kts. *Capt.* Thos. D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.

*Encounter* (1903), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Henry V. W. Elliott ; *Comm.* Godfrey E. Corbett.

**Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Sheerness. *Capt.* Ernest H. Grafton ; *Comm.* Charles R. Curtis.

*Erne* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold G. Innes.

*Espiegle*, 6, 1070 (1400), sloop, Dartmouth (*attached to R.N. College*). *Capt.* Wm. E. Goodenough.

*ESSEX (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Claude A. W. Hamilton ; *Comm.* Hugh G. C. Somerville.

*Ettrick* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles La P. Lewin.

*Europa* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Capt.* Gerald C. A. Marescaux ; *Comm.* Pasfield V. Olive.

*EURYALUS (1901), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., flagship, Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Adm.* Sir Day H. Bosanquet, K.C.B. ; *Capt.* Archibald G. H. Moore ; *Comm.* Richard Webb.

*†*Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Fredk. T. Hamilton, M.V.O., A.D.C., *Commodore, 2nd class* ; *Comm.* Alfred E. M. Chatfield.

*Exe* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy W. Pontifex.

*EXMOUTH (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship, Channel Fleet. *Adm.* Sir Arthur K. Wilson, *VC*, G.C.V.O. ; *Capt.* Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O. ; *Comm.* Arthur A. M. Duff.

*Express* (1891), 6, 300 (9250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 33 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* George H. Brown.

*Fairy* (1897), 6, 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. W. McO. Campbell.

*Falcon* (1901), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward M. C. Rutherfoord.

*Fame* (1896), 6300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* James C. S. Hughes.

*Fawn* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert M. Denny.

*Ferret* (1893), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·62 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* C. A. Fremantle.

*Fervent* (1895), 6, 270 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth.

*Firefly* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 235 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Cowes.

*Fire Queen* (1887), 446 tons (500), Portsmouth.

FISGARD. [This establishment consists of 4 ships: (1) *Fisgard*, late *Audacious*, 6010 tons; (2) *Fisgard II.*, late *Erebus*, 6010 tons; (3) *Fisgard III.*, late *Hindostan*, 3242 tons; (4) *Fisgard IV.*, late *Sultan*, 9290 tons.] Depôt for training boy artificers, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. R. Hall; *Comm.* Thos. F. T. Michell.

*Flirt* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Francis R. Wood.

**Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., China. *Capt.* Hubert Grant-Dalton.

*Flying Fish* (1897), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¾ kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Wm. H. H. S. Thomson.

*Foam* (1896), 6, 300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Arthur K. Waistell.

*Foresight* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* John Luce.

**FORMIDABLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, complement 750, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Ernest A. Simons, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Peter W. E. Hill.

**Forte* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Cape of Good Hope. *Capt.* Alfred E. A. Grant.

*Forth* (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., special service. *Comm.* Sydney S. Hall.

*Forward* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Edward G. W. Davy.

**Fox* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., East Indies. *Capt.* John B. Eustace.

*Foyle* (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril Asser.

**Furious* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* George W. Smith.

*Gadfly* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Chiswick.

*Gala* (1905), 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Charles P. R. Coode.

**GANGES, late *Boscawen No. II.*, formerly *Minotaur*, 10690 tons, training-ship for boys, Harwich.

GANGES (No. II.) late *Boscawen No. III.*, formerly *Agincourt*, 10600 tons, Harwich. Depôt for youths. *Comm.* Fredk. K. C. Gibbons.

*Garry* (1905), 6, 605 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry L. D'E. Skipwith.

*Ghurka* (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 790 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.

*Gibraltar* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Devonport.

*Gipsy* (1897), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* William G. Howard.

*Gladiator* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Rowland Nugent.

**GLORY (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18¾ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest C. T. Troubridge, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Guy R. A. Gaunt.

*Glowworm* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Chiswick.

*Gnat* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Chiswick.

**Goldfinch* (1889), 805 (720), surveying vessel, 13 kts., surveying service. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederic H. Walter.

**GOLIATH (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18¾ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Robert H. J. Stewart, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Frederic A. Whitehead.

**GOOD HOPE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, First Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* George Neville, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Geo. P. W. Hope; *Comm.* Henry M. Doughty.

*Gossamer* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. B. Brennan.

**Grafton* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edward M. Phillpotts; *Comm.* Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy.

*Grasshopper* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Chiswick.

*Green Fly* (1906), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Chiswick.

*Greyhound* (1900), 6, 360 (6000), 30 kts., t.b.d., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy C. Minhinnick.

*Griffon* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* J. R. Dodington.

**Halcyon* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Edmund P. F. G. Grant.

HAMPSHIRE (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bt., M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur N. Loxley.

*Handy* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry B. Cox.

HANNIBAL (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* John P. Rolleston.

*Hardy* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. F. Boughey.

*Harrier* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Portsmouth.

*Hart* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald Henniker-Heaton.

*Hasty* (1894), 6, 250 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Chatham.

*Haughty* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* George K. Chetwode.

*Havock* (1893), 4, 240 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26¾ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald G. Stone.

**Hawke* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* William L. Grant; *Comm.* John D. Kelly.

*Hazard* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., depôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Fredk. L. Attenborough.

*Hearty*, 2, 1300 (2100), Chatham.

*Hebe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* John M. D. E. Warren.

**Hecla* (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depôt ship, 13 kts., depôt for t.b.d.'s, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John Nicholas.

**Hermes* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, E. Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S. Poë, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Douglas R. L. Nicholson; *Comm.* R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton.

**Hermione* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cecil F. Dampier.

HIBERNIA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Devonport.

**Highflyer* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Charles A. Christian; *Comm.* Cecil E. Rooke.

**HINDUSTAN (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Charles E. Le Mesurier; *Comm.*

*HOGUE (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron (sea-going training-ship for boys). *Capt.* Arthur Y. Moggridge; *Comm.* Charles W. Keighly-Peach.

HOOD (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Francis C. M. Noel; *Comm.* Thomas L. Shelford.

*Hornet* (1893), 4, 240 (380 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Berwick Curtis.

HOWE (1885), 10, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·8 kts., Devonport.

*Hunter* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robt. J. Buchanan.

**Hussar* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* H. H. Smyth.

**Hyacinth* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* J. G. Armstrong.

*ILLUSTRIOUS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Wm. O. Boothby; *Comm.* Geo. C. Hardy.

**Imogene* (1882), 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Arthur T. Taylor.

*IMPLACABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* G. E. Patey, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Francis W. Caulfield.

*†*Impregnable*, late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training ship for boys, flagship, Devonport. *Adm.* Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Cecil Burney, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Francis M. Leake.

**Indefatigable* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Philip Nelson Ward, M.V.O.

INDOMITABLE, armoured cruiser, building at Fairfield.

†INDUS [This establishment consists of 3 ships], late *Defence* (1862), armour-plated, 6270 tons (workshop).

INDUS (No. 2), late *Temeraire* (1876), 14, 8540 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13·8 kts. (workshop).

INDUS (No. 3), late *Bellerophon* (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12·4 kts., Devonport (mechanicians' establishment and workshop for supernumerary artificers). *Comm.* Edwin H. Edwards.

INFLEXIBLE, armoured cruiser, building at Clydebank.

*Insolent* (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

INVINCIBLE, armoured cruiser, building at Elswick.

**Iphigenia* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., special service. *Comm.* Algernon W. Heneage, M.V.O.

*IRRESISTIBLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Lionel G. Tufnell; *Comm.* Gerald W. Vivian.

**Isis* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Charles F. Sowerby; *Comm.* Hon Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, M.V.O.

*Itchen* (1903), 6, 525 (700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* John A. Gregory.

*Janus* (1895), 6, 280 (390 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¾ kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. H. Darwall.

**Jason* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19·25 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward A. Thomas.

*Jed* (1904), 6, 510 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Charles J. Wintour.

**Juno* (1895), 11, 5600 (8300), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* John de M. Hutchison, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt.

**JUPITER (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* William De Salis, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Henry C. Carr.

*Kale* (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Comm.* Cecil H. Fox.

*Kangaroo* (1901), 6, 365 (6100), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. S. F. Forbes.

*Kennet* (1903), 6, 550 (7550 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh P. Buckle.

**KENT (1900), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Spencer V. Y. de Horsey. *Comm.* John P. de Montmorency.

*Kestrel* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur T. Blackwood.

**KING ALFRED (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B. *Capt.* Cecil F. Thursby; *Comm.* Montagu W. Consett.

**KING EDWARD VII. (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., flagship, Atlantic Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Sir William H. May, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur C. Leveson; *Comm.* Arthur L. Cay.

*Kinsha*, river steamer on the Yang-tze, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy Crabtree.

*Kite* (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**LANCASTER (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Herbert L. Heath; *Comm.* Alexander Farrington.

**Lapwing* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alfred B. Barker.

**Latona* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Hugh T. Hibbert.

**Leander* (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·6 kts., Chatham. Depôt for torpedo-boat destroyers. *Capt.* John S. Luard.

**Leda* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* John B. Hancock.

*Lee* (1899), 6, 335 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. H. H. Holden.

*Leopard* (1897), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis A. W. Buller.

*Leven* (1901), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport.

**LEVIATHAN (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Third Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry D. Barry, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Hon. Robt. F. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hugh F. P. Sinclair.

*Liffey* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* James U. Farie.

*Lightning* (1895), 6, 280 (390 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Mark G. Newton.

*Lively* (1901), 385 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Sheerness.

*Locust* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold V. Dundas.

**LONDON (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Julian C. A. Wilkinson; *Comm.* Richard H. Walters.

LORD NELSON (1906), 14, 16500 (16700), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Jarrow-on-Tyne.

*Lynx* (1894), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Evelyn L. B. Boothby.

*Magnet* (1883), 430 tons (650), special service vessel, Portsmouth.

*MAGNIFICENT (1894), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Hon. Herbert E. H. A'Court.

*MAJESTIC (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Robert G. Fraser; *Comm.* Wm. B. Macdonald.

*Mallard* (1896), 6, 275 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Henry F. G. Talbot.

MARS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Henry L. Tottenham; *Comm.* Fredk. A. Powlett.

*Mavourneen*, schooner yacht, 160 tons, Malta.

*Mayfly* (1906) 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Poplar.

*Mercury* (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts.; depôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edgar Lees.

*Merlin*, 1070 (1400), sloop, surveying service on China station. *Capt.* John F. Parry.

*Mermaid* (1898), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Dennis G. Thynne.

*Minerva* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry J. L. Clarke; *Comm.* William Mellor.

MINOTAUR (1906), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Devonport.

*Mohawk* (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 765 tons, 33 kts., building.

*MONMOUTH (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* John A. Take; *Comm.* Henry L. Mawbey.

*Moorhen*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, 180 (800), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert E. Vaughan.

*Moth* (1907), 2, coastal t.b.d., 230 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Poplar.

*Moy* (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* David C. H. Dalrymple.

*Myrmidon* (1901), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lionel J. G. Anderson.

NATAL (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Barrow-in-Furness.

*NELSON (1886), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth (for training stokers). *Comm.* Cecil I. Prowse.

*Ness* (1905), 535 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Stanley V. Ellis.

*NEW ZEALAND (1904), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Edward G. Shortland; *Comm.* Stephen H. Radcliffe.

*Niger* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edmund J. Prendergast.

*Nightingale* (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robt. S. Roy.

NILE (1888), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Evelyn R. Le Marchant; *Comm.* John R. Le H. Ward.

*Niobe* (1897), 10, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Charles H. Umfreville; *Comm.* Wm. N. England.

*Nith* (1905), 535 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Comm.* Francis G. St. John.

*Nymphe* (1888), 8, 1140 (1400), sloop, 14 kts., Sheerness.

*OCEAN (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Charles Dundas Dundas; *Comm.* Herbert J. T. Marshall.

*Opossum* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude H. Woodward.

*ORION (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship (armoured), 11·9 kts., depôt ship for Malta Royal Naval Reserve. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward M. Bennett.

*Orwell* (1901), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.*

*†*Osborne* (1870), 1850 tons (3000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cuthbert G. Chapman, M.V.O.

*Osprey* (1901), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy G. Brown.

*Ostrich* (1901), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank F. Rose.

*Otter* (1896), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* John Kiddle.

*Ouse* (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Comm.* John G. de O. Coke.

*Pandora* (1900), 2200 (7000 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Richard Sullivan.

*Panther* (1897), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald C. L. Owen.

*Pathfinder* (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Spencer A. Hickley.

*Patrol* (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Wilfred Henderson.

*Pegasus* (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Warren H. D'Oyly.

*Pelorus* (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape of Good Hope. *Comm.* James C. Tancred.

*†*Pembroke*, late *Duncan* (1859), 5724 tons, depôt ship, Chatham. *Capt.* Frederick G. Stopford (*Commodore, 2nd class*); *Comm.* Wm. J. S. Alderson.

*Penguin* (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., surveying service. *Capt.* Cortland H. Simpson.

*Perseus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* Harold Christian.

*Peterel* (1899), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* George P. Leith.

*Phœbe* (1890), 8, 2575 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Henry R. Robinson.

*†Pilot* (1879), 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport.

*Pioneer* (1899), 8, 2200 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* George H. Borrett.

*Plucky* (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Porcupine* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth.

*Powerful* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·8 kts., flagship, Australia. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Lionel Halsey; *Comm.* Walter M. Ellerton.

*President* (late *Gannet*), 1130 tons, sloop, West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave.

*PRINCE GEORGE (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Robert H. S. Stokes; *Comm.* Eric P. C. Back.

*PRINCE OF WALES (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Reginald G. O. Tupper. *Comm.* Humphrey W. Bowring.

*Prometheus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Maurice Woollcombe.

**Proserpine* (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18·1 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Herbert W. James.
**Psyche* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper.
*Pyramus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Lieut. and Comm.* Maurice S. FitzMaurice.
*Quail* (1895), 6, 360 (630 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles L. L. Young.
*QUEEN (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Lewis Bayly; *Comm.* George Trewby.
*Racehorse* (1900), 6, 360 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* H. D. Marryat.
*Racer* (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., for instruction of naval cadets, Osborne. *Capt.* Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair.
RAMILLIES (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Casper J. Baker. *Comm.* Harold E. Browne.
*Ranger* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Rupert S. Gwatkin-Williams.
*Raven* (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9·5 kts., Portsmouth.
*Recruit* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry L. Boyle.
**Redbreast* (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter Hose.
RENOWN (1895), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Godfrey M. Paine, M.V.O.
REPULSE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Sackville H. Carden; *Comm.* Hugh Edwards.
**‡Research* (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Morris H. Smyth.
RESOLUTION (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., flagship, Reserve Division, Chatham. *Rear-Adm.* Charles H. Adair; *Capt.* Arthur Hayes-Sadler; *Comm.* Arthur Halsey.
*REVENGE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Fredk. C. A. Ogilvy; *Comm.* Percival H. Warleigh.
*Ribble* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hubert S. Cardale.
*Ringdove* (1906), 1st cl. gunboat, 805 tons (1200 *f.d.*), Scottish Fisheries. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter C. Chaytor.
**Robin* (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colpoys C. Walcott.
*Rocket* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Theodore E. J. Bigg.
RODNEY (1884), 10, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16¾ kts., Chatham.
*Roebuck* (1901), 6360 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter L. Allen.
*Rother* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Christopher P. Metcalfe.
ROXBURGH (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe; *Comm.* George B. Hutton.
*Royal Arthur* (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Norman C. Palmer; *Comm.* Hubert Stansbury.
ROYAL OAK (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Ernest G. Barton; *Comm.* Edgar G. H. Gamble.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Devonport.
*RUSSELL (1901), 16, 14000 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick A. Warden; *Comm.* Arthur G. Smith.
**St. George* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Herbert A. S. Fyler.
*Salmon* (1895), 6, 280 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. & Comm.* Norman H. Carter.
*Sandfly*, (1907), 2, coastal t.b.d., 220 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Cowes.
**Sandpiper* (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold T. Atlay.
**Sapphire* (1904), 12, 3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., flagship of Admiral commanding Torpedo and Submarine Craft Flotillas. *Rear-Adm.* Alfred L. Winsloe, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Cecil F. Lambert.
SAPPHIRE (No. 2), 1st cl. cruiser (late *Imperieuse*), 8400 (10000 *f.d.*), depôt for t.b.d., Portland. *Comm.* Geo. W. W. Dawes.
**Sappho* (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·47 kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Michael H. Hodges.
**Scylla* (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·62 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Cuthbert E. Hunter.
*Seagull* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Samuel Helen.
**Seahorse* (1880), 670 tons (1100), particular service. *Staff Capt. in comd.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.
*Seal* (1897), 6, 360 tons (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Osmond J. Prentis.
*Sealark* (1906), steam yacht (surveying vessel), 900 (550), 11 kts. *Comm.* Henry B. T. Somerville.
*Sentinel* (1904), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edward H. F. Heaton-Ellis.
SHANNON (1906), 14, 14600 (2700), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Chatham.
*Shark* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy Johnson.
*Sharpshooter* (1888), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Joseph Sanders.
**Shearwater* (1901), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, W. Coast of N. America. *Comm.* Adrian G. Allgood.
**Sirius* (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Edward G. Lowther Crofton, D.S.O.
*Skipjack* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert W. F. Travers.
*Skirmisher* (1905), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O.
*Slaney* (1877), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
*Snapper* (1895), 6, 305 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh T. Prichard.
**Snipe* (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, on Yang-tze Kiang. *Lieut. and Comm.* Thomas J. S. Lyne.
*Spanker* (1889), 2, 735 (3500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Eric V. F. R. Dugmore.
*Spartiate* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Creswell J. Eyres; *Comm.* Ernest K. Loring.
**Speedwell* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Archibald Cochrane.

**Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (3150), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20·21 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edgar R. Morant.

**‡Sphinx* (1882), 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* William S. Bowman.

*Spider* (1907), 2, coastal t.b.d., 220 tons, 26 kts., turbine, Cowes.

*Spiteful* (1898), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Seymour.

*Spitfire* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Vaughan A. E. Hanning-Lee.

*Sprightly* (1901), 6, 365 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. & Comm.* Fredk. H. Hallowes.

*Stag* (1899), 6, 312 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hubert H. de Burgh.

*Star* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* L. H. Crozier.

*Starfish* (1894), 6, 270 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Stephen H. Morres.

*Sturgeon* (1894), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* J. A. Fellows.

*Success* (1901), 6, 350 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Loftus W. Jones.

*Suffolk (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Rosslyn E. Wemyss, M.V.O. ; *Comm.* George B. Powell.

*Sunfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur N. Gouldsmith.

*Surly* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. L. W. Williams-Mason.

**Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Philip Francklin, M.V.O.

*Sutlej (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Francis S. Miller ; *Comm.* Frederick G. Bird.

*Swale* (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* R. F. White.

*Swift* (1907), ocean-going t.b.d., 1800 tons, 36 kts., turbine, building.

*Swiftsure (1903), 18, 11,800 (12,500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Christopher G. F. M. Cradock, C.B. ; *Comm.* Alexander P. Davidson.

*Swordfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.

*Sylvia* (1901), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Comm.* Rowland H. Bather.

*Syren* (1901), 6, 365 (6200), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis R. Wood.

*Taku*, 6 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., Hong Kong.

*Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* H. C. C. da Costa.

**Tamar*, 4650 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (*Commodore, 2nd cl.*) Hugh P. Williams ; *Comm.* Horatio W. Colomb.

*Tartar*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 770 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building at Chiswick.

*Tay* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

**Teal*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward Secretan.

*Teazer* (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* E. L. Cardale.

Tenedos. [This establishment consists of 3 ships : (1) *Tenedos No. 1*, late *Triumph*, 6640 tons ; (2) *Tenedos No. 2*, late *Pembroke*, formerly *Duncan*, 5724 tons ; (3) *Tenedos No. 3*, late *Ganges*, 3594 tons.] Depôt for training boy artificers, Chatham. *Comm.* A. H. Oldham.

**Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., on passage home. *Capt.* Wm. H. Baker Baker.

**Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·4 kts., special service. *Capt.* George A. Ballard ; *Comm.* Alexander K. Jones.

*Terror (late *Malabar*), screw troopship, 6211 (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Comm.* Noel Grant.

*Teviot* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* R. C. Kemble Lambert.

**Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., Portsmouth. Depôt for submarine boats. *Comm.* Robert W. Johnson.

*Theseus* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Thos. L. Barnardiston ; *Comm.* Hector L. Watts-Jones.

*Thetis* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Francis W. Kennedy.

*Thistle*, 2, 1st. cl. gunboat, 710 (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald M. R. West.

*Thorn* (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* A. S. D. Moore.

*Thrasher* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* A. T. Stewart.

Thunderer (1872), 4, 9330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth.

*Tiger* (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. E. Middleton.

**Topaze* (1903), 12, 3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Henry Blackett.

**Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., Australia.

Trafalgar (1887), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Charles H. H. Moore ; *Comm.* Charles T. Borrett.

*Traveller* (1883), 700 (1100), special service vessel, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* M. J. Ahern.

**‡Triton* (1882), 410 tons (350), surveying service. *Capt.* Willoughby P. Dawson.

*Triumph (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* F. E. E. Brock ; *Comm.* G. N. Ballard.

**Tyne* (1878), 3500 tons (1200), screw depôt ship for t.b.d.'s, particular service. *Comm.* Maurice H. H. Nelson.

*Ure* (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Comm.* James R. P. Hawkesley.

*Usk* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Portland. *Lieut. & Comm.* D. H. Carmichael.

*Velox* (1903), 6, 400, turbine t.b.d., Portsmouth.

**Venerable* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean ; flagship of Rear-Admiral. *Rear-Adm.* Francis C. B. Bridgeman, M.V.O. ; *Capt.* Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O. ; *Comm.* Geo. H. Baird.

*Vengeance (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18¼ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Harry C. Reynolds, A.D.C. ; *Comm.* Walter H. C. S. Thring.

**Venus* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·1 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Francis G. Eyre ; *Comm.* Hubert Lynes.

**‡Vernon*, late *Donegal* (1858), 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles J. Briggs (*Commodore, 2nd class*) ; *Comm.* Fredk. L. Field.

*Vesuvius* (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth.

*Victoria and Albert* (1899), 4700 tons (11000), H.M. yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Colin R. Keppel, C.V.O., A.D.C. (*Commodore, 2nd class*) ; *Comm.* Philip Streatfield, M.V.O.

*Victorious (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., flagship of Rear-Admiral in Atlantic Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Le C. Egerton, C.B. ; *Capt.* Robert F. Scott, C.V.O. ; *Comm.* Bertram S. Evans.

**Victory* (May 7, 1765), 26 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Archibald L. Douglas, G.C.V.O.; *Comm.* Sydney R. Drury-Lowe.

*Vigilant* (1901), 6, 355 (6400),30 kts., t.b.d., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank Powell.

*Vindictive* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Chatham. *Capt.* Edward H. Moubray ; *Comm.* Tristan Dannreuther.

*Violet* (1901), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.*Joseph A.Shuter, M.V.O.

*Virago* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest Stevenson.

*Vivid (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11¼ kts., depot, Devonport. *Comm.* Herbert J. Savill (*and as Flag Commander*).

*Vixen* (1901), 6, 370 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* William Cadman.

*Vulcan (1889), 8, 6620 (7200), torpedo depôt ship, 20 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Michael Culme-Seymour.

*Vulture* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald St. P. Parry.

*Wallaroo* (1889),8, 2575(4000),3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Devonport.

Warrior (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Pembroke.

*Waterwitch (1878), 620 tons (450),surveying vessel, China station. *Comm.* Robert W. Glennie.

*Waveney* (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.

*Wear* (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Albert M. H. Phillips.

*Welland* (1903), 6, 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Anselan J. B. Stirling.

*Whiting* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lt. and Comm.* Charles E. L. Thomas.

*Widgeon*, shallow-draught steamer, 195 tons (800 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Godfrey B. Spicer-Simson.

**Wildfire*, 453 tons (360), flag-ship, Sheerness. *Adm.* Sir Hugo L. Pearson, K.C.B. ; *Comm.* Charles H. Morgan.

*Wizard* (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Montague G. Philpott.

*Wolf*(1897),6,300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Valentine E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O.

**Woodcock* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* G. J. Todd.

**Woodlark* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* J. F. Knox.

*Zebra* (1895), 6, 310 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Chatham.

*Zephyr* (1895), 6, 280 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard Daly.

## SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1906–7.

It is proposed to begin during the financial year 1906–7 :—

4 *Armoured Vessels.*
5 *Destroyers* (Ocean-going).
12 *do.* (Coastal).
12 *Submarines.*

## ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

| Divisions. | Commanders. |
|---|---|
| London ..... | Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G. |
| Clyde ..... | The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O. |
| Bristol ..... | Stephen H. Thompson, R.N. |
| Mersey ..... | The Earl of Lathom. |
| Sussex ..... | Rear-Adm. Hon Thomas S. Brand. |
| Tyneside ... | Edward W. Lloyd, R.N. |

## EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE NATIONS (31 *March*, 1906).

| Classification. | *U.K. | | Japan. | | France. | | Russia. | | Germany. | | Italy. | | U.S.A. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. | Built | Bldg. |
| *Battleships*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Class ..... | 55 | 6 | 9 | 4 *2a* | 19 | 6 *6a* | 8 | 4 | 18 | 6 *2a* | 14 | 4 | 14 | 11 *2d* |
| 2nd ,, ..... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 3rd ,, ..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Coast Defence*, Armd. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | ... |
| *Cruisers*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armoured ..... | 28 | 10 | 9 | 3 *2a* | 19 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 *1a* | 6 | ... | 7 | 8 |
| Protected, 1st Class | 21 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| ,, and ,, | 46 | ... | 11 | 1 | 14 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | ... | 5 | ... | 17 | ... |
| ,, 3rd ,, | 19 | ... | 7 | ... | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 13*g* | ... | 2 | ... |
| Unprotected ..... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 3*d* | ... | 15*g* | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... |
| *Scouts* ..... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| *Torpedo Vessels* ..... | 21 | ... | 3 | ... | 15*b* | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... |
| *T.-B.-D.* ..... | 143 | 18 | 29 | 25 | 31 | 23 (10*a*) | 68 | 29 | 43 | 6 (12*a*) | 13 | 4 | 20 | ... |
| *Torpedo Boats* ..... | 87 | ... | 79 | ... | 255 | 52 | 172 | ... | 84 | ... | 128 | 20 | 32 | ... |
| *Submarines* ..... | 25 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 39 | 30 *20a* | 13 | 15 | *1f* | *1f* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 |

* Table was compiled before the Memorandum was issued. *a* To be laid down 1906–1907. *b* Including one Torpedo Depot Ship. *c* Including one Partially Protected. *d* Including two used as Training Ships. *e* Including six used as Training Ships. *f* Experimental. *g* Including two Partially Protected.

ASCENSION (£850).
*Capt. R.M.L.I.*, R. H. Morgan.
*Asst. Paymaster*, O. Carter, R.N.

BERMUDA (£5,063).
*Naval Off. in Ch.*, Comm. Noel Grant, R.N.
*Ch. Engineer*, Eng.-Comm. Wm. H. James, R.N.
*Naval & Victualling Store Off.*, G. F. Stivala.
*Staff Surgeon*, A. H. H. Vizard, M.D., R.N.

BOMBAY (£455).
(*Royal Indian Marine.*)
*Asst. Director*, Capt. F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., R.I.M.
*Staff Off.*, Comm. A. Rowland, D.S.O., R.I.M.
*Ch. Constructor*, R. Watson.
*Inspr. of Machinery*, Chief Eng. H. Johnston, R.I.M.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£6,476).
*Commander*, W. P. Lodder, R.N.
*Deputy Naval Store Off.*, W. R. O. Boggon.
*Ch. Engineer*, Eng.-Comm. Wm. F. Hinchcliffe, R.N.
*Supt. Civil Engr.*, D. Macfarlane (*temp.*).

CHATHAM YARD (£50,573).
*Admi. Supt.*, Rear-Adm. A. C. Corry.
*Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master*, Capt. Thos. Y. Greet, R.N.
*Manager, Constructive Dept.*, J. Black.
*Manager, Engineering Dept.*, Eng.-Rear-Adm. C. Rudd.
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*(See also Indian Army List, pp. 484-487 of Supplement.)*

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*Secretary*, D.A.Q.M.G. (Mob. and Intell.), Aldershot Army Corps.

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*Joint Secretaries*, Comm. P. H. H. Thompson, R.N.; Capt. H. L. Pritchard, D.S.O., R.E.

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*Civil Assistant*, J. T. La Brooy.
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*Mechanical Engineer*, R. D. T. Heap, M.I.C.E.,
*Asst. Mechanical Engs.*, G. H. Roberts. A.M.I.C.E.; A. H. Hall, B.A.
*Principal Clerks*, S. A. Sketchley, R. Oakeshott.
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*Superintendent*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt., R.A.
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*Officers in charge of Danger Buildings*, Capt. W. L. Browne, R.A.; Lieut. C. G. Sladen, R.A.

### Building Works Department.

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*1st Asst. do.*, Maj. J. R. Young, R.E.
*2nd do. do.* (Waltham Abbey), Capt. N. M. Heming, R.E.
*3rd do. do.*, Lieut. H. Mitchell, Qr.-Mr. R.E.
*Traffic Manager*, Capt. R. H. Cunnington, R.E.
*Engineer, Railways*, N. W. J. Gibson.
*Surveyors*, H. A. Elton, G. J. Burns.

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Maj. E. M. Pilcher, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C.
Capt. F. F. Carroll, M.B., R.A.M.C.
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*Supt.*, H. T. Ashton, D.Sc.
*Asst. Supt.*, Maj. A. L. Tisdall, R.A.
*Senior Clerk*, C. Sendey.
*Acting Surgeon*, A. Douglas, M.D.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.
*Supt.*, Lt.-Col. Sir F. L. Nathan, R.A.
*Asst. do.*, Capt. W. H. W. Hope, R.A.
*Officer in charge of Danger Buildings*, Lt. F. G. Maunde-Thompson, R.A.
*Senior Clerk*, F. C. Green.
*Acting Surgeon*, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

### Royal Arsenal Transport Department.

*Assistant Director of Military Transport*, Col. R. A. Nugent, C.B.
*Assistant*, Capt. G. C. B. Salter, A.S.C.
*Inspector of Shipping*, T. N. Moors.
*Assistant*, H. Pellatt.
*Chief Clerk*, Staff-Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Burdett, A.S.C.

## COMMANDS OF THE ARMY (ENGLAND).

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*Asst. Mil. Sec. and A.D.C.*, S. L. Barry, D.S.O., *m.*
*A.D.C.*, Hon. M. V. B. Brett, M.V.O., *lt.*

GENERAL STAFF.

*Brig. Gen.* (*prov.*), A. J. Murray, C.B.
*D.A.A.G.* (*Maj., Gen. Staff, prov.*), F. W. Kerr, D.S.O., *m.*

ATTACHED TO GENERAL STAFF.

*Maj.-Gen. of Horse and Field Art.*, F. J. W. Eustace, C.B., *m.g.*

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

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*D.A.A.G.*, J. M. Home, *m.*
*A.Q.M.G.*, W. F. H. S. Kincaid, C.B., *c.*

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*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, J. C. Oughterson, *c.*
*Dep. Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, R. Ford, D.S.O., *m.*
*P.M.O.*, Sir T. G. Gallwey, M.D., K.C.M.G., *s.g.*
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*Commg. 1st Cav. Brig.*, H. J. Scobell, C.B., *m.g.*
*A.D.C.*,
*Brig. Maj.*, W. H. Greenly, D.S.O., *m.*
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*A.D.C.*, E. C. Hill-Whitson, *lt.*
*A.A.G.*, D. Henderson, D.S.O., *c.*
*D.A.Q.M.G.*, H. A. Iggulden, *l.c.*
*Commg. 1st* (*Foot Gds.*) *Brig.*, F. Lloyd, C.B., *b.g.*
*Brig. Maj.*, M. Earle, D.S.O., *capt.*
*Commg. 2nd Brig.*, E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., A.D.C., *b.g.*
*Brig. Maj.*, M. P. Buckle, D.S.O., *capt.*
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*Third Div.*,
*A.D.C.*,
*A.A.G.*,
*D.A.Q.M.G.*, F. J. de Gex, *l.c.*
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*Asst. Mil. Sec.*, W. A. Tilney, *m.*
*A.D.C.*, Hon. J. F. H.-S.-F. Trefusis, *lt.*
*Brig. Gen.* (*Gen. Staff*), T. D'O. Snow.
*D.A.A.G.*, *A.G. Hunter-Weston*, D.S.O., R.E., *l.c.*
*Staff Officer for Horse and Field Art.*, W. Tylden, *c.*
*Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration*, E. T. Dickson.
*A.A.G.*, F. R. C. Carleton, *c.*
*A.Q.M.G.*, F. F. Johnson, C.B., *c.*
*Chief Engineer*, W. Pitt, *c.*
*Staff Officer*, Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., *l.c.*
*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, F. B. Buist, *c.*
*Dep. Asst. do.*, F. P. S. Taylor, *m.*
*P.M.O.*, W. J. Charlton, *s.g.*
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*Principal Vety. Officer*, F. Smith, C.B., *c.*
*Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores*, R. W. M. Jackson, C.M.G., *c.*
*Staff Officer for Imp. Yeom.*, T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny, *c.*

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*Brig. Maj.*, F. R. Lawrence, D.S.O., *m.*
*Commg. 4th Cav. Brig.*, E. H. H. Allenby, C.B., *b.g.* (*Colchester*).
*Brig. Maj.*, R. L. Mullens, *m.*
*Commg. 5th Div.* (*Dover*).
*Commg. 9th Brig.* (*Chatham*), C. E. Bradley, *b.g.*
*Commg. 10th Brig.* (*Shorncliffe*), S. H. Lomax, *b.g.*
*Commg. 6th Div.* (*Colchester*),
*Commg. 11th Brig.* (*Colchester*), F. S. Robb, C.B., *b.g.* *Coast Defences, Chatham.*
*Commander*, Sir R. C. Hart, Bt., K.C.B., *m.g.* *Coast Defences, Harwich.*
*Commander*, W. C. Savile, D.S.O., *c.* *Coast Defences, Dover.*
*Commander*, G. P. Owen, *c.*

*Grouped Regimental Districts.*
*Eastern Counties* (*Nos.* 9, 12, 16, 44, 48, 57).
*Brig. Gen.*, (*Warley*).
*Home Counties* (*Nos.* 2, 3, 7, 31, 35, 50).
*Brig. Gen.*, C. G. Donald, C.B. (*Hounslow*).

**Ireland.** (*See* Irish Section.)

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*A.D.C.*, Earl Stanhope, *lt.*
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*A.A. and Q.M.G. in charge of Administration*, H. G. D. Shute, D.S.O., *c.*
*Chief Engineer*, N. M. Lake, *c.*
*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., *l.c.*
*P.M.O.*, A. T. Sloggett, C.M.G., *c.*
*Chief Ordnance Officer*, E. U. Bradbridge, *capt.*
*Brig. Maj.* (*Brigade of Guards*), J. McC. Steele, *m.*

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*Asst. Mil. Sec.*, J. A. C. Quilter, *m.*
*A.D.C.*, Hon. G. H. Douglas-Pennant, *capt.*
*A.A.G.*, R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., *c.*
*Staff Officer for Horse and Field Art.*, E. W. Fleming, *c.*
*Brig. Gen. in charge of Adminis.*, H. R. Mends.
*D.A.A.G.*, M. F. Halford, *m.*
*A.Q.M.G.*, M. E. R. Rainsford, C.B., *c.*
*Staff Officer for Imp. Yeom.*, W. H. M. Lowe, C.B., *c.*
*Chief Engineer*, J. E. Blackburn, *c.*
*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, C. W. King, M.V.O., *l.c.*
*P.M.O.*, M. D. O'Connell, M.D., *c.*
*Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores*, H. Waring, A.O.D., *l.c.*
*Principal Veterinary Officer*, A. F. Appleton, *l.c.* *Coast Defences, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
*Commander*, G. F. Leverson, *c.*

*Grouped Regimental Districts.*
*Border* (*Nos.* 4, 5, 68, 19, 34).
*Brig. Gen.*, C. H. Kelly (*Newcastle*).
*Yorkshire* (*Nos.* 14, 15, 33, 51, 65).
*Brig. Gen.*, A. J. A. Wright, C.B. (*Pontefract*).
*North Midland* (*Nos.* 10, 17, 38, 64, 45).
*Brig. Gen.*, H. J. J. Kentish (*Lichfield*).

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*A.D.C.*, F. L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, *capt.*
*Brig. Gen.* (*General Staff*), E. C. Bethune, C.B.
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*Staff Officer for Horse and Field Art.*, Sir G. V. Thomas, Bt., C.B., *c.*
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*A.Q.M.G.*, H. M. Sinclair, *c.*
*Staff Capt.*, H. S. Pennell, *VC*, *c.*
*Chief Engineer*, W. F. H. Stafford, C.B., *c.*
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*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, A. H. Thomas, C.B., *c.*
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*P.V.O.*, R. W. Raymond, *l.c.*
*Staff Officer for Imp. Yeom.*, E. Hegan, *c.*
*Comng. 6th Brig.*,
*Comng. 4th Div.*, W. E. Franklyn, C.B., *m.g.*
*Comng. 7th Brig.*, H. I. W. Hamilton, C.B., A.D.C., *b.g.*
*Comng. 8th Brig.*, E. A. W. S. Grove, C.B., *b.g.* (*Devonport*).

*Coast Defences, Portsmouth.*
*Commdr.*, Sir H. H. Settle, K.C.B., R.E., *m.g.*

*Coast Defences, Plymouth.*
*Commdr.*, Sir J. Leach, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*

*Grouped Regimental Districts.*
*South Midland* (*Nos.* 6, 28, 29, 43, 49).
*Brig. Gen.*, W. A. Collings (*Warwick*).
*Western Counties* (*Nos.* 11, 13, 32, 37, 39, 62).
*Brig. Gen.*, W. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B. (*Exeter*).

**Western Command**..... *Chester.*

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*A.D.C.*, R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., *capt.*
*A.A.G.*, C. R. Simpson, *c.*
*Brig. Gen. in charge of Administration*, R. C. Maxwell, C.B.
*D.A.A.G.*, F. M. Aitken, *l.c.*
*A.Q.M.G.*, C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O., *c.*
*Staff Officer for Imp. Yeom.*, M. O. Little, C.B., *c.*
*Chief Engineer*, R. Thompson, *c.*
*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, G. Stanley, C.B., *c.*
*P.M.O.*, H. Martin, M.B., *c.*
*Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores*, W. Lambert, A.O.D., *l.c.*

*Coast Defence, Wales.*
*Commander*, H. A. Scott, *b.g.* (*Pembroke Dock*).

*Coast Defences, Mersey.*
*Commander*, A. J. Kelly, *c.* (*Liverpool*).

*Grouped Regimental Districts.*
*Welsh Border* (*Nos.* 22, 23, 24, 41, 53).
*Brig. Gen.*, A. W. Hill, C.B. (*Shrewsbury*).
*Lancashire* (*Nos.* 8, 40, 20, 30, 47, 63).
*Brig. Gen.*, C. P. Ridley, C.B. (*Preston*).

**Colonels in Charge of Records.**

CAVALRY—*Hussars* (*York*), W. H. M. Lowe, C.B.; *Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Lancers* (*Canterbury*), T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny.
R.H. and R.F.A. (*Woolwich*), A. C. Hansard.
R.G.A. (*Dover*), G. P. Owen.
R.E. (*Chatham*), G. H. Sim, C.B.
INFANTRY—*Eastern Counties* (*Warley*), C. W. Carey, M.V.O.; *Home Counties* (*Hounslow*), B. D. A. Donne, C.B.; *Border* (*Newcastle*), G. H. Ovens, C.B.; *Lancashire* (*Preston*), J. G. Glancy; *Yorkshire* (*Pontefract*), H. C. Harford; *South Midland* (*Warwick*), C. G. C. Money, C.B.; *Western Counties* (*Exeter*), E. J. Gallwey, C.B.; *Rifle* (*Winchester*), E. W. Herbert, C.B.; *Welsh Border* (*Shrewsbury*), Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B.; *North Midland* (*Lichfield*), Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.

## THE PERSONNEL OF THE BRITISH ARMY (31st March, 1906).

| | 1903–1904. | 1904–1905. | 1905–1906. | 1906–1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regular Army (Home and Colonial) | 197,389 | 192,697 | 197,366 | 180,458 |
| Colonial and Native Indian Corps | 14,086 | (*a*)14,075 | 12,762 | 12,491 |
| Army Reserve | 70,000 | 80,000 | 104,000 | 122,000 |
| Militia (including Permanent Staff) | 132,447 | 132,446 | 132,408 | 132,408 |
| ,, Reserve | 50,000 | 10,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| ,, Channel Islands | 3,289 | 3,242 | 3,159 | 3,160 |
| ,, Malta and Bermuda | 2,707 | 2,728 | 2,585 | 2,543 |
| Imperial Yeomanry (including Staff) | 35,196 | 28,114 | 27,638 | 27,633 |
| Volunteers (including Staff) (*b*) | *b*318,120 | (*b*)346,136 | 344,045 | 339,675 |
| Regular Forces in India | 74,450 | 74,657 | 75,011 | 75,031 |
| Total | 927,684 | 884,095 | 906,474 | 903,404 |
| Horses and Mules (Home and Colonies) | 33,172 | 32,377 | 33,916 | 34,496 |
| ,, ,, (India) | 12,895 | 13,929 | 15,286 | 15,286 |

NOTES.—(*a*) Including 129 miscellaneous troops in North China. (*b*) Excluding members of the Railway Reserve, Post Office Corps, and Telegraph Reserve, and Medical Corps Reserve, who are attached to Volunteer Corps, but are included above under Army Reserve.

## FIELD-MARSHALS.

Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.

V.C., Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.

H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 6th Dragoons, Grenadier Guards, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Rifle Brig., Army Service Corps, A.D.C.

V.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

V.C., Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gordon Highlanders.

H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

## GENERALS.—Active List.

Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.

Cumberland&Teviotdale, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Visct., G.C.B., O.M., Col. Comdt. R.E.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of, K.G., Royal Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Marines, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Cameron Highlanders, A.D.C.

Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W. E., G.C.M.G., Col. K.O. Scottish Borderers.

Clarke, Sir Chas. Mansfield, Bt., G.C.B.

Scafe, Charles Harington, R.M.L.I.

Grenfell, Lord, G.C.B., Col. 2nd L.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C.

Stedman, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Methuen, Lord, G.C.B., Col. Scots Guards.

Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers.

Pengelley, George Farquharson, R.M.A.

Kelly-Kenny, Sir Thomas, G.C.B., Col. R.W. Surrey Regt.

Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.

Lyttelton, Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, K.C.B.

Luck, Sir George, K.C.B., Col. 15th Hussars.

Gaselee, Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., Indian Army.

Fagan, Christopher Sullivan Feltrim, R.M.L.I.

Nicholson, Sir William Gustavus, K.C.B., R.E.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Active List.

Blood, Sir Bindon, K.C.B., R.E.

French, Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.V.O., Col. 19th Hussars.

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, K.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.

Wright, Sir William Purvis, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.

Crosbie, Adolphus Brett, R.M.L.I.

Egerton, Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B., Indian Army.

Shone, Sir William Terence, K.C.B., R.E.

Hildyard, Sir Henry John Thoroton, K.C.B., Col. H.L.I.

Stewart, Sir Robert Macgregor, K.C.B., R.A.

Burnett, Sir Chas. John, K.C.B.

Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., R.A.

V.C., Leach, Sir Edward P., K.C.V.O., R.E.

Slade, Frederick George, C.B., R.A.

Douglas, Charles Whittingham Horsley, C.B.

Barrow, Sir Edmund George, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Campbell, William, C.B., R.M.A.

Oliphant, Sir Laurence James, K.C.V.O.

V.C., Creagh, Sir O'Moore, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Wodehouse, Joscelyn Heneage, C.B., R.A.

Knox, Sir Charles Edmond, K.C.B.

Wynne, Arthur Singleton, C.B.

Duff, Sir Beauchamp, K.C.V.O., Indian Army.

Smith - Dorrien, Horace Lockwood, C.B., Col. Sherwood Foresters.

Grant, Henry Fane, C.B.

Paget, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.V.O.

Kelly, Sir Wm. Freeman, K.C.B., Col. R. Sussex Regt.

Schomberg, H.St.G., C.B., R.M.L.I.

Kitchener, Frederick Walter, C.B.

## MAJOR-GENERALS.—Active List.

Pretyman, Sir Geo. Tindal, K.C.M.G., R.A.

Brook, Edmund Smith, C.B.

Campbell, Barrington B.D., C.V.O.

Chermside, Sir Herbert Charles, G.C.M.G., R.E.

Lane, Sir Ronald Bertram, K.C.V.O.

Cheylesmore, Lord, C.V.O.

Gough, Hugh Sutlej, C.B.

Willson, Sir Mildmay Willson, K.C.B.

Dundonald, Earl of, C.V.O.

Vetch, Wm. Francis, C.V.O., Col. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Hamilton, Sir Bruce Meade, K.C.B.

Elles, Sir Edmond Roche, G.C.I.E., R.A.

Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth, C.B.

Creagh, Arthur G., C.B., R.A.

Mackinnon, Wm. Henry, C.V.O.

Hutton, Sir Edwd. T. H., K.C.M.G.

Baldwin, Frederick, R.M.L.I.

Henry, George, C.B., R.E.

Scott, Charles Henry, C.B., R.A.

Christopher, L. W., C.B., I.A.

Elliot, Sir Edward L., K.C.B., I.A.

Kirchhoffer, Robert B., R.M.L.I.

Settle, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., R.E.

Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.

Scott, Douglas A., C.V.O., R.E.

Knox, Sir W. George, K.C.B., R.A.

Dowding, Townley Ward, R.M.L.I.

Montgomery, Robert A., C.V.O., R.A.
V.C., Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E.
Penton, Herbert Edward, I.A.
Collins, John Stratford, C.B.
Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A.
Parsons, Lawrence W., C.B., R.A.
Coffin, Roger Pine, R.M.L.I.
Hutchinson, Henry D., C.S.I., I.A.
Wingate, Sir F. R., K.C.B., R.A.
Benson, Frederick William, C.B.
Hay, Edward Owen, C.B., R.A.
Howard, Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Scobell, Henry Jenner, C.B.
Ventris, Francis, Col. Essex Regt.
Hatton, Villiers, C.B.
Miles, Herbert Scott Gould, C.V.O.
De Brath, Ernest, C.B., I.A.
Richardson, Geo. Lloyd R., C.B., I.A.
Dening, Lewis, C.B., I.A.
Browne, Arthur G. F., C.B., I.A.
Des Vœux, Charles H., C.B., I.A.
Nixon, John Eccles, C.B., I.A.

Martin, Alfred Robert, C.B., I.A.
Clements, Ralph A. Penrhyn, C.B.
Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.
Grierson, J. Moncrieff, C.B., R.A.
Eustace, Francis J. W., C.B., R.A.
Auld, Robert, C.B.
Franklyn, Wm. Edmund, C.B.
Leach, Sir John, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Haig, Douglas, C.V.O.
Pearson, Alfred A., C.B., I.A.
Mason, Henry Macan, I.A.
Barron, Harry, R.A.
Laye, Joseph Henry, C.V.O.
Lake, Percy Henry Noel, C.B.
Dalton, James Cecil, R.A.
Hawkes, Henry M. P., C.B., I.A.
Mansfield, Herbert, C.B., I.A.
Woon, John Blaxall, C.B., I.A.
Dorward, Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., R.E.
Leefe, John Beckwith, R.M.A.
Jones, Inigo Richmund, C.V.O.
Dickson, Edward Thompson.
Beatson, Sir Stuart B., K.C.S.I., I.A.

Pollock, John Archibald Henry, C.B., I.A.
V.C., Adams, Robert B., C.B., I.A.
Bayly, Alfred W. L., C.B., I.A.
Duperier, Henry William, R.E.
Plowden, Francis Hugh, C.B.
Stephenson, Theodore Edward, C.B.
Nixon, Arundel James, R.A.
Stokes, Folliott Stuart Furneaux.
Trotter, James Keith, C.B., R.A.
Adair, William T., R.M.L.I.
Browne, George F., C.B.
Bullock, George M., C.B.
Ewart, John S., C.B.
Sclater, Henry C., C.B., R.A.

*Local and Temporary Rank.*
*Major-Generals.*

*Babington, J. M. (New Zealand).*
*Finn, H. (Australia).*

*Mahon, R. H. (Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India).*

## BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

*Manning, Sir W. H.*, K.C.M.G. (*Afr. Protect.*).
*Metcalfe, C. T. E.*, C.B. (*Mauritius*).
*Hickman, T. E.*, C.B. (*Middelburg, Cape Colony*).
*Henry, St. G. C.*, C.B. (*Egypt*).
*Willcocks, Sir J.*, K.C.M.G. (*Nowshera*).
*Maxwell, Sir J. G.*, K.C.B. (*Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen.*).
*Hamilton, E. O. F.*, C.B. (*Secunderabad*).
*Greenfield, R. M.* (*Bombay*).
*Rimington, M. F.*, C.B. (*Cavalry Brigade, Curragh*).
*Alderson, E. A. H.*, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
*Spens, J.*, C.B., A.D.C. (*Bareilly*).
*Belfield, H. E.*, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
*Jeffreys, H. B.*, C.B. (*S. Africa*).
*Francis, G. F.* (*Secunderabad*).
*Lawson, H. M.*, C.B., A.D.C. (*Dublin*).
*Henniker-Major, Hon. A. H.*, C.B. (*Ireland*).
*Cozhead, J. A.*, C.B. (*R. Art., India*).
*Mahon, B. T.*, C.B. (*Sialkote*).
*Lomax, S. H.* (*Shorncliffe Camp*).
*Pilcher, T. D.*, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
*Campbell, W. P.*, C.B., A.D.C. (*Aldershot*).
*Lloyd, F.*, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
*Bowles, F. A.* (*R. Art., India*).
*Barker, J. S. S.*, C.B. (*R. Art., India*).
*Macdonald, Sir J. R. L.*, K.C.I.E. (*Presidency Dist., India*).

*Barrett, A. A.*, C.B. (*D.A.G., India*).
*Heath, C. E.* (*Aldershot*).
*Byng, Hon. J. H. G.*, M.V.O. (*Cavalry Brig., Canterbury*).
*Mends, H. R.* (*York*).
*Collings, W. A.* (*Warwick*).
*Ridley, C. P.*, C.B. (*Preston*).
*Kelly, C. H.* (*Newcastle*).
*Kirkpatrick, W. J.*, C.B. (*Exeter*).
*Kentish, H. J. J.* (*Lichfield*).
*Godfray, J. W.*, C.V.O. (*Edinburgh*).
*Maclean, F.*, C.V.O. (*Perth*).
*Coke, E.B.*, C.B. (*Woolwich*).
*Bethune, E. C.*, C.B. (*Southern Command*).
*Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt.*, C.V.O. (*Staff Coll.*).
*Payne, R. L.*, C.B. (*Fermoy*).
*Jones, M. Q.*, C.B. (*Tipperary*).
*Ruck, R. M.* (*Headquarters*).
*Hadden, C. F.*, C.B. (*Headquarters*).
*Bradley, C. E.* (*Gravesend*).
*Grove, E. A. W. S.*, C.B. (*Devonport*).
*Morland, T. L. N.*, C.B. (*W. African Frontier Force*).
*Donald, C. G.*, C.B. (*Hounslow*).
*Allenby, E. H. H.*, C.B. (*Cavalry Brigade, Colchester*).
*Thorneycroft, A. W.*, C.B. (*Curragh*).
*Lawrence, R. C. B.* (*Ceylon*).
*Murray, A. J.*, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
*Robb, F. S.*, C.B. (*Colchester*).
*Hammersley, F.* (*Irish Command*).
*Park, C. W.*, C.B. (*Nasirabad*).
*Wright, A. J. A.*, C.B. (*Pontefract*).

*Anderson, C. A.*, C.B. (*Ferozepur*).
*Hamilton, H. I. W.*, C.B., A.D.C. (*Tidworth*).
*Woolcombe, C. L.* (*Allahabad*).
*Capper, W. B.* (*D.A.G., India*).
V.C., *Aylmer, F. J.* (*Bannu*).
*Kelham, H. R.*, C.B. (*Hamilton, N.B.*).
*Watkis, H. B. B.* (*D.A.G., India*).
*Mullaly, H.*, C.B. (*Headquarters, India*).
*Perrott, T.*, C.B. (*Edinburgh*).
*Clayton, F. T.*, C.B. (*Headquarters*).
*Gray, W. du G.*, C.B. (*Jhelum Brigade*).
*Ternan, T. P. B.*, C.M.G. (*Standerton*).
*Capper, T.*, D.S.O. (*Staff College, India*).
*Bunbury, H. N.*, C.B. (*Gibraltar*).
*Harrison, S. H.* (*Cork*).
*Snow, T. D'O.* (*Eastern Command*).
*Dawson, V. J.* (*Belfast*).
*Gorringe, G. F.*, C.M.G. (*Headquarters*).
*Mills, G. A.*, C.B. (*Belfast*).
*Bannatyne-Allason, R.*, C.B. (*Bloemfontein*).
*Hall, F. H.*, C.B. (*Malta*).
*Maxwell, R. C.*, C.B. (*Chester*).
*Porter, T. C.*, C.B. (*Potchefstroom*).
*Waters, W. H. H.*, C.V.O. (*North China*).
*Scott, H. A.* (*Pembroke Dock*).
*Carter, P. C.* (*Harrismith, Transvaal*).
*Marshall, J. W. A.*, C.B. (*Jamaica*).
*Hill, A. W.*, C.B. (*Shrewsbury*).
*Campbell, J. H.* (*Warley*).

# Cavalry (Household, £61,000; Line, £432,100).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 200.]

**1st Life Guards.** (1)
*Windsor.*
*Col.-in-Ch.*, The King.
*Col.*, Lord de Ros, K.P., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. C. P. Calley, C.B., *c.*
*Majors*, Hon. C. E. Bingham, M.V.O., *l.c.* (*and*); G. F. Milner, D.S.O.; E. B. Cook.
*Adjt.*, E. H. Brassey, *capt.*

**2nd Life Guards.** (1)
*Regent's Park.*
*Col.-in-Ch.*, The King.
*Col.*, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. F. St. C. Anstruther Thomson, M.V.O., *c.*
*Majors*, Earl of Longford, K.P., *l.c.* (*and*); A. F. H. Ferguson; J. C. Brinton, M.V.O.
*Adjt.*, R. G. V. Duff, *lt.*

**Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).** (1)
*Hyde Park.*
*Col.-in-Ch.*, The King.
*Col.*, Visct. Wolseley, K.P., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. T. Fenwick, M.V.O., *c.*
*Majors*, A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee, *l.c.* (*and*); G. C. Wilson, M.V.O.; G. J. FitzGerald.
*Adjt.*, Lord Dromore, *capt.*

**1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.** (1)
*Hounslow.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., *f.m.* ('96).
*Col.*, Sir J. R. S. Sayer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. S. Fergusson.
*Adjt.*, W. G. F. Renton, *lt.*

**2nd D. Guards (Queen's Bays).** (1)
*Pretoria.*
*Col.*, Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. D. Fanshawe, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. A. Browning, *capt.*

**3rd D. Guards (Prince of Wales's).** (2)
*Curragh.*
*Col.*, George Salis-Schwabe, C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Mercer.
*Adjt.*, E. ff. W. Lascelles, *capt.*

**4th D. Guards (Roy. Irish).** (2)
*Middelburg.*
*Col.*, Sir H. C. Wilkinson, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. B. L. Woodwright.
*Adjt.*, A. H. N. Corsellis, *capt.*

**5th D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).** (1)
*Bloemfontein.*
*Col.*, Hon. S. J. Gough-Calthorpe, C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. C. Butler, *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. H. Kearsley, *capt.*

**6th D. Guards (Carabiniers).** (1)
*Mhow.*
*Col.*, Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. P. Leader, *c.*
*Adjt.*, M. M. Moncrieff, *capt.*

**7th D. G. (Princess Royal's).** (1)
*Canterbury.*
*Col.*, Sir H.P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C.W. Thompson, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. S. Whetherly, *capt.*

**1 (Royal) Dragoons.** (1)
*Lucknow.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., *f.m.* ('94).
*Col.*, F. S. Russell, C.M.G., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. T. Hodgson, *lt.*

**2 Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).** (1)
*Edinburgh.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia ('94).
*Col.*, A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Williams, *c.*
*Adjt.*, Hon. A. M. Henley, *lt.*

**3 (King's Own) Hussars.** (1)
*Sialkote.*
*Col.*, Edwd. Howard Vyse, *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Goring.
*Adjt.*, F. J. Du Pre, *lt.*

**4 (Queen's Own) Hussars.** (1)
*Potchefstroom.*
*Col.*, Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B.
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Hoare.
*Adjt.*, I. G. Hogg, D.S.O., *brev. maj.*

**5 (Royal Irish) Lancers.** (1)
*Aldershot.*
*Col.*, Thomas Arthur Cooke, C.V.O., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, C. J. A. Maberly, *lt.*

**6 (Inniskilling) Dragoons.** (1)
*Egypt.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Col.*, Edward Arthur Gore, *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. A. Herbert, M.V.O.
*Adjt.*, L. E. G. Oates, *lt.*

**7 (Queen's Own) Hussars.** (1)
*Norwich.*
*Col.*, Robert Hale, *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. L. Walter, *c.*
*Adjt.*, E. W. Hermon, *lt.*

**8 (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.** (1)
*Aldershot.*
*Col.*, William Mussenden, *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. N. M. Thoyts.
*Adjt.*, H. C. Malet, *lt.*

**9 (Queen's Royal) Lancers.** (1)
*Middelburg.*
*Col.*, H. A. Bushman, C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby.
*Adjt.*, E. H. E. Abadie, D.S.O., *capt.*

**10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) Hussars.** (1)
*Rawal Pindi.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. T. McM. Kavanagh, M.V.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, Hon. C. B. O. Mitford, *capt.*

**11 (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.** (1)
*Dublin.*
*Col.*, Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Rycroft.
*Adjt.*, A. E. St. L. Paget, M.V.O., *lt.*

**12 Lancers (Pr. of Wales's Royal).** (1)
*Umballa.*
*Col.*, John Cecil Russell, C.V.O., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. C. B. Eastwood.
*Adjt.*, H. R. Milvain, *lt.*

**13 Hussars.** (2)
*Secunderabad.*
*Col.*, Sir Baker Creed Russell, C.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. W. N. Pedder.
*Adjt.*, E. F. Twist, *capt.*

**14 (King's) Hussars.** (1)
*Bangalore.*
*Col.*, Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. D. J. O'Brien, *c.*
*Adjt.*, Hon. H. E. Joicey, *capt.*

**15 (The King's) Hussars.** (1)
*Muttra.*
*Col.*, Sir George Luck, K.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, *capt.*

**16 (The Queen's) Lancers.** (1)
*Aldershot.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.M. Alfonso XIII. King of Spain, K.G., *g.* ('05).
*Col.*, Wm. Thomas Dickson, *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. P. Wyndham, *c.*
*Adjt.*, H. C. L. Howard, *lt.*

**17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.** (1)
*Meerut.*
*Col.*, Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, G.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. P. Portal, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. D. Fisher, *capt.*

**18** (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales' Own) HUSSARS. *York.* (1)
*Col.*, Thomas Phillips, *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. P. M. Pollok-Morris, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., *capt.*

**19** (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)
*Col.*, Sir John D. P. French, G.C.V.O., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. G. De Pledge, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. W. Parsons, *capt.*

**20** HUSSARS. *Shorncliffe.* (1)
*Col.*, Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. D. Whatman.
*Adjt.*, J. S. Cawley, *lt.*

**21** (Empress of India's) LANCERS. *Aldershot.* (1)
*Col.*, Sir A. J. H. Elliot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, R. E. Cecil, *capt.*

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT,
28, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

*Director of Transports and Remounts*, F. W. Benson, C.B., *m.g.*
*Asst. Dir. of Remounts*, U. G. C. de Burgh, C.B., *c.*
*Insprs. of Remounts*, B. L. Tollner, C.B., *c.*; D. E. Wood, *l.c.*; C. H. Bridge, C.B., *c.*
*Dep. Asst. Insprs. of Remounts*, H. Pipon, C.B., *m.g.*; H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., *c.*; H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., *l.c.*; R. H. Adams, *m.*; W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, *lt.*; H. N. Schofield, V.C., *m.*

CAVALRY SCHOOL,
*Netheravon.*

*Commandant*, Hon. J. E. Lindley, *c.*
*Adjt. and Qr. Mr.*, P. J. Bailey, D.S.O., *capt.* 12th Lancers.

## IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (in Great Britain)—(£423,000)—*List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

*Ayrshire*—John G. A. Baird.
*Bedfordshire*—Lord A. F. Compton, D.S.O.
*Berks*—G. C. Ricardo, *c.*
*Bucks*—Hon. H. L. Lawson, *c.*
*Cheshire*—Lord A. H. Grosvenor.
*Denbighshire*—L. E. S. Parry, D.S.O., *c.*
*Derbyshire*—Sir P. C. Walker, Bt.
*Devon* (*Royal 1st*)—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., *c.*
(*Royal N.*)—H. H. J. W. Drummond, *c.*
*Dorset*—P. J. Browne, C.B., *c.*
*Essex*—R. B. Colvin, C.B., *c.*
*Fifeshire and Forfarshire*—T. H. Erskine, V.D., *c.*
*Glamorganshire*—W. H. Wyndham-Quin, C.B., *c.*
*Gloucestershire*—H. H. Calvert, *c.*
*Hampshire*—H. Le Roy-Lewis, D.S.O., *c.*
*Herts*—Earl of Essex, *c.*
*North of Ireland*—Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.
*South of Ireland*—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; Marquess of Waterford, K.P.
*Kent* (*Royal East*)—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. D. of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., *c.*
(*West*)—F. S. W. Cornwallis, *c.*
*King's Colonials*—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*; Hon. H. A. Lawrence, *c.*
*Lanarkshire*—Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart., M.V.O., *c.*
*Lanarkshire* (*Queen's Own*)—R. K. Stewart, *c.*
*Lancashire* (*D. of Lancaster's Own*)—*Colonel-in-Chief*, The King; J. Rutherford.
*Lancs.* (*Hussars*)—E. R. G. Hopwood, *c.*
*Leicestershire*—W. A. Peake, D.S.O., *c.*
*Lincolnshire*—E. of Yarborough, *c.*
*London, City of*—Viscount Maitland, *c.*
*London, 2nd County of*—J. M. Rogers, D.S.O.
*London, 3rd County of*—E. H. Baldock, *c.*
*Lothians and Berwickshire*—Lord Binning, C.B., *c.*
*Lovat's Scouts*—LordLovat, C.V.O.
*Middlesex*—F. A. Heygate-Lambert, *c.*
*Montgomeryshire*—R. W. A. W. Williams-Wynn, D.S.O.
*Norfolk*—*Hon. Col.*, The King; H. A. Barclay, M.V.O., *c.*
*Northamptonshire*—Lord Annaly, *c.*
*Northumberland*—C. L. Bates, D.S.O., *c.*
*Nottinghamshire* (*S. Notts Hussars*)—Launcelot Rolleston, D.S.O., *c.*
*Nottinghamshire* (*Sherwood Rangers*)—H. Denison, *c.*
*Oxfordshire*—*Col. in Chief*, The King; Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt., *c.*
*Pembroke*—F. C. Meyrick, C.B., *c.*
*Scottish Horse*—Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O.
*Shropshire*—Lord Harlech, *c.*
*Somerset* (*North*)—W. M. Sherston, D.S.O., *c.*
*Somerset* (*West*)—W. Barrett, *c.*
*Staffordshire*—A. H. Heath.
*Suffolk*—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*; E. W. D. Baird.
*Surrey*—Hon. Henry Cubitt, *c.*
*Sussex*—Lord Leconfield.
*Warwickshire*—Earl of Warwick.
*Westmorland and Cumberland*—Earl of Lonsdale, *c.*
*Wiltshire* (*Royal*)—Marquess of Bath.
*Worcestershire*—Earl of Plymouth, C.B., *c.*
*Yorkshire* (*Hrs.*)—R. F. T. Gascoigne, D.S.O., *c.*
*Yorkshire* (*Dns.*)—Earl of Scarbrough, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*
*Yorkshire, East Riding of*—Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., *c.*

## Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,344,235; *Militia*, £52,700). (1)

*Colonel-in-Chief*, The King.
*Master Gunner, St. James's Park*, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
*Colonels-Commandant*, Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, K.C.B. (*late Bombay*); Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, G.C.B., *r.h.a.*, *g.*; Napier Geo. Campbell, *g.* (*late Madras*); Robert Parker Radcliffe, *l.g.*; Francis William Hastings, C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.* (*late Bengal*); Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, *g.* (*late Madras*); Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Duncan John McGrigor, *g.* (*late Madras*); Edward Christian Griffin, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Hubert Le Cocq, *g.* (*late Bombay*); Richard Oldfield, *m.g.*; Edward Draper Elliott, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Francis William, Ward, C.B., *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*; Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, *m.g.*; Bowes Lennox Forster, *l.g.*; Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Michael Henry Saward, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Henry James Alderson, K.C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John

Fletcher Owen, K.C.B., *g.*; Harry McLeod, *g.* (*late Madras*); Arthur Harness, C.B., *m.g.*; Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., *m.g.*; John Booth Richardson, *m.g.*

## ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

*Lieut.-Cols.*, A. Eardley-Wilmot, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; W. H. Williams, C.M.G., *c.*; H. Montgomery-Campbell, *c.*; J. F. Manifold, C.M.G. *c.*; R. F. McRea, *c.*; W. G. Massy, *c.*; H. F. Mercer, C.B., *r.h.a.*, *c.*; W. H. Connolly, *c.*; E. H. Paterson, *c.*; C. T. Robinson, *c*; H. A. Chapman, *c.*; W. J. A. Beatson, *c.*; E. J. Phipps-Hornby, *V.C.*, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; E. A. Fanshawe, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; F. B. Lecky, D.S.O., *c.*, *r.h.a.*; C. F. Blane, *r.h.a.*; C. B. Watkins, *r.h.a.*; R. G. McQ. McLeod, D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Helyar, *c.*; E. J. Granet, *c.*; P. B. Taylor, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; E. H. Armitage, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; J. E. Harvey; J. H. Jellett; H. K. Jackson, D.S.O.; N. D. Findlay, C.B., *c.*; W. L. H. Paget, M.V.O., *c.*; S. C. U. Smith; H. G. Burrowes; E. A. P. Hobday; P. H. Enthoven; W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G.; H. Chance, *c.*; G. R. T. Rundle; S. W. Lane, *c.*; J. P. Langley; L. Forde; C. D. Guiness; T. K. E. Johnston; D. G. Prinsep; P. J. R. Crampton, *c.*; W. Y. Foster; A. Stokes, D.S.O.; E. M. Perceval, D.S.O.; H. S. Horne, *c.*; F. D. V. Wing, C.B., *c.*, *r.h.a.*; A. E. A. Butcher, M.V.O.; C. H. S. Vores; C. D. King; H. A. Bethell; F. E. Johnson, D.S.O.; J. W. G. Dawkins, C.B., *c.*; R. G. Strange; E. Pollock; C. G. Henshaw, *c.*; S. E. G. Lawless; F. J. S. Cleeve; C. E. Coghill; Hon. H. W. Addington.

## ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

*Lieut.-Cols.*, T. H. E. Acton, *c.*; A. H. P. Turner, *c.*; W. S. Churchward, *c.*; A. Tracey, *c.*; H. O. Piers, *c.*; G. H. Bittleston, *c.*; R. C. Foster, *c.*; F. G. Stone, *c.*; J. F. Craig, *c.*; J. Adye, C.B., *c.*; F. R. Thackeray, *c.*; H. T. Butcher, *c.*; T. W. Powles, *c.*; F. E. Kent, *c.*; C. H. Alexander, *c.*; C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., *c.*; A. C. T. Boileau, *c.*; M. W. P. Block; W. C. Anderson; J. de W. Lardner-Clarke; F. J. Græme; H. M. Slater; M. F. Fegen; W. C. Savile, D.S.O.; F. B. R. Toms; M. B. G. Jackson; E. G. Nicholls, *c.*; P. B. Hanham; E. B. Anderson; S. V. Thornton; G. Wright, D.S.O.; A. B. Shute, *c.*; H. A. Inglis; A. H. Powell, D.S.O.; G. B. Smith; H. S. Nelson; F. M. Close; J. H. Balguy; H. L. Gardiner; W. H. Cummings; C. P. Fendall, D.S.O.; J. Lewes; A. H. Block; J. R. B. Davidson; H. E. F. Goold-Adams, C.M.G.; J. A. Labalmondiere; F. W. G. Tothill; M. M. Morris; G. Osborn.

## ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

28 Batteries, Depôt, and Riding Establishment.
Headquarters, *Woolwich*.

BATTERIES.

**A** (*The Chestnut Troop*), *London*, A. D. Young, *m.*
**B** *Woolwich*, P. H. Slee, *l.c.*
**C** *Woolwich*, G. W. Biddulph, *l.c.*
**D** *Meerut*, A. H. Short, *m.*
**E** *Meerut*, S. D. Browne, *m.*
**F** *Sialkote*, H. D. White-Thompson, D.S.O., *m.*
**G** *Bangalore*, L. Graham.
**H** *Dorchester*, A. D'A. King, D.S.O., *m.*
**I** *Ipswich*, V. F. W. A. Paget, *m.*
**J** *Rawal Pindi*, J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O., *c.*
**K** *Christchurch*, A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe, *m.*
**L** *Ipswich*, E. R. H. Cloeté, *m.*
**M** *Newbridge*, R. W. Breeks, *m.*
**N** *Umballa*, C. T. Caulfeild, *m.*
**O** *Lucknow*, A. H. Hussey, *m.*
**P** *Mhow*, C. Prescott-Decie.
**Q** *Newbridge*, G. Humphreys, D.S.O., *m.*
**R** *Mhow*, H. F. Askwith.
**S** *Secunderabad*, J. McC. Maxwell, *m.*
**T** *Umballa*, R. St. C. Lecky, *m.*
**U** *Egypt*, H. M. Campbell, *l.c.*
**V** *Pretoria*, J. B. H. Askwith, *m.*
**W** *Pretoria*, H. Corbyn, *m.*
**X** *Woolwich*, P. E. Gray, *m.*
**Y** *Woolwich*, R. M. Rodwell, *m.*
**Z** *Aldershot*, B. F. Drake, *l.c.*
**AA** *Aldershot*, H. Rouse, D.S.O., *m.*
**BB** *Aldershot*, W. A. Robinson, *m.*

*Depôt*, *Woolwich*, F. T. Ravenhill, *m.*
Riding Establishment, *Woolwich*, J. F. Birch, *m.*

## ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

150 Batteries, 7 Depôts.
Headquarters, *Woolwich*.

BATTERIES.

1 *Trimulgherry*, W. J. K. Rettie, *m.*
2 *Kirkee*, H. L. Lithgow, *m.*
3 *Meerut*, E. D. Cameron, *m.*
4 *Ahmedabad*, W. A. Nicholson, *m.*
5 *Colchester*, J. R. Wilson, *m.*
6 *St. Thomas's Mount*, H. M. Thomas, *m.*
7 *Agra*, W. J. B. Allen, *m.*
8 *Kirkee*, E. C. Massy, *m.*
9 *Colchester*, A. T. Butler, *m.*
10 *Bloemfontein*, E. H. Pim, *m.*
11 *Jullundur*, H. B. Hill, *m.*
12 *Kirkee*, F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., *m.*
13 *Rawal Pindi*, E. M. Lachlan, *m.*
14 *Jhansi*, Hon. H. W. Addington, *m.*
15 *Kildare*, E. P. Smith, *m.*
16 *Trimulgherry*, E. P. Lambert, *m.*
17 *Colchester*, R. E. A. Le Mottée, *m.*
18 *Meean Meer*, W. H. Olivier, *m.*
19 *Allahabad*,
20 *Dinapore*, A. T. Anderson, *m.*
21 *Birmingham*,
22 *Limerick*, C. A. Sykes, *m.*
23 *St. Thomas's Mount*, G. Calvert, *m.*
24 *Bradford*, R. J. G. Elkington, *m.*
25 *Kamptee*, C. H. Ford, *m.*
26 *Bloemfontein*, H. W. A. Christie, *m.*
27 *Athlone*, J. B. Aldridge, *m.*
28 *Allahabad*,
29 *Karachi*, A. S. Buckle, *m.*
30 *Meerut*, L. H. Ducrot, *m.*
31 *Kilkenny*, W. C. Staveley, *m.*
32 *Hyderabad*, E. E. Norris, *m.*
33 *Karachi*, G. Lewis, *m.*
34 *Bradford*, F. B. D. Broadrick, *m.*
35 *Waterford*, F. W. Heath, *m.*
36 *Athlone*, R. G. Ouseley, D.S.O., *m.*
37 *Newbridge*, C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O., *m.*
38 *Neemuch*, C. E. Stewart, *m.*
39 *Woolwich*, E. G. Cheke, *m.*
40 *Hyderabad*, E. P. England, *m.*
41 *Trimulgherry*, H. A. P. White, *m.*
42 *Leeds*, A. D. Kirby, *m.*
43 *Woolwich*, H. Johnstone, *m.*
44 *Kirkee*, E. W. Spedding, *m.*
45 *Hyderabad*, E. C. Pottinger, *m.*
46 *Shorncliffe*, W. H. Onslow, *m.*
47 *Hyderabad*, H. H. Butler, *m.*
48 *Kildare*, M. J. MacCarthy, *m.*
49 *Belgaum*, F. W. D. Quinton, *m.*
50 *Clogheen*, C. N. B. Ballard, *m.*
51 *Shorncliffe*, R. C. Coates, D.S.O.
52 *Mooltan*, R. A. Vigne, *m.*
53 *Leeds*, C. F. Rugge-Price, *m.*
54 *Shorncliffe*, R. A. C. Wellesley, *m.*
55 *Fethard*, G. N. Cartwright, *m.*
56 *Bulford*, F. E. L. Barker, *m.*
57 *Bareilly*, A. L. Walker, *m.*
58 *Ahmednagar*, H. C. V. Harrison, *m.*
59 *Farnborough*, W. Gillman, D.S.O., *m.*
60 *Athlone*, E. J. R. Peel, *m.*
61 *Newbridge*, E. J. Duffus, *m.*
62 *Ferozepore*, P. G. Godfrey-Faussett, *m.*

63 *Saugor*, E. S. Cleeve, *m.*
64 *Jubbulpore*, A. R. Knox, D.S.O., *m.*
65 *Ballinrobe*, G. M. Yunge Bateman, *m.*
66 *Jhansi*, A. G. Glanville, *l.c.*
67 *Rawal Pindi*, W. K. McLeod, *m.*
68 *Woolwich*, S. F. Metcalfe, *m.*
69 *Campbellpore*, L.G. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *m.*
70 *Limerick*, R. D. Gubbins, *m.*
71 *Kildare*, H. C. C. Uniacke, *m.*
72 *Bradford*, G. F. White, *m.*
73 *Jubbulpore*, G. A. Cardew, *m.*
74 *Cawnpore*, W. B. R. Sandys, *m.*
75 *Meean Meer*, H. J. W. Farrell-Palliser, *m.*
76 *Bangalore*, T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, *m.*
77 *Fyzabad*, F. A. Tighe, *m.*
78 *Neemuch*, L. A. C. Gordon, *m.*
79 *Lucknow*, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., *m.*
80 *Peshawar*, W. Strong, *m.*
81 *Bangalore*, F. Potts, *m.*
82 *Bellary*, F. T. Oldham, *m.*
83 *St. Thomas's Mount*, J. A. Hobson, *m.*
84 *St. Thomas's Mount*, H. M. Barnes, *m.*
85 *Belgaum*, J. G. Rotton, *m.*
86 *Woolwich*, R. Hardman, *m.*
87 *Woolwich*, F. L. Sharp, *m.*
88 *Woolwich*, G. A. FitzGerald, D.S.O., *m.*
89 *Potchefstroom*, J. Hay, *m.*
90 *Potchefstroom*, J. St. C. Macmillan, *m.*
91 *Potchefstroom*, R. FitzMaurice *m.*
92 *Bloemfontein*, A. H. Bowring, *m.*
93 *Farnborough*, S. L. Crockett, *m.*
94 *Farnborough*, M. Peake, C.M.G., *m.*
95 *Aldershot*, W. B. Emery, *m.*
96 *Aldershot*, A. W. Gay, D.S.O., *m.*
97 *Aldershot*, H. L. Reed, V.C., *m.*
98 *Farnborough*, G. S. Duffus, *m.*
99 *Farnborough*, H. E. Stockdale, *m.*
100 *Farnborough*, T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O.
101 *Bordon Camp*, J. A. Tyler, *m.*
102 *Bordon Camp*, Hon. W. D. Sclater-Booth, *m.*
103 *Bordon Camp*, R. W. Boger, *l.c.*
104 *Farnham*, H. C. Williams-Wynn, *m.*
105 *Farnham*, D. R. Coates, *m.*
106 *Farnham*, G. G. S. Carey, *m.*
107 *Bordon*, R. T. Marsden, *m.*
108 *Bordon*, W. P. Saunders, *m.*
109 *Bordon*, R. F. Fox, D.S.O., *m.*
110 *Exeter*, F. B. Johnston, D.S.O., *m.*
111 *Exeter*, C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., *m.*
112 *Exeter*, R. E. L. Radcliffe, *m.*
113 *Hilsea*, A. H. S. Goff, *m.*
114 *Hilsea*, T. M. Usborne, *m.*
115 *Hilsea*, J. G. Geddes, *m.*
116 *Bulford*, H. J. Brock, *m.*
117 *Bulford*, G. H. Sanders, *m.*
118 *Bulford*, C. Cunliffe-Owen, *m.*
119 *Bristol*, J. Berkley, *m.*
120 *Coventry*, H.G.Sandilands, *m.*
121 *Trowbridge*, J. U. Coates, *m.*
122 *Bulford*, G. T. Forestier-Walker, *l.c.*
123 *Bulford*, C. C. Van Straubenzee, *m.*
124 *Bulford*, C. F. Stevens, *m.*
125 *Woolwich*, Hon. F. Bingham, *m.*
126 *Woolwich*, H. A. Brendon, *m.*
127 *Woolwich*, R. Geoghegan.
128 *Newcastle*, C. B. Levita, M.V.O., *m.*
129 *Newcastle*, D. J. M. Fasson, *m.*
130 *Newcastle*, H. Biddulph, *m.*
131 *Fermoy*, H. E. Vallentin, *m.*
132 *Cork*, E. W. M. Powell, D.S.O., *m.*
133 *Fermoy*, R. F. Ellice, *m.*
134 *Kildare*, C. H. Hutchinson.
135 *Belturbet*, W. M. Crockett, *m.*
136 *Kildare*, F. A. G. Y. Elton, *m.*
137 *Sheffield*, C. E. Coghill, *l.c.*
138 *Sheffield*, G. B. Hinton, *m.*
139 *Sheffield*, E. C. Sandars, *m.*
140 *Cahir*, W. E. Wingfield, *m.*
141 *Cahir*, C. O. Head, *m.*
142 *Cahir*, E. C. Cameron, *m.*
143 *Dundalk*, W. V. J. C. Elwes, *m.*
144 *Dundalk*, G. S. F. Broome, *m.*
145 *Dundalk*, D. Arbuthnot, *m.*
146 *Aldershot*, C. Battiscombe, *m.*
147 *Aldershot* E. F. Hall, *m.*
148 *Aldershot*, C. Lyon, *m.*
149 *Bulford*, P. A. Skipwith, *m.*
150 *Bulford*, E. P. Smith, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Woolwich*, J. E. James, *m.*
2 *Glasgow*, H. A. Lake, *m.*
3 *Weedon*, H. S. Woodcock, *m.*
4 *Newport (Mon.)*, A.U. Stockley, *m.*
5 *Clonmel*, R. F. X. MacGeough-Bond, *m.*
6 *Seaforth*, E. W. Alexander, *m.*
7 *Preston*, H. S. White, *m.*

## ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (MILITIA).

THE LANCASHIRE.

*Preston.*

*Lt.-Col.*, F. D. V. Wing, C.B., *c.*, R.F.A.
*Adjt.*, W. K. E. Jameson, *capt.* R.F.A.

## ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

*Mountain Division.*

8 Batteries.

BATTERIES.

1 *Jutogh*, F. R. Drake, *m.*
2 *Quetta*, C. W. Brownlow, *m.*
3 *Quetta*, F. H. S. Giles, *m.*
5 *Quetta*, O. C. Williamson, *m.*
6 *Murree Hills*, G. C. Dowell, *l.c.*
7 *Murree Hills*, R. W. Fuller, *l.c.*
8 *Murree Hills*, J. L. Parker, *m.*
9 *Jutogh*, H. D. Grier, *m.*

GARRISON COMPANIES.

102 Companies. 6 Depôts.

1 *Malta*, H. C. W. Eteson, *m.*
2 *Egypt*, R. Percy-Smith, *m.*
3 *Bermuda*, T. R. Phillips, *m.*
4 *Gibraltar*, E. W. Comyn, *m.*
5 *Malta*, T. E. Carte, *m.*
6 *Gibraltar*, C. R. Buckle, D.S.O.
7 *Gibraltar*, C. P. Martel, *m.*
8 *Gibraltar*, C. S. Taylor, *m.*
9 *Gibraltar*, P. D. Hamilton, *m.*
10 *Cork Harbour*, K. D. Bell, *m.*
11 *Golden Hill*, R. P. Benson, *m.*
12 *Landguard Fort*, C. W. Clark, *m.*
13 *Guernsey*, W. Hunter Blair, *c.*
14 *Shoeburyness*, H. F. Head, *m.*
15 *Londonderry*, L. P. Cardew, *m.*
16 *Portsmouth*, H. T. Hawkins, *m.*
17 *Sheerness*, F. R. Maunsell, C.M.G.
18 *Sheerness*, W. R. W. James, *m.*
19 *Sheerness*, Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, *m.*
20 *Jersey*, H. H. Harvest.
21 *Leith*, F. M. Davidson, *m.*
22 *Leith*, R. C. Stevenson, *m.*
23 *Fort Grange*, H. O. Vincent, *m.*
24 *Newport (Mon.)*, M. H. Courtenay, *m.*
25 *Pembroke Dock*, W. W. T. Duhan, *m.*
26 *Fort Wallington*, J. J. McMahon, *m.*
27 *Sheerness*, R. F. Brewster, *m.*
28 *Weymouth*, W. C. A. Nicholson, *m.*
29 *Portsmouth*, A. L. Carroll, *m.*
30 *Weymouth*, G. D. Baker, *m.*
31 *Plymouth*, G. D. Chamier, C.M.G., *m.*
32 *Portsmouth*, N. B. Heffernan, *m.*
33 *Golden Hill*, W. H. Mills, *m.*
34 *Sandown*, N. W. H. Du Boulay, *m.*
35 *Fort Nelson*, P. de S. Burney, *m.*
36 *Plymouth*, D'A. B. Preston, *m.*
37 *Portsmouth*, F. W. S. Stanton, *m.*
38 *Plymouth*, C. C. Wiseman Clarke, *m.*
39 *Plymouth*, M. S. Eyre, *m.*
40 *Dover*, H. H. Harvest, *m.*
41 *Plymouth*, W. C. Curme, *m.*
42 *Portsmouth*, R. P. Molesworth, *m.*
43 *Cork Harbour*, T. E. Marshall, *m.*
44 *Pembroke Dock*, M. L. Carleton, *m.*

45 *Plymouth*, N. G. Barron, *m.*
46 *Dover*, B. M. Bateman, *m.*
47 *Shoeburyness*, W. H. Robinson, *m.*
48 *Plymouth*, W. L. Warren, *m.*
49 *Cork*, M. M. Morris, *m.*
50 *Sierra Leone*, M. A. C. Crowe, *m.*
51 *Agra*, F. G. Maunsell, *m.*
52 *Rangoon*, W. P. Alexander, *m.*
53 *St. Helena*, A. M. Tyler, *m.*
54 *Gibraltar*, W. H. Jones, *m.*
55 *Gibraltar*, A. T. Cunning, *m.*
56 *Mauritius*, E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, *m.*
57 *Mauritius*, A. F. E. Stiffe, *m.*
58 *Esquimalt*, C. E. English, *m.*
59 *Quetta*, J. S. Gooch, *m.*
60 *Allahabad*, C. E. Forester-Walker, *m.*
61 *Aden*, O. K. Tancock, *m.*
62 *Bombay*, G. Osborn, *m.*
63 *Malta*, A. E. J. Perkins, *m.*
64 *Katapahar*, T. W. G. Bryan, *m.*
65 *Malta*, H. E. Cadell, *m.*
66 *Jamaica*, H. C. St. G. Molesworth, *m.*
67 *Portsmouth*, A. G. Norris, *m.*
68 *Roorkee*, G. S. B. Lyle, *m.*
69 *Aden*, A. H. C. Birch, *m.*
70 *Bombay*, A. F. Pullen, *m.*
71 *Campbellpore*, F. H. Crampton, *m.*
72 *Mooltan*, K. K. Knapp, *m.*
73 *Ferozepore*, M. M. Noble, *m.*
74 *Delhi*, W. K. Hardy, *m.*
75 *Calcutta*, C. E. Hill, *m.*
76 *Aden*, H. A. Reid, *m.*
77 *Bombay*, E. Bickford, *m.*
78 *Singapore*, J. W. Ormiston, *m.*
79 *Rangoon*, T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., *m.*
80 *Singapore*, J. R. Stansfeld, *m.*
81 *Quetta*, F. H. Young, *m.*
82 *Attock*, F. Vans-Agnew, *m.*
83 *Hong Kong*, H. J. Kelsall, *m.*
84 *Cape Town*, A. S. Jenour, *m.*
85 *Karachi*, W. F. Cockburn, *m.* ...
86 *Nowgong*, L. C. Gordon, *m.*
87 *Hong Kong*, R. A. Kaye, *m.*
88 *Hong Kong*, L. H. Parry, *m.*
89 *Madras*, C. H. Chepmell, *m.*
90 *Nowgong*, A. L. Molesworth, *m.*
91 *Rawal Pindi*, A. J. Saltren-Willett, *m.*
92 *Ceylon*, R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., *m.*
93 *Roorkee*, T. A. Tancred, *m.*
94 *Bermuda*, J. R. Ritchie, *m.*
95 *Malta*, H. L. Kirke, *m.*
96 *Simon's Town*, W. L. Brook-Smith, *m.*
97 *Malta*, W. W. Griffin, *m.*
98 *Malta*, J. C. Burnett, D.S.O., *m.*
99 *Attock*, H. R. Palmer, *m.*
100 *Malta*, C. E. Phipps, *m.*
101 *Roorkee*, W. J. Napier, *m.*
105 *Falmouth*, D. F. H. Logan, *m.*
107 *Dover*, J. G. E. Wynne, *m.*
108 *Fort Fareham*, H. R. Cook, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Dover*, F. Aikenhead, *m.*
2 *Gosport*, G. Tyacke, *m.*
3 *Plymouth*, A. J. Mullens, *m.*
4 *Seaforth*, W. D. Nichol, *m.*
5 *Scarborough*, G. E. Bryant, *m.*
6 *Great Yarmouth*, C. D. Scott, *m.*

MILITIA.

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Cardigan(*Aberystwith*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. S. Jones, *c.*
Carmarthen (*Carmarthen*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bt., *c.*
Clare (*Ennis*) — *Lt.-Col.*, G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, A.D.C., *c.*
Cork (*Cork*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. S. Lemon.
Cornwall and Devon Miners (*Falmouth*) — *Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Young-Jamieson.
Devon (*Devonport*)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. W. White, *c.*
Donegal (*Letterkenny*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. G. Saunders-Knox-Gore, *c.*
Dublin City (*Dublin*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. L. Smythe, *c.*
Durham (*Sunderland*)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. P. Ditmas, *c.*
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Fife (*Cupar*) — *Lt.-Col.*, A. Mowbray.
Forfar and Kincardine (*Montrose*) — *Lieut.-Col.*, Earl of Southesk, *c.*
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Mid-Ulster (*Dungannon*) — *Lt.-Col.*,
Norfolk (*Great Yarmouth*)—*Col.-in-Chief*, The King; *Lt.-Col.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., M.V.O.
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Pembroke (*Milford Haven*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Cope, *c.*
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Tipperary (*Nenagh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. S. Lecky, *c.*
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West of Scotland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. A. Walker-Jones, *c.*
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Yorkshire (*Scarborough*) — *Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Fell.

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Ayrshire and Galloway (1st) (*Kilmarnock*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. R. Stuart.
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10th—Bordon (Railway).
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31st—Ceylon (Fortress).
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34th—Gravesend (Fortress).
35th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
36th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
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38th— (Field).
39th—Sheerness (Fortress).
40th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
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45th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
46th—Middelburg (Field).
47th—Middelburg (Fortress).
49th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
53rd—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
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55th—Pretoria (Field).
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# The Foot Guards (£228,500)

**GRENADIER GUARDS.** (1)
*Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Regtl. Comdt.*, Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., *c.*
*Regtl. Adjt.*, G. F. Molyneux-Montgomerie, *maj.*

**1st Battalion.**
*Wellington Barracks.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Scott-Kerr, D.S.O.
*Majors*, Earl of Cavan (2nd); G. P. Du Plat Taylor.
*Adjt.*, Lord R. Wellesley, *lt.*
*Medical Officer*,

**2nd Battalion.**
*Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. W. E. Cavendish.
*Majors*, L. R. Fisher-Rowe; Lord Ardee.
*Adjt.*, B. N. Brooke, *lt.*
*Medical Officer*,

**3rd Battalion.**
*Windsor.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Ferguson, M.V.O., *c.*
*Majors*, H. G. Ruggles-Brise (2nd); N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.; Hon. G. A. A. Hood.
*Adjt.*,
*Medical Officer*, Brig. Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. E. Harrison, M.B.

**COLDSTREAM GUARDS.** (1)
*Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., *g.*, *Constable of Tower of London.*
*Regtl. Comdt.*, A. E. Codrington, C.V.O., *c.*
*Regtl. Adjt.*, E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, *capt.*
*Solicitor*, R. J. P. Broughton.

**1st Battalion.**
*Chelsea.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G.
*Majors*, F. S. Maude, C.M.G. (2nd); R. Longueville.
*Adjt.*, E. G. Christie-Miller, *lt.*
*Medical Officer*, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. F. Bateson, M.B.

**2nd Battalion.**
*Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. I. Maxse, C.B., *c.*
*Majors*, C. S. O. Monck, R. C. E. Skeffington-Smyth; H. C. Sutton.
*Adjt.*, C. P. Heywood, *lt.*
*Medical Officer*,

**3rd Battalion.**
*Egypt.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. R. F. Smith, *c.*
*Majors*, J. A. G. Richardson-Drummond-Hay, *l.c.* (2nd); Earl of Lancsborough; C. E. Percira.
*Adjt.*, J. E. Gibbs, *lt.*
*Medical Officer*,

**SCOTS GUARDS.** (1)
*Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Colonel*, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., *g.*
*Regtl. Comdt.*, F. W. Romilly, C.V.O., *c.*
*Regtl. Adjt.*, J. T. Carpenter-Garnier, *capt.*

**1st Battalion.**
*Chelsea.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. F. Erskine.
*Majors*, W. C. G. McGrigor, *l.c.* (2nd); R. G. I. Bolton; F. H. de Kierzkowski-Steuart; W. F. Lascelles.
*Adjt.* B.H.S. Romilly, D.S.O., *capt.*
*Medical Officer*, Surg.-Maj. S. Moores.

**2nd Battalion.**
*Tower of London.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. P. Pulteney, C.B., *c.*
*Majors*, F. J. Heyworth, D.S.O (2nd); Hon. C. S. Heathcote Drummond Willoughby; th Master of Ruthven, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, F. G. Alston, *capt.*
*Medical Officer*,

**3rd Battalion.***
*Wellington Barracks.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L.G. Drummond, M.V.O, *c*
*Majors*, S. H. Godman, D.S.O (2nd); Hon. H. W. Hepburn Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis; A. C Morrison-Bell.
*Adjt.*, R. S. Tempest, *capt.*
** To be disbanded.*

**IRISH GUARDS.** (1
*Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate S.W.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Colonel*, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G. *f.m.*
*Regtl. Comdt.*, R. J. Cooper M.V.O., *c.*

**1st Battalion.**
*Wellington Barracks.*
*Lt.-Col.*, D. J. Proby.
*Majors*, G. C. Nugent (2nd) C. Fitz-Clarence, V.C.; Hon G. H. Morris; Lord Oxmantown
*Adjt.*, R. C. A. McCalmont, *capt*
*Medical Officer*, Surg.-Major P. H Whiston.

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).
*Comdg.*, J. Ponsonby, D.S.O., *maj.*, Coldstream Guards.
*Adjt.*, A. G. Tritton, *lt.*, Coldstream Guards.

# Territorial Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR AFFILIATED VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

PAY, 1907—Regulars, £2,466,500; Militia, £274,000.

[*Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.*]

**ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.** (Princess Louise's). (1)
District No. 91.—Depot, *Stirling.* Record Office, *Perth.*
*Col.*, John Sprot, *l.g.*

**1st Batt.** (91st Foot), *Chatham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. B. Urmston, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. W. R. Sprot, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (93rd Foot), *Pretoria.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. Paterson, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. Kennedy, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Highland Borderers Militia), *Stirling.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Scott-Plummer.

4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.), *Paisley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. D. Campbell, D.S.O., *c.*

**1st** (Renfrewsh.) **Vol. Batt.,** *Greenock.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. U. Park, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*

**2nd** (Renfrewsh.) **Vol. Batt.,** *Paisley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Paton, V.D., *c.*

**3rd** (Renfrewsh.) **Vol. Batt.,** *Pollockshaws.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Menzies.

**4th** (Stirlingshire) **Vol. Batt.,** *Stirling.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Morton, V.D., *c.*

**5th Vol. Batt.,** *Dunoon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. P. Campbell, *c.*

**1st Dumbartonshire V.R.C.,** *Helensburgh.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. Brock, V.D.

**7th** (Clackmannan and Kinross) **Vol. Batt.**, *Alloa.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Craig.

**BEDFORDSHIRE REGT.** (2)
District No. 16.—Depôt, *Bedford.* Record Office, *Warley.*
*Col.*, J. T. Dalyell, *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (16th Foot), *Jhansi.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. N. Lysaght, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. C. Monteith, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (16th Foot), *Tidworth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. Hammond, *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. H. Denne, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Bedford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Duke of Bedford, K.G., *c.*
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Hertford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Marquis of Salisbury, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*
**1st** (Herts) **Vol. Batt.**, *Hertford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Longmore, V.D., *c.*
**2nd** (Herts) **Vol. Batt.**, *Hemel Hempstead.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Wheatley, V.D.
**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Bedford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. Jackson, *c.*
**4th** (Hunts) **Vol. Batt.**, *Huntingdon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Linton, *c.*

**BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL).** (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
District No. 49.—Depôt, *Reading.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
*Col.*, Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., *lg.*
**1st Batt.** (49th Foot), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. K. McClintock.
*Adjt.*, H. L. Stevens, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (66th Foot), *Subathu.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. W. N. McCracken, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. F. de S. Murphy, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Reading.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Thornton, *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Reading.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, O. Pearce-Serocold, V.D.

**BLACK WATCH**, The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

**BORDER REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 34.—Depôt, *Carlisle.* Record Office, *Newcastle.*
*Col.*, Sir Robert Hume, G.C.B., *lg.*
**1st Batt.** (34th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. H. G. Heygate, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, S. H. F. Muriel, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (55th Foot), *Potchefstroom.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. P. Wood.
*Adjt.*, E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, D.S.O., *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Carlisle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. F. A. H. Le Fleming.
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Carlisle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Anderson, D.S.O.
**1st** (Cumberland) **Vol. Batt.**, *Carlisle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. R. McConnel, V.D., *c.*
**2nd** (Westmorland) **Vol. Batt.**, *Kendal.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Weston, *c.*
**3rd** (Cumberland) **Vol. Batt.**, *Workington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. Jackson, V.D., *c.*

**CAMERON HIGHLANDERS** (The Queen's Own). (2)
District No. 79.—Depôt, *Inverness.* Record Office, *Perth.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Col.*, Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (79th Foot), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. Scott-Elliot.
*Adjt.*, J. A. Orr, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.**, *Pretoria.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. S. Riach.
*Adjt.*, R. Campbell, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Highland Militia), *Inverness.*
*Lt.-Col.*, N. MacLeod, *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.** (Inverness-shire Highland), *Inverness.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

**CAMERONIANS, THE** (Scottish Rifles). (1)
District No. 26.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Col.*, Sir J. C. Rattray, K.C.B., *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (26th Foot), *Chakrata.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. T. Macan.
*Adjt.*, H. H. Lee, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (90th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. B. Fell, *c.*
*Adjt.*, D. S. Gilkison, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Lanark Militia), *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Douglas, D.S.O.
**4th Batt.** (Lanark Militia), *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, A. H. Courtenay, C.B., *c.*
**1st Lanarkshire V.R.C.**, *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. A. Roxburgh, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. B. Ralston, V.D., *c.*
**3rd Lanarkshire V.R.C.**, *Victoria Road, Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.* J. B. Wilson, V.D., *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.** (4th Lanarkshire), *Cathedral Street, Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Smith, V.D., *c.*

**CHESHIRE REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 22.—Depôt, *Chester.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
*Colonel*, David Anderson, *g.*
**1st Batt.** (22nd Foot), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. P. Grove.
*Adjt.*, E. R. Jones, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (22nd Foot), *Madras.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Neville, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, A. Crookenden, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Chester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. P. Lees, *c.*
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Macclesfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. M. Nicholls, *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Birkenhead.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. W. K. Bretherton.
**2nd Vol. Batt** (Earl of Chester's), *Chester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Talbot.
**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Knutsford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Saner, V.D., *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Stockport.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. G. Johnson, junr., V.D., *c.*
**5th Vol. Batt.**, *Congleton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. G. Shakerley, Bart., *c.*
**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Northenden.*
*Comdg.*, E. A. Humphreys, *m.*

**CITY OF LONDON REGT.** (The Royal Fusiliers). (1)
District No. 7.—Depôt, *Hounslow.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Col.*, Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (7th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. Bird, M.V.O.
*Adjt.*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (7th Foot), *Secunderabad.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Stanton.
*Adjt.*, M. L. S. O. Cole, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.**, *Middelburg.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. B. Gaisford, C.M.G., *c.*
*Adjt.*, E. C. Packe, *lt.*
**4th Batt.**, *Mullingar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Pinney, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. P. Birchall, *lt.*
**5th Batt.** (Roy. Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. B. Weatherall, C.B., *c.*
**6th Batt.** (Roy. London Mil.), *Finsbury.*
*Col.*, R. H. R. Helpman.
**7th Batt.** (Middlesex Mil.), *Hounslow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. T. Le Marchant.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Fitzroy Square, W.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. J. Bolton, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Tufton Street, Westminster.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. L. Keller, V.D., *c.*
**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Hampstead Road, N.W.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. E. C. Bates, *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.**, *City Road.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, V. Dunfee, V.D., *c.*
**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Pond Street, Hampstead.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. Sheffield, *c.*

**CONNAUGHT RANGERS.** (1)
District No. 88.—Depôt, *Galway.* Record Office, *Cork.*
*Col.*, Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Malta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. D. Chamier.
*Adjt.*, C. J. O'Sullivan, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (94th), *Poona.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. J. F. Hume.
*Adjt.*, J. C. MacSwiney, *capt.*

3rd (Mayo Militia), *Castlebar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. B. Jordan.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Galway.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. Lopdell.

5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, D. T. Hammond, *c.*

**DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 11.—Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Colonel*, Hon. Savage Mostyn, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Rangoon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, J. F. Radcliffe, D.S.O., *capt.*

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Devonport.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. Briggs, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. J. E. Sunderland, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Plymouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. A. Moore-Stevens, *c.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Exeter.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. S. G. Harding, *c.*

1st (Exeter and S. Devon) Vol. Batt., *Exeter.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Richards, V.D., *c.*

2nd (Prince of Wales's) Vol. Batt., *Plymouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. P. Goldsmith, V.D.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Exeter.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Marwood Tucker.

4th Vol. Batt., *Barnstaple.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. S. Walcott, C.B., *c.*

5th (The Hay Tor) Vol. Batt., *Newton Abbot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. E. Tucker, V.D., *c.*

**DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 39.—Depôt, *Dorchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Colonel*, Matthew Wm. Edward Gosset, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Gosport.*
*Lt.-Col.*, K. E. Harris.
*Adjt.*, A. L. Moulton-Barrett, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (54th), *Wellington, Madras.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. Bonus, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, J. Dauncey, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Dorchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. C. G. Batten, *c.*

1st Vol. Batt., *Dorchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Williams, V.D., *c.*

**DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.).** (3)
District No. 102.—Depôt, *Naas.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Col.*, William Francis Vetch, C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Egypt.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. J. Chapman.
*Adjt.*, R. G. B. Jeffreys, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Fermoy.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. P. English, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. Maclear, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. S. O'Neill, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (City Militia), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. Pearse, *c.*

5th (County Militia), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. T. Finlay, *c.*

**DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.** (1)
District No. 32.—Depôt, *Bodmin.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Colonel*, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Plymouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Holloway.
*Adjt.*, A. P. Williams Freeman, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. G. Morris.
*Adjt.*, R. M. Wetherell, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bodmin.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Valletort.

1st Vol. Batt., *Truro.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. H. Cornish, V.D., *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., *Bodmin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. L. Marsack, V.D., *c.*

**DURHAM LIGHT INF.** (2)
District No. 68—Depôt and Record Office, *Newcastle.*
*Col.*, Sir Reginald Gipps, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Lucknow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. C. Mansel, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, C. L. Matthews, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Cork.*
*Lt.-Col.*,
*Adjt.*, R. M. Tyler, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. S. V. Grimshawe, *c.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Newcastle.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. W. Darwin.

1st Vol. Batt., *Stockton-on-Tees.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. Bowes.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Bishop Auckland.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. W. L. Vane, *c.*

3rd (Sunderland) Vol. Batt., *Sunderland.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. Evans.

4th Vol. Batt., *Durham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Humble, V.D., *c.*

5th Vol. Batt., *Gateshead.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. B. M'Queen, V.D.

**ESSEX REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 44.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warley.*
*Colonel*, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Thayetmyo.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. G. Carter.
*Adjt.*, H. R. Bowen, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Tudway, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. G. Charles, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Colvin, D.S.O., *c.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

1st Vol. Batt., *Brentwood.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. H. F. Christie, V.D., *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., *Colchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. H. Coleman, V.D., *c.*

3rd Vol. Batt., *West Ham.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. B. Ward, *c.*

4th Vol. Batt., *Leyton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Beningfield, V.D., *c.*

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT.** (1)
District No. 28.—Depôt, *Bristol.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
*Colonel*, William Roberts, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Meean Meer.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. C. Cure, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. O'D. Ingram, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Vines, *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. Wilkinson, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bristol.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. D. Guise, *c.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Cirencester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Earl Bathurst, C.M.G., *c.*

1st Vol. Batt. (City of Bristol).
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Woodward, V.D., *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., *Gloucester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. D. Winterbotham.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Bristol.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. H. Hobhouse.

**GORDON HIGHLANDERS.** (2)
District No. 75.—Depôt, *Aberdeen.* Record Office, *Perth.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Col.*, Sir George Stuart White, *V.C.*, G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*

1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Cork.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. H. Burney, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. Ogston, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Peshawar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Wright, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, J. K. Dick-Cunyngham, D.S.O., *capt.*

3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, A. L. H. Buchanan.

1st Vol. Batt., *Aberdeen.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. D. Mackinnon, V.D., *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., *Old Meldrum.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. L. Reid.

3rd (Buchan) Vol. Batt., *Peterhead.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Scott, V.D.

4th (Donside Highland) Vol. Batt., *Aberdeen.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. Mellis, V.D.

5th (Deeside Highland) Vol. Batt., *Banchory.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Farquharson.

6th Vol. Batt. (1st Banff), *Keith.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. B. Whitton.

7th Vol. Batt. (attached to 1st), *Lerwick.*
*Major Comdt.*, J. C. C. Broun.

**HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 37.—Depôt, *Winchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Col.*, Sir John W. Thomas, K.C.B. *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (37th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. D. B. Buckley, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. T. Beckwith, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (67th Foot), *Bermuda.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. Munro.
*Adjt.*, B. S. Parker, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Winchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. G. Nicholson, *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Winchester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, R. H. Simonds, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Southampton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. H. Candy, V.D., *c.*
**3rd Vol. Batt.** (Duke of Connaught's Own), *Portsmouth.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. E. Kent, V.D., *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Bournemouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, V.D., *c.*
**5th Vol. Batt.** (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's), *Newport, I.W.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Seely, V.D., *c.*

**HIGHLAND LIGHT INF.** (4)
District No. 72.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Colonel*, Sir Henry J. Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (72nd Foot), *Dinapore.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. A. C. Garland, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. C. W. Alston, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (74th Foot), *Fort George.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. W. Scrase-Dickins.
*Adjt.*, E. Armstrong, *brev. maj.*
**3rd Batt.** (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. A. Everett.
**4th Batt.** (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman, *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. Outram, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. D. D. Chalmers, V.D., *c.*
**3rd (Blythswood) Vol. Batt.**, *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, F. J. Stevenson, V.D., *c.*
**1st Lanarkshire V.R.C.**, *Lanark.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Bertram.
**1st (Glasgow Highland) Vol. Batt.**, *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, P. W. Hendry, V.D., *c.*

**INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL).** (1)
District No. 27.—Depôt, *Omagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
*Colonel*, Nathaniel Stevenson, *g.*
**1st Batt.** (27th Foot), *Crete.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. L. Davidson, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, T. A. D. Best, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (108th Foot), *Egypt.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. C. C. Cox, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. Evans, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Fermanagh Militia), *Enniskillen.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt., *c.*
**4th Batt.** (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Irvine, *c.*
**5th Batt.** (Donegal Mil.), *Ballyshannon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. J. Barton, A.D.C., *c.*

**IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's).** (1)
District No. 87.—Depôt, *Armagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
*Col.*, T. R. Stevenson, C.B., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (87th Foot), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. P. Plomer.
*Adjt.*, R. J. Kentish, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (89th Foot), *Ferozepore.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. P. Davison.
*Adjt.*, A. G. Knocker, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Armagh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Fitzgerald.
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Cavan.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir R. A. Hodson, Bt., *c.*
**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Monaghan.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Leslie, *c.*

**IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.).** (1)
District No. 18.—Depôt, *Clonmel.* Record Office, *Cork.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., *f.m.*
*Col.*, C. F. Gregorie, C.B., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (18th Foot), *Rawal Pindi.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. J. C. Doran, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, T. B. Vandeleur, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (18th Foot), *Buttevant.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Orr, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, J. S. FitzGerald, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Wexford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Stopford, *c.*
**4th Batt.** (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel.*
*Lt.-Col.*,
**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Kilkenny.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. D. Keatinge, *c.*

**IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL).** (1)
District No. 83.—Depôt and Record Office, *Belfast.*
*Col.*, Wilmot H. Bradford, *g.*
**1st Batt.** (83rd Foot), *Meerut.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. S. Brown.
*Adjt.*, H. R. Charley, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (86th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Tobin, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, R. W. M. Stevens, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (N. Down Militia), *Newtownards.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. Findlay.
**4th Batt.** (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. J. P. F. Macartney-Filgate.
**5th (S. Down Mil.)**, *Downpatrick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. H. Wallace, C.B., *c.*
**6th Batt.** (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. R. Cole-Hamilton, *c.*

**KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs).** (1)
District No. 3.—Depôt, *Canterbury.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.M. Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, K.G.
*Colonel*, Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, G.C.B., *g.*
**1st Batt.** (3rd Foot), *Dover.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. V. Dauglish.
*Adjt.*, R. McDoull, D.S.O., *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (3rd Foot), *Harrismith.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. E. Ravenhill, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, C. A. Worthington, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Canterbury.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir T. F. Brinckman, Bt., C.B., *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Dover.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. F. Honeyball, V.D.
**2nd (Weald of Kent) Vol. Batt.**, *Cranbrook.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. G. J. Goschen, V.D., *c.*
**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Margate.*
*Major*, H. H. Marks.

**KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own).** (1)
District No. 50.—Depôt, *Maidstone.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Colonel*, Edmund Leach, C.B., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (50th Foot), *Dover.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. W. Maunsell.
*Adjt.*, H. W. Snow, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (97th Foot), *Singapore.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. G. Fitton, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, F. J. Joslin, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Maidstone.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Farquharson.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Tunbridge.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. S. Williams, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Blackheath.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. J. Heward, V.D., *c.*
**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Woolwich.*
*Lt.-Col.* E. J. Moore, V.D., *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Chatham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Passby.

**KING'S, THE (Liverpool) REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 8.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
*Col.*, Geo. Edward Baynes, *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (8th Foot), *Nasirabad.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. W. H. Tripp.
*Adjt.*, L. R. Schuster, *lt.*
**2nd Batt.** (8th Foot), *Woking.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Evans.
*Adjt.*, C. L. Harford, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Lanc. Militia), *Warrington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. C. Weston, *c.*

**4th Batt.** (Lanc. Militia), *Warrington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. F. Gosset.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *St. Anne St., Liverpool.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. F. Allender.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Prince's Park, Liverpool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. A. Wilson, V.D.

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Southport.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Shaw St., Liverpool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Concanon.

**5th (Irish) V.B.**, *Everton Brow, Liverpool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. Taylor.

**6th Vol. Batt.**, *Everton Road Liverpool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Crean, V.D., *c.*

**7th** (Isle of Man) **Vol. Batt.**, *Douglas* (attached to **6th Vol. Batt.**).

**8th** (Scottish) **Vol. Batt.**
*Lt.-Col.*, A. L. Macfie, V.D., *c.*

**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Preeson's Row, Liverpool.*
*Major*,

**KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.** (1)
Dist. No. 25.—Depôt, *Berwick-on-Tweed.* Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
*Col.*, Sir Frederick W. S. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (25th Foot), *Egypt.*
*Lt.-Col.*, D. A. Macfarlane, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, C. F. Kennedy, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (25th Foot), *Glasgow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. T. Becker, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. J. Welch, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Dumfries.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. V. E. Lawrie, D.S.O.

**1st Roxburgh and Selkirk** (The Border) **V.R.C.**, *Melrose.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

**2nd V.B.** (Berwickshire), *Duns.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Hope, *c.*

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Dumfries.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. F. Dudgeon, V.D., *c.*

**Galloway V.R.C.**, *Maxwelltown.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

**KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS.** (1) Rifle Depôt.—Record Office, *Winchester.*
*Colonel-in-Chief*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Comg. Rifle Depôt*, E. W. Herbert, C.B., *c.*

**1st Batt.** (60th Foot), *Egypt.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Markham.
*Adjt.*, G. H. Martin, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (60th Foot), *Jubbulpore.*
*Col. - Comdt.*, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. S. Kays, *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. N. Abadie, *lt.*

**3rd Batt.** (60th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Sir Henry Francis Williams, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, Hon. A. F. W. Harris, *lt.*

**4th Batt.** (60th Foot), *Gosport.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, C.B., *m.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, F. W. L. Edwards, *lt.*

**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Huntingdon.*
*Lt.-Col.*,

**7th Batt.** (Middlesex Militia), *Barnet.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir T. E. M.-S.-Pilkington, Bt., *c.*

**8th Batt.** (Militia), *Carlow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. K. Millner, *c.*

**9th Batt.** (N. Cork Mil.), *Mallow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Cooke-Collis, C.M.G., *c.*

**1st Middx. V.R.C.** (Victoria and St. George's), *Davies Street, Berkeley Square.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. P. Ococks, V.D., *c.*

**2nd** (S. Middx.) **V.R.C.**, *Fulham House, Putney Bridge.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. B. Dimond, V.D., *c.*

**4th** (Kensington) **V.R.C.**, *Inverna Gardens, W.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. J. Hopkins, V.D., *c.*

**5th** (West Middlesex), *Park Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. J. Middleton.

**12th** (Civil Service), **Prince of Wales's Own**, *Somerset House.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Arran.

**13th** (Queen's Westminster), *Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. H. Trollope, V.D., *c.*

**21st** (Finsbury Rifle Vol. Corps), *Penton Street, Pentonville.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. B. Gallie, V.D., *c.*

**22nd** (Central London Rangers), *South Square, Gray's Inn.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Leese, V.D., *c.*

**25th** (Bank of Eng.), *Somerset House* — attached to **12th** Middx. Vol. Rifle Corps.

**27th** (Harrow School)
*Major Comdt.*,

**1st** (City of London R.V.B.), *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Lord Bingham.

**2nd** (London), *Farringdon Road, E.C.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. W. Smith, V.D., *c.*

**3rd** (City of London), *Sun Street, Finsbury Square.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. C. Elkin, *c.*

**1st Cadet Batt.**, 2 *Finsbury Sq.*
*Lt.-Col.*, (Rev.) Freeman Wills, *c.*

**LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.**
District No. 20.—Depôt, *Bury, Lancs.* Record Office, *Preston.*
*Colonel*, Sir Edward Alan Hodich, G.C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (20th Foot), *Malta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Gideon.
*Adjt.*, S. F. Mc.I. Lomer, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (20th Foot), *Fermoy.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. M. Brunker, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, E. T. Humphreys, *capt.*

*3rd Batt., *Pretoria.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. B. Page.
*Adjt.*, J. A. Davenport, *lt.*

*4th Batt., *Tipperary.*
*Lt.-Col.*,
*Adjt.*, H. M. Farmar, *capt.*

**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Bury, Lancs.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. S. Lockhart-Ross, *c.*

**6th Batt.** (Militia), *Bury, Lancs.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. Romer, C.M.G., *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Bury.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. E. Wike, V.D., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Rochdale.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Healey, V.D., *c.*

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Salford.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Sir Lee Knowles, Bt.

**LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG.** (1
District No. 30.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
*Col.*, Thos. H. Pakenham, C.B., *l.g.*

**1st Batt.** (30th Foot), *Curragh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. S. Derham.
*Adjt.*, G. Clayhills, D.S.O., *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (59th Foot), *Poona.*
*Lt.-Col.*,
*Adjt.*, W. F. Richardson, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Preston.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. R. Parker, *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Blackburn.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Johnston, jun., V.D.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Burnley.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, R. Sharple V.D., *c.*

**LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH.** (
District No. 47.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
*Col.*, Sir Richd. T. Farren, G.C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (47th Foot), *Curragh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. F. Coleridge, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, J. B. Wells, D.S.O., *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (81st Foot), *Pretoria.*
*Lt.-Col.*, P. R. S. Churchward,
*Adjt.*, J. G. Fairlie, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Preston.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. W. Pedder, *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Preston.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Carter, V.D.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Bolton.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. J. French V.D., *c.*

* To be disbanded.

**LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT.** (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (1)
District No. 40.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
*Col.*, Frederick R. Solly-Flood, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Ranikhet.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Moggridge.
*Adjt.*, H. T. Cotton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Farnborough.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. A. Adam, *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. R. Goren, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warrington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. H. Hall, D.S.O.
1st Vol. Batt., *Warrington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Edelsten.
2nd Vol. Batt., *St. Helens.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Pilkington, V.D., *c*

**LANCASTER REGT. (ROYAL)** (The King's Own). (1)
District No. 4.—Depôt, *Lancaster.* Record Office, *Newcastle.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King.
*Colonel*, Sir William Gordon Cameron, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Shwebo.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. C. F. Somerville.
*Adjt.*, O. C. Borrett, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Colchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Duffin.
*Adjt.*, F. G. Theobald, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lancaster.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. N. North, C.B., *c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Lancaster.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Kemmis, C.M.G., *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Ulverston.*
*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd Vol. Batt., *Lancaster.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Allen, V.D., *c.*

**LEICESTERSHIRE REGT.** (1)
District No. 17.—Depôt, *Leicester.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
*Colonel*, A. H. Utterson, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. H. P. Burne.
*Adjt.*, C. T. M. Hare, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Belgaum.*
*Lt.-Col.*, V. T. Bunbury, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, C. H. Haig, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Leicester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. G. Humfrey, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Leicester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, R. Harvey.

**LEINSTER REGIMENT** (Roy. Canadians) **P. of Wales's.** (1)
District No. 100.—Depôt, *Birr.* Record Office, *Cork.*
*Col.*, Alastair McI. Macdonald, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Farnborough.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. H. Stavert, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. G. Dill, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Mauritius.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. R. B. Doran, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. Ussher, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. A. Barry.
4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), *Maryborough.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord Castletown, C.M.G.
5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. T. Woods, *c.*

**LINCOLNSHIRE REGT.** (1)
District No. 10.—Depôt, *Lincoln.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
*Col.*, George Hyde Page, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Kamptee.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. St. J. Barter.
*Adjt.*, F. W. Greatwood, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Tidworth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. A. Ivatt.
*Adjt.*, F. G. Spring, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lincoln.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. A. Swan, C.M.G., *c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Grantham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord J. P. Joicey-Cecil, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Lincoln.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Ruston.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Grantham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. Hutchinson, V.D., *c.*
3rd Vol. Batt., *Grimsby.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. B. Walker, V.D., *c.*

**LOTHIAN REGIMENT** (The Royal Scots). (1)
District No. 1.—Depôt, *Glencorse, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
*Col.*, Geo. Hay Moncrieff, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. G. Cunningham, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, E. J. F. Johnston, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Bombay.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. E. Murray, *c.*
*Adjt.*, H. D. Carlton, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light. Inf. Militia), *Glencorse, N.B.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas-Scott.
Queen's Rifle V. Brig., *Edinburgh.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. Gibb, V.D., *c.*
4th Vol. Batt., *Edinburgh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. McCrae, V.D., *c.*
5th Vol. Batt. (1st Midlothian), *Leith.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir J. M. Clark, Bt., V.D., *c.*
6th Vol. Batt., *Penicuik.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. Rough, V.D., *c.*
7th Vol. Batt., *Haddington.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. M. Main, V.D., *c.*
8th Vol. Batt., *Linlithgow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Chalmers, V.D.
9th Vol. Batt. (Highlanders), *Edinburgh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Clark.

**MANCHESTER REGT.** (1)
Dist. No. 63.—Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne.* Record Office, *Preston.*
*Col.*, William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Secunderabad.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. D. Vizard.
*Adjt.*, W. K. Evans, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Guernsey.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. E. Watson, *c.*
*Adjt.*, P. V. Holberton, *lt.*
*3rd Batt., *Middelburg.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. A. Anderson.
*Adjt.*, B. A. Wright, D.S.O., *capt.*
*4th Batt., *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Melvill.
*Adjt.*, R. G. Shuter, D.S.O., *capt.*
5th Batt. (Lanc. Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Crosbie, *c.*
6th Batt. (Lanc. Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Johnson.
1st V.B., *Patricroft, Manchester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, P. Fletcher, V.D., *c.*
2nd V.B., *Hulme, Manchester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*,
3rd V.B., *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Pollit, V.D., *c.*
4th V.B., *Manchester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. B. Pollitt.
5th (Ardwick) V.B., *Manchester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, H. Moore, V.D., *c.*
6th V.B., *Oldham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. H. Hollingworth, V.D., *c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Grosvenor Street, Manchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Ledward.

**MIDDLESEX REGIMENT** (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
District No. 57.—Depôt, *Mill Hill.* Record Office, *Warley.*
*Colonel*, Henry Kent, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Lebong.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. G. Oliver.
*Adjt.*, H. P. R. Anson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (77th Ft.), *Portsmouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. W. W. Savile, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, H. P. F. Bicknell, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Hong Kong.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Scott-Moncrieff.
*Adjt.*, J. S. Cunningham, *capt.*
4th Batt., *Londonderry.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. B. Lempriere, *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. D. Ingle, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Militia), *Mill Hill.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. P. L. Lynden-Bell.
6th Batt. (Militia), *Mill Hill.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. P. D. S. Chichester.
1st Vol. Batt., *Hornsey.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. G. Collinson, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Whitton Park, Hounslow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. R. Peake, V.D.
17th Middx. V.R.C. (N. Middlx.), *High Street, Camden Town.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Christie.

**MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL).** (2)
District No. 101.—Depôt, *Tralee.* Record Office, *Cork.*
*Col.*, John Wimburn Laurie, C.B., *l.g.*

* To be disbanded.

**1st Batt.** (101st Foot), *Rawal Pindi.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. St. J. Le Marchant, *c.*
*Adjt.*, A. M. Bent, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (104th Foot), *Limerick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. Stewart, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, W. McC. Crosbie, *lt.*

**3rd Batt.** (S. Cork Mil.), *Kinsale.*
*Lt.-Col.*, The O'Donovan, *c.*

**4th Batt.** (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. M. Sugrue.

**5th** (County Militia), *Limerick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. Gloster.

**NORFOLK REGIMENT.** (2)
District No. 9.—Depôt, *Norwich.* Record Office, *Warley.*
*Col.*, Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (9th Foot), *Warley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. Massy.
*Adjt.*, H. R. Done, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (9th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. Wintour, *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. S. Grissell, *lt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Norwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, Bart.

**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Norwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Danby.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Norwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. G. Hill, V.D., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Gt. Yarmouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. Harrison.

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *East Dereham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. F. A. Cresswell, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*

**4th Vol. Batt.**, *Norwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. G. Barclay, *c.*

**NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT.** (1)
District No. 48.—Depôt, *Northampton.* Record Office, *Warley.*
*Col.*, Robt. C. Whitehead, C.B., *m.g.*

**1st Batt.** (48th Foot), *Jullundur.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Weallens.
*Adjt.*, G. A. Trent, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (58th Foot), *Colchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. C. Bolton, *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. R. Russell, *lt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Northampton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Hill, C.B., *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Northampton.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Earl of Euston, V.D., *c.*

**NORTHUMBERLAND FUS.** (1)
District No. 5.—Depôt and Record Office, *Newcastle.*
*Col.*, Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., *l.g.*

**1st Batt.** (5th Foot), *Calcutta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. L. James.
*Adjt.*, E. B. Gordon, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (5th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. W. Dashwood, *c.*
*Adjt.*, Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy, *capt.*

*3rd Batt., *Bloemfontein.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. F. Riddell.
*Adjt.*, A. C. L. H. Jones, *capt.*

*4th Batt., *Limerick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Sitwell, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. S. M. Trench, *capt.*

**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Alnwick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord Algernon Percy, A.D.C., *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Hexham.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. Gibson, V.D., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. S. White.

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Erskine, V.D., *c.*

**OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF.** (1)
District No. 43.—Depôt, *Oxford.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.M. King of Portugal and Algarves, K.G. ('01).
*Col.*, Fredk. Green Wilkinson, C.B., *l.g.*

**1st Batt.** (43rd Foot), *Lucknow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, P. T. Clark, *c.*
*Adjt.*, O. R. L. Hampden, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (52nd Foot), *Tidworth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. G. H. Hughes.
*Adjt.*, E. R. Clayton, *capt.*

**3rd** (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Terry, *c.*

**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Oxford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. C. T. Warner.

**1st** (Oxford Univ.) **V.B.**, *Oxford.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, S. Waller, C.V.O., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Oxford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Ames.

**1st Bucks V.R.C.**, *Great Marlow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D.

**2nd Bucks** (Eton Coll.) **V.R.C.**
*Major-Comdt.*, R. S. de Havilland.

**QUEEN'S, THE** (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (1)
District No. 2.—Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Colonel*, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (2nd Foot), *Sialkot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Pink, C.M.G., *c.*
*Adjt.*, G. H. Neale, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (2nd Foot), *Colchester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Dawson.
*Adjt.*, I. L. B. Vesey, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Guildford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. G. Parsons, D.S.O.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Croydon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. D. Watney.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Guildford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. Perkins, V.D., *c.*

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Bermondsey, S.E.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. K. Bevington.

**4th V.B.**, *New Street, Kennington Park.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. Rumsey, *c.*

**1st Cadet Batt.**, *Southwark.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. B. de la P. Beresford.

**2nd Cadet Batt.**, *Peckham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, P. C. Coote.

**RIFLE BRIGADE** (The Prince Consort's Own). (1)
Rifle Depôt and Record Office, *Winchester.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., A.D.C., *f.m.*
*Comg. Rifle Depôt*, E. W. Herbert, C.B., *c.*

**1st Battalion**, *Belfast.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Lord Alexander George Russell, G.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. E. Jenkins, *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. S. Follett, *lt.*

**2nd Battalion**, *Chaubattia.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Sir Martin Andrew Dillon, G.C.B., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. P. King-Salter
*Adjt.*, W. F. Bassett, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.**, *Plymouth.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Sir Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. L. Nicol.
*Adjt.*, A. T. Paley, *capt.*

**4th Battalion**, *Malta.*
*Col.-Comdt.*, Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, V. A. Couper.
*Adjt.*, A. A. G. Bond, *capt.*

**5th Batt.** (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Woolwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. E. Serjeant, C.B., *c.*

**6th Batt.** (Militia), *Mullingar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. L. J. J. G. Nugent, *c.*

**7th Batt.** (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Mill Hill.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Hardinge, *c.*

**7th M'dx. V.R.C.** (London Scottish), *Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Greig, V.D., *c.*

**14th M'dx. V.R.C.** (Inns of Court), *Lincoln's Inn.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. Glen, V.D., *c.*

**15th M'dx. V.R.C.** (Customs and Docks), *Custom House.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, A. W. Chambers, V.D., *c.*

**16th M'dx. V.R.C.** (London Irish), *Duke St., Charing Cross, W.C.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., V.D., *c.*

**18th M'dx. V.R.C.**, 207, *Harrow Road, W.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, P. H. Dalbiac, *c.*

**19th M'dx. V.R.C.** (Bloomsbury), *Chenies Street, Bedford Sq., W.C.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Barham.

**20th M'dx. V.R.C.** (Artists'), *Duke's Road, Euston Road.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. C. Horsley, V.D., *c.*

**24th M'dx. V.R.C.** (G.P.O.)
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne.

**26th M'dx. V.R.C.** (Cyclists), *Horseferry Road, Westminster* (attached to 2nd Middlesex V.R. Corps).
*Maj. Comdt.*, G. Smith.

* To be disbanded.

* To be disbanded.

**Tower Hamlets (2nd),** *Tredegar Road, Bow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. E. Holman.

**ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS**—See "Seaforth Highlanders."

**ROYAL FUSILIERS**—See "City of London Regt."

**ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch).** (1)
District No. 42.—Depôt and Record Office, *Perth, N.B.*
*Col.*, Hon. Sir Robert Rollo, K.C.B., *g.*
**1st Batt.** (42nd Foot), *Curragh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, St. G. E. W. Burton.
*Adjt.*, Lord G. Stewart-Murray, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (73rd Foot), *Peshawur.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. H. E. Maxwell, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, Hon. M. C. A. Drummond, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Perth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. Wm. Chas. Wordsworth Rollo(Master of Rollo), *c.*
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *City of Dundee.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Hill, V.D.
**2nd** (Angus) **Vol. Batt.**, *Arbroath.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. Davidson, V.D., *c.*
**3rd** (Dundee Highland) **Vol. Batt.**, *Dundee.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Batchelor, V.D.
**4th** (Perthsh.) **Vol. Batt.**, *Perth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt., V.D., *c.*
**5th** (Perthsh. High.) **Vol. Batt.**, *Birnam.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G., A.D.C., *c.*
**6th** (Fifeshire) **Vol. Batt.**, *St. Andrews.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., *c.*

**ROYAL SCOTS, THE**—See "Lothian Regiment."

**SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.).** (1)
District No. 21.—Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
*Colonel*, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *f.m.*
**1st Batt.** (21st Foot), *Bareilly.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. H. Smythe, *c.*
*Adjt.*, S. A. Mott, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (21st Foot), *Tidworth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Bowes.
*Adjt.*, E. A. Beck, *lt.*
**3rd** (Ayr and Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. G. C. Twisleton-Wykeham Fiennes.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Kilmarnock.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Gow.
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Ayr.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. E. Shaw.

**SCOTTISH BORDERERS**—See "King's Own Scottish Borderers."

**SCOTTISH RIFLES**—See "Camerenians."

**SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.** (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's.) (1)
District No. 72.—Depôt, *Fort George.* Record Office, *Perth.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Albany (Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.
*Colonel*, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B., *g.*
**1st Batt.** (72nd Foot), *Nowshera.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. Mackintosh, *c.*
*Adjt.*, K. G. Buchanan, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (78th Foot), *Edinburgh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. A. Spottiswoode.
*Adjt.*, C. P. M. Burn, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.**(Highland Rifle Militia), *Dingwall.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Henderson.
**1st** (Ross Highland) **Vol. Batt.**, *Dingwall.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. R. B. Warrand, *c.*
**1st Sutherland** (Highland) **V.R.C.**, *Golspie.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. Morrison, V.D., *c.*
**3rd** (Morayshire) **V.B.**, *Elgin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Urquhart, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*

**SHERWOOD FORESTERS.** (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (1)
District No. 45.—Depôt, *Derby.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
*Col.*, Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, C.B., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (45th Foot), *Bangalore.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. N. Watts, *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. S. Popham, D.S.O., *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (95th Foot), *Kinsale.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. Godley, M.V.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. G. V. Way, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Derby.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. A. N. Curzon.
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Newark.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. A. E. Wilkinson, D.S.O.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Derby.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. W. Bemrose, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Chesterfield.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. M. Jackson.
**1st Notts** (Robin Hood) **V.R.C.**, *Nottingham.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, A. C. Cantrell-Hubberaty, V.D., *c.*
**4th Vol. Batt.** (Notts), *Newark.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. S. Foljambe, V.D.

**SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's).** (1)
District No. 53.—Depôt and Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
*Col.*, Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., K.C.B., *g.*
**1st Batt.** (53rd Foot), *Bordon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. T. Dawkins, C.M.G.
*Adjt.*, A. T. C. Rundle, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (85th Foot), *Fyzabad.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. L. Pearse.
*Adjt.*, P. L. Hanbury, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Shrewsbury.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. S. Cunliffe.
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Hereford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. O. Shipley.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Shrewsbury.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. Howard-McLean, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Newport.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. T. H. Burne, V.D., *c.*
**1st** (Herefordsh.) **V.R.C.**, *Hereford.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. J. G. Scobie, V.D., *c.*

**SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF. (Prince Albert's).** (1)
District No. 13.—Depôt, *Taunton.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Col.*, Edward Lutwyche England, C.B., *m.g.*
**1st Batt.** (13th Foot), *Cawnpore.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Stisted.
*Adjt.*, R. A. M. Currie, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (13th Foot), *Plymouth.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. H. H. Couchman, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. H. Little, *capt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Taunton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. Hicks.
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Taunton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. H. Woodhouse.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Bath.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. F. Clutterbuck, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Taunton.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. Marsh, V.D., *c.*
**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Weston-super-Mare.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Perham, V.D., *c.*

**STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's).** (1)
District No. 64.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
*Col.*, Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B., *g.*
**1st Batt.** (64th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. G. Ley.
*Adjt.*, G. E. Leman, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (98th Foot), *Mooltan.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Marwood.
*Adjt.*, C. H. Lyon, *lt.*
**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. C. Hall, *c.*
**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. R. Twemlow, D.S.O.
**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Stoke-upon-Trent.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. W. Dobson, V.D., *c.*
**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Burton-on-Trent.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. Gretton.

**STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG.** (1)
District No. 38.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
*Colonel*, Sir George Samuel Young, K.C.B., *l.g.*
**1st Batt.** (38th Foot), *Bordon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. W. Steward, *c.*
*Adjt.*, S. C. Welchman, *capt.*
**2nd Batt.** (80th Foot), *Allahabad.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. K. Daubeney, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. O. Ritchie, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. V. D. Pearce.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, B. T. Seckham, D.S.O.
1st V.B., *Handsworth, near Birmingham.*
*Lt.-Col.* A. Turner.
2nd V.B., *Walsall.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. S. Williamson, V.D., *c*
3rd V.B., *Wolverhampton.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. F. Waterhouse.

**SUFFOLK REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 12.—Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds.* Record Office, *Warley.*
*Colonel*, Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Woolwich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. Graham.
*Adjt.*, W. N. Nicholson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Madras.*
*Lt.-Col.*, V. W. H. Graham.
*Adjt.*, G. H. Walford, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. W. Scudamore, *c.*
4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. S. Bacchus, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Ipswich.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. Churchman, V.D.
2nd Vol. Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. Marriott, V.D., *c.*
3rd (Cambridgeshire) Vol. Batt., *Cambridge.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. J. Lyon, V.D., *c.*
Cambridge University V.R.C., *Cambridge.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Edwards, *c.*

**SURREY (EAST) REGT.** (1)
District No. 31.—Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Col.*, Sir George Richard Greaves, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *g.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Jersey.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Ringwood, *c.*
*Adjt.*, E. St. G. Anson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Mhow.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. B. Dunsterville, *c.*
*Adjt.*, W. Appleyard, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. C. Worthington, *c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. F. Sulivan.
1st Surrey (South London) V.R.C., *Camberwell.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Branston, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Wimbledon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, L. G. Mortimer, V.D.
3rd Vol. Batt., *Kingston-on-Thames.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. L. G. Powell, V.D., *c.*
4th Vol. Batt., *St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. N. L. Burne, V.D., *c.*

**SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)**—See "Queen's, The."

**SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL).** (1)
District No. 35.—Depôt, *Chichester.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
*Col.*, Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Umballa.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. St. D. Skinner, *c.*
*Adjt.*, G. C. Morphett, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Belfast.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. G. Panton, C.M.G., *c.*
*Adjt.*, R. B. Otter-Barry, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chichester.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, S. R. Clarke.
1st Vol. Batt., *Brighton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. S. Clarke, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Worthing.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., V.D., *c.*
1st Cinque Ports V.R.C., *Hastings.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. W. Cafe, *c.*

**WALES (S.) BORDERERS.** (2)
District No. 24.—Depôt, *Brecon.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
*Col.*, George Paton, C.M.G., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Karachi.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. K. Hunter.
*Adjt.*, W. L. Lawrence, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Curll.
*Adjt.*, W. C. Curgenven, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Brecon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Welshpool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. S. St. B. Sladen.
1st (Brecknockshire) Vol. Batt., *Brecon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. R. D. A. Gough.
2nd V.B., *Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. F. Evans, V.D., *c.*
3rd Vol. Batt., *Pontypool.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Bradney, *c.*
4th Vol. Batt., *Newport.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. D. Steel, V.D.
5th Vol. Batt., *Newtown, Montgomeryshire.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. Pryce-Jones, *c*

**WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL).** (1)
District No. 6.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warwick.*
*Colonel*, Henry Broom Feilden, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Quetta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. G. F. Browne.
*Adjt.*, L. W. Johnson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Bordon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. Dyas.
*Adjt.*, C. D. H. Moore, *capt.*
*3rd Batt., *Standerton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. D. Armstrong, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, W. H. A. De la Pryme, *lt.*
*4th Batt., *Curragh.*
*Lt.-Col.*, K. E. Lean, *c.*
*Adjt.*, J. H. D. Costeker, D.S.O., *capt.*

* To be disbanded.

5th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. A. Earle.
6th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. W. Dawes, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Thorpe Street, Birmingham.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. J. Hart, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt. (and Warwicksh. *Coventry.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, W. F. Wiley, V.D., *c.*

**WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.).** (1)
District No. 23.—Depôt, *Wrexham.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Colonel*, Sir Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. R. H. Beresford-Ash.
*Adjt.*, R. V. Barker, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Agra.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. T. Lyle, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, H. Hill, M.V.O., *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Wrexham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. F. Godfrey.
4th Batt. (Militia), *Carnarvon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., *Wrexham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. A. Wynne-Edwards, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Hawarden.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Willes.
3rd Vol. Batt., *Carnarvon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Darbishire.

**WELSH REGIMENT.** (1)
District No. 41.—Depôt, *Cardiff.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
*Colonel*, William Allan, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Bordon.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. R. Parkinson.
*Adjt.*, C.R. Berkeley, D.S.O., *capt.*
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. D'A. Harkness, C.B.
*Adjt.*, G. H. Stevenson, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Cardiff.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. Watts, C.B., *c.*
1st (Pembrokeshire) Vol. Batt., *Haverfordwest.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. R. Roberts, V.D., *c.*
2nd Vol. Batt., *Cardiff, Glam.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. Gaskell, V.D., *c.*
3rd Vol. Batt., *Pontypridd.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, D. R. Lewis, V.D., *c.*
3rd Glamorgan V.R.C., *Swansea.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, W. D. Rees, V.D., *c.*

**WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's).** (1)
District No. 33.—Depôt, *Halifax.* Record Office, *Pontefract.*
*Col.*, Sir Hugh Rowlands, V.C., K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Sitapur.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. D. Thorold.
*Adjt.*, E. M. Liddell, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (76th Foot), *Lichfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. M. H. Marshall.
*Adjt.*, R. K. Healing, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Hal*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Johnston, D.S.O.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Halifax.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Land.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Huddersfield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, F. W. Beadon.

**3rd Vol. Batt.**, *Skipton-in-Craven.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. E. Williamson, V.D., *c.*

### WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)

District No. 62.—Depôt, *Devizes.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
*Colonel*, Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (62nd Foot), *Dagshai.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. M. Kirkwood, D.S.O.
*Adjt.*, R. F. Guy, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (99th Foot), *Tipperary.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. J. Reay.
*Adjt.*, H. B. Fisher, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Devizes.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. Barclay, *c.*

**1st Wiltshire V.R.C.**, *Warminster.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Radnor.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Chippenham.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. H. A. Colston, V.D., *c.*

### WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 29.—Depôt, *Worcester.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
*Col.*, Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, G.C.B., *g.*

**1st Batt.** (29th Foot), *Dublin.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. S. Gibb, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, L. M. Stevens, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (36th Foot), *Ahmednagar.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. C. Ingouville-Williams, D.S.O., *c.*
*Adjt.*, H. A. Carr, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.**, *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. A. D'A. Thomas.
*Adjt.*, A. S. Nesbitt, *capt.*

**4th Batt.**, *Malta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, C. M. Edwards, *c.*
*Adjt.*, H. A. Lang, *capt.*

**5th Batt.** (Militia), *Worcester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, *c.*

**6th Batt.** (Militia), *Worcester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. E. Everard.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Kidderminster.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. V. V. Wheeler, *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Worcester.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. Dixon, V.D., *c.*

### YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)

District No. 65.—Depôt and Record Office, *Pontefract.*
*Col.*, Frederick Hardy, *m.g.*

**1st Batt.** (65th Foot), *Quetta.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. C. A. Howe.
*Adjt.*, H. P. Thurnall, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (84th Foot), *York.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. S. Scholes.
*Adjt.*, A. V. Jarrett, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Pontefract.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. E. Groom, *c.*

**1st (Hallamsh.) V.B.**, *Sheffield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Hughes, C.M.G., V.D., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Doncaster.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, A. Senior, V.D., *c.*

### YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (1)

District No. 51.—Depôt and Record Office, *Pontefract.*
*Col.*, Frederick Geo. Thomas Deshon, C.B., *l.g.*

**1st Batt.** (51st Foot), *Middleburg.*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. C. Money.
*Adjt.*, C. P. Deedes, D.S.O., *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (105th Foot), *Sheffield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Elles.
*Adjt.*, H. W. B. Thorp, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Pontefract.*
*Lt.-Col.*, M. G. Johnstone, D.S.O., *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Wakefield.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. F. Maymau, V.D., *c.*

### YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)

District No. 19.—Depôt, *Richmond.* Record Office, *Newcastle.*
*Col.*, William E. Franklin, C.B., *m.g.*

**1st Batt.** (19th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. G. A. Egerton, C.B., *c.*
*Adjt.*, B.C. D. Nash-Wortham, *lt.*

**2nd Batt.** (19th Foot), *Wynberg.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. de S. Hadow.
*Adjt.*, N. E. Swan, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Richmond.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Lodge.

**4th Batt.** (Militia), *Richmond.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. C. Rivis.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Northallerton.*
*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Mott, *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Scarborough.*
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt.

### YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)

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**1st Batt.** (15th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
*Lt.-Col.*, G. H. M. Conran, *c.*
*Adjt.*, B. W. Bogle, *capt.*

**2nd Batt.** (58th Foot), *Maymyo.*
*Lt.-Col.*, E. A. Ogle, *c.*
*Adjt.*, C. P. Berthon, *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *Beverley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. Walker.

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *Hull.*
*Lt.-Col.*, A. M. Jackson, V.D., *c.*

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Beverley.*
*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Staveley, V.D., *c.*

### YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)

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**1st Batt.** (14th Foot), *Rawal Pindi.*
*Lt.-Col.*, T. R. R. Ward.
*Adjt.*,

**2nd Batt.** (14th Foot), *Aldershot.*
*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. Watts, *c.*
*Adjt.*, G. L. Crossman, D.S.O., *capt.*

**3rd Batt.** (Militia), *York.*
*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., *g*
*Lt.-Col.*, R. W. Hine-Haycock, *c.*

**4th Batt.** (Militia), *York.*
*Hon. Col.*, The King.
*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. H. Mahon, Bt., D.S.O., *c.*

**1st Vol. Batt.**, *York.*
*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, F. H. Anderson, V.D.

**2nd Vol. Batt.**, *Bradford.*
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*Lt.-Col.*, Sir J. R. A. Clark, Bt., C.B., *c.*

*Major*, W. M. O'Connor, M.D.

*Aldershot Companies*, E. W. Bartholomew, *capt.* (1); J. T. Simpson, *capt.* (2).

*Belfast Comp.*, S. T. Begge, *capt.*

*Colchester Company*, S. G. McAllum, M.D., *capt.*

*Cork Comp.*, G. J. D. Davies, *capt.*

*Devonport Co.*, H. E. Dalby, *capt.*

*Dublin Comp.*, J. Clerke, *capt.* (1); C. R. Tichborne, *capt.* (2).

*Edinburgh Company*, W. V. Sinclair, *capt.*

*Glasgow Companies*, S. M. Sloan, M.B., *capt.*

*Lichfield Company*, **J. H. P.** Graham, *capt.*

*London Comps.*,

*Portsmouth Company*, *capt.*

*Thames Comp.*, H. E. Mortis, *capt.*

*Woolwich Companies*, W. K. Steele, *capt.*;

*York Comp.*, H. J. L. Bullen, *capt.*

**Volunteers.**

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*Edinburgh Company*, D. Waterston, M.D., *capt.*

*Glasgow Companies*, G. T. Beatson, M.D., C.B., V.D., *c.*

*Leeds Comp.*, de B. Birch, M.D., *m.*

*London Comps.*, V. Matthews, *l.c.*

*Maidstone Companies*, J. Cantlie, M.B., V.D., *s.c.*

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ARTILLERY.

*Lt.-Col.*, C. P. Le Cornu, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*

*Adjt.*, N. F. Trotman, *capt.* R.M.A.

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*Lt.-Col.*, C. M. Sumner, *c.*

*Adjt.*, C. B. Messiter, *capt.*

*2nd (East) Battalion.*

*Lt.-Col.*, G. P. Stewart.

*Adjt.*, A. T. Magan, *capt.*

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*Lt.-Col.*,

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*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. Frere, *c.*

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*Colonels, A.P.D.* (*Chief Paymasters*), T. W. Drage, C.B., *Ireland*; W. H. Mortimer, C.B., *War Office*; M. Johnston, *Devonport*; J. E. Kitson, C.B., *Southern Command*; C. Ward, *Aldershot*; R. Ireland, C.M.G., *S. Africa*; G. H. Ferrier, *Chester*; F. H. Haynes, *Gibraltar*; G. Dewar, *Scottish Command*; E. R. Reid, D.S.O., *London*; J. A. R. Bell, *Dover*; J. D. Lysaght, *Chester*; F. G. Hamley, C.M.G., *Malta*; F. M. Maycock, *Malta*; S. S. C. Dolby, *Portsmouth*; S. J. Wynne, *Aldershot*; C. A. Bray, C.M.G., *Northern Command*.

*Lieut.-Colonels, A.P.D.* (*Staff Paymasters*). P. Yaldwin, *Malta*; G. C. Fuller, *Malta*; W. H. Burke, *London*; G. V. Wellesley, *Chester*; J. S. Gaussen, *Pretoria*; E. L. R. Thackwell, *York*; C. F. H. Beardmore, *Netley*; J. F. Simonet, *Devonport*; G. D. Collings, D.S.O., *London*; H. J. Thwaytes, *Aldershot*; W. C. Minchin, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. M. Duckett, *Egypt*; P. E. C. Sheehan, *York*; J. Lowry, *Curragh*; H. A. Eyre, *London*; H. Swire, *London*; L. P. Ditmas, *Dover*; H. W. Carden, *York*; A. G. B. Stubbs, *Salisbury*; E. C. Eicke, *Woolwich*; F. G. B. Smerdon, *Edinburgh*; W. J. F. Morgan, *Edinburgh*; B. E. Winter, *Dublin*; R. W. Graham, *London*; G. P. B. Molyneux, *Salisbury*; H. D. Stacpole, *Warley*; R. W. P. Lodwick, *Guernsey*; F. W. Hill, *Hounslow*; E. W. Newland, *Perth*; A. G. Smith, *Aldershot*; A. H. Magee, *Pretoria*; J. T. Carter, *Hong Kong*; G. B. Smith, *Cape Town*; G. R. B. Patten, *Dublin*; A.G. Inglis, *Hounslow*; L. Dorling, D.S.O., *Winchester*; P. S. Dyson, *Preston*.

## Army Veterinary Department (£43,200).

*Director-General (ranking as Major-General)*, H. Thomson, C.B., *hon. m.g.*, War Office, S.W.

*Colonels*, F. Smith, C.B., *Eastern Command*; J. A. Nunn, C.B., *Head-Quarters, India*.
*Lieut.-Colonels*, R. Pringle, D.S.O., *India*; R. Moore, *India*; C. Rutherford, C.M.G., *Aldershot*; K. Lees, *India*; F. W. Forsdyke, *Salisbury*; E. H. Hazelton, *Irish Command*; L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O., *S. Africa*; A. F. Appleton, *Northern Command*; C. E. Nuthall, *Secunderabad*; R. W. Raymond, *Southern Command*.

### CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE.

J. W. M. Wood, *m.*, *Aldershot*; C. Burroughs, *capt.*, *Curragh*; C. Innes, *lt.*, *Salisbury*; A. W. Gale, *lt.*, *Aldershot*. EGYPT—H. B. Protheroe Smith, *capt.*; B. A. P. Schreiber, *lt.*

### MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

*Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor*, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Courtney, R.E.

*Royal Foundation.*

Marsh, Capt. Henry Dyke.
Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Watson, Major Stephen.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
Muter, Col. Dunbar Douglas.
Dale, Major Clement Headington
Clarke, Major G. G. C.
Norton, Major Charles G. Campbell.
Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.
Bayley, Capt. E. R. W.

*Lower Foundation.*

Strutt, Major Charles Henry.
Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Bedingfield, Capt. E. G.
Brookes, Capt. R. E.
Poole, Major A. E.

### HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

*Captain*, Col. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
*Lieutenant*, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.
*Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Aubone George Fife.
*Colonels*, Cooch, Owen, Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., Keppel, Lloyd, Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B., Paget, Gore-Brown, Viscount Maitland.
*Lt.-Cols.*, Mildmay, Davidson, Hill, Tufnell, Hornsby-Drake, Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.), Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., Scott, Newton.
*Majors*, Wingfield, M.V.O., Brackenbury, Hon. W. C. Rowley, Edwards, *V.C.*, MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner, Agnew, M.V.O.
*Captains*, Waller, Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, *V.C.*
*Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher.
*Sub-Officer*, Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O.
*Gentlemen on Half-Pay, Cols.* Morrison, Master, C.B., Brown; *Lt.-Cols.* Lowndes, M.V.O., Pocklington; *Major* Granville; *Capts.* Douglas-Willan, Bourke.

### THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

*Captain*, Duke of Manchester. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, D.S.O. *Ensign*, Col. R. G. Ellison, C.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Major E. H. Elliot. *Exons*, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne; Capt. H. French; Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière, Capt. C. R. McRae.

### THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

*Captain General*, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., *l.c.*
*Captains*, Earl of Wemyss, *c.*; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., *c.*; Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., G.C.S.I., *c.*; Earl of Haddington, K.T., *c.*
*Lieutenants*, Earl of Home, K.T., *c.*; Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., *c.*; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Lord Polwarth.
*Ensigns*, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., *c.*; Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., *c.*; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., *c.*
*Brigadiers*, Earl of Dalkeith; J. T. Hutchison; Duke of Abercorn, K.G., *c.*; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., *c.*; Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*; Sir J. H. Gibson-Craig, Bt.; Lord Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., *c.*; Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., *c.*; Earl of Stair, *l.c.*
*Adjutant*, J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., *c.*
*Surgeon*, T. Annandale, M.D.

## NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 75, £602; second 75, £502; remainder, £411. Staff Captain, £511. Commander, £365. Lieutenant-in-Command, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £32.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192.

Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155.

Inspector-Gen., £1,300; charge pay, £182 10s. Deputy Insp.-Gen., £766 10s.; charge pay, £137. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

## NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

## ARMY PAY.

*a* DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

| | R. Horse Artillery. | Royal Field Artillery. | Royal Garrison Artillery. | Royal Engineers* | Household Cavalry. | Line Cavalry. | Foot Guards.† | Infantry of the A.S.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel | 24 9 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 6 | 21 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| Major | 18 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 15 0 | 13 7 | 13 7 |
| Captain | 15 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 6 | 13 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 |
| Lieutenant | 8 10 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 6 6 | 6 6 |
| Second Lieutenant | 7 8 | 5 7 | 5 7 | 5 7 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 3 | 5 3 |
| ‡Adjutant, if Captain | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| ,, if Lieutenant | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 |
| Riding-Master | 10 6 | 10 6 | ..... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster | 10 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sergeant (Corporal) Major | 6 0 | 5 10 | 5 6 | 6 0 | 5 10 | 5 4 | 5 2 | 5 0 |
| Bandmaster | ..... | ..... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Quartermaster-Sergeant (Corp.-Major) | 4 4 | 4 2 | 4 2 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor | 4 2 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ..... | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Battery Sergeant-Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt. | 4 4 | 4 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp.-Maj.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 6 | 4 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major | ..... | ..... | 4 3 | 3 9 | 4 0 | 3 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.) | 4 5 | ..... | 4 3 | 3 9 | 4 3 | 4 0 | ..... | ..... |
| Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant | 3 11 | ..... | 3 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collar-Maker & Saddler Q.M. Sergt. (Corp.) | 3 11 | ..... | 3 9 | ..... | 4 0 | 3 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Orderly-room Sergeant (Corporal) | 2 8 | 2 8 | 3 2 | ..... | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler | 3 4 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 4 6 | 3 2 | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| Sergeant (Corp.) Cook | 3 4 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 3 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 4 |
| Sergeant (Corporal of Horse) | 3 4 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 3 3 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 4 |
| Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith | 3 9 | 3 7 | 3 7 | 3 3 | 3 4 | 2 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal) | ..... | ..... | 3 2 | ..... | 3 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kettle Drummer, Sergeant Drummer | ..... | ..... | 3 2 | ..... | 2 4 | ..... | 2 6 | 2 4 |
| Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 11 | ..... | ..... | 3 2 | 3 0 |
| Corporal | 2 8 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 8 | 2 0 | 1 9 | 1 8 |
| Bombardier, Second Corporal | 2 5 | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collar-Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer | 2 5 | 2 3 | 2 3 | 1 11 | 2 4½ | 1 9½ | ..... | ..... |
| Shoeing and Carriage Smith | 2 2 | 2 0 | 2 0 | ..... | 2 3 | 1 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer | 2 0 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 11 | 1 4 | 1 2 | 1 1 |
| Gunner, Sapper, Private | 1 4 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | 1 9 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 1 0 |
| Driver | 1 3 | 1 2½ | 1 2½ | 1 1½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 14s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and 2nd Lt., 4s.
† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and 2nd Lt., £70 *pr. ann.*
‡ In addition to regimental pay. *a* "Proficiency Pay" (Class I. 6*d*., Class II. 3*d*. a day) is not included.

*The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression.*

## *Canterbury. £15,000.

*Archbishop and Primate of All England*, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O. (*cons.* 1891), 1903. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.]
*Bishop of Dover*, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (1898).
*Bishop of Croydon*, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (1904).
*Dean*, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,400.
*Canons Residentiary* (each £700).

| | |
|---|---|
| F. J. Holland, M.A. 1882 | Bishop of Dover ...1897 |
| W. P. Roberts, M.A. 1895 | Archd. Spooner ...1900 |
| A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895 | Edwd. Moore, D.D. 1903 |

*Organist*, H. C. Perrin, MUS.DOC.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* .....1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone*.....1900
*Beneficed Clergy*, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 150.
*Vicar-General of Province and Diocese*, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.
*Commissary of Diocese*, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese*, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.
*Apparitor-General*, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
*Legal Secs.*, H.W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

## *York. £10,000.

*Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D. (*cons.* 1878) .....1891
(Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Willelm: Ebor:]
*Bishop Suffragan of Beverley*, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
*Bp. Suff. of Hull*, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891 (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull.)
*Bp. Suff. of Sheffield*, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (1901) (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield).
*Dean*, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £3,000
*Canons Resident* (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas. Fleming, B.D. 1877 | John Watson, M.A. 1896 |
| Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882 | Archd. Hutchings 1906 |

*Organist*, Thomas Tertius Noble.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York*.....1884
Ven. William Hy. Hutchings, M.A., *Cleveland* 1897
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., *Sheffield* .....1897
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., *East Riding* 1898
*Beneficed Clergy*, 632; *Curates, &c.*, 250.
*Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibden, K.C.
*Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese*, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.
*Registrar*, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.
*Secretary*, Thos. Shepherd Noble, York.

## London. £10,000.

*Bp.*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (*cons.* 1897), 1901. (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.]
*Bishops Suffragan.*
*Stepney*, Rt. Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., 1901 (2 Amen Court, E.C.)
*Islington*, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. .....1898 (West Hill, Highgate.)
*Kensington*, Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, D.D....1901
*Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe*, Right Rev. Thomas E. Wilkinson, D.D. ...1886 (Bradford Court, Taunton.)
*Dean of St. Paul's*, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Doctors' Commons, £2,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Scott-Holland, D.D. '84 | W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 |
| Archd. Sinclair .....1889 | Bishop Lang, D.D....1901 |
| *Organist*, Sir George Clement Martin, MUS.D., M.V.O. | |

*Archdeacons.*
Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D. *London* (1889)
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, D.D., *Middlesex* (1903) £333
*Beneficed Clergy*, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.
*Chancellor of Dioc.*, Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Registrar*, H. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
*Secs. and Chapter Clerk*, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Westminster. £2,000.

*Dean*, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. 1902
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875 | H. C. Beeching, D.LITT. 1902 |
| Archd. Wilberforce 1894 | |
| H. H. Henson, D.D....1900 | S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1906 |

*Sub-Dean*, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O.
*Archdeacon*, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D.....1900
*Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk*, G. H. Radcliffe.
*Precentor*, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.
*Organist*, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, MUS.D., M.V.O.

## Durham. £7,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. 1901 (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)
[Signs Handley Dunelm.]
*Bp. Suff. of Jarrow*, Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, LL.D. 1906
*Dean*, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £2,000 1894
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).

| | |
|---|---|
| Archdcn. Watkins 1880 | Dr. R. J. Knowling 1905 |
| Dr. George Body ...1883 | |
| Dr. H. Kynaston ...1889 | Bp. of Jarrow .....1906 |

*Organist*, Philip Armes, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham*.....1880
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., *Auckland*.....1883
*Beneficed Clergy*, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.
*Chancellor*, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
*Registrar*, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
*Secretary*, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Winchester. £6,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. (*cons.* 1901), 1903. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Herbert E. Winton.]
*Bp. of Guildford*, Rt. Rev. Geo. Hy. Sumner, DD. 1888
*Bp. Suff. of Southampton*, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (*cons.* 98) (3 Grosvenor Sq., Southampton) 1903
*Bp. Suff. of Dorking*, Rt. Rev. C. H. Boutflower, D.D. .....1905
*Dean*, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. ...1903
*Canons Res.*, each £420 to £450 (*nominally* £910).

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur S. Valpy, M.A. 1895 | Archd. Utterton, M.A. 1906 |
| P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906 (and a vacancy). |

*Organist*, W. Prendergast, MUS.DOC.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., *Winchester* 1903
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* .....1906
Ven. F. E. Utterton, M.A., *Surrey* .....1906
*Beneficed Clergy*, 563; *Curates, &c.*, 450.
*Chancellor*, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
*Hants & I. of W. Registrar*, Charles Wooldridge.
*Surrey Registr.* W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
*Secretaries*, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

## Bangor. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899 (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.)
*Dean*, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | E. Hughes, B.A. ...1903
(Two vacancies.)
*Organist*, Roland Rogers, MUS. DOC., £120.
*Archdeacons (Canonries attached).*
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* .....1902
Ven. *Merioneth* .....1906
*Beneficed Clergy*, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
*Chancellor*, James Edmund Vincent, M.A. ...1891
*Registrar*, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

## Bath and Wells. £5,000.

*Bp.*, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882) .....1894
(The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:]
*Dean*, VeryRev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000
*Canons Residentiary of Wells* (each £600).
C. M. Church, M.A. 1867 | Bp. Stirling, D.D....1901
T. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899 | E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903
*Organist*, Rev. T. H. Davies, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., *Bath* .....1895
Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells*.....1899
Ven. William Henry Askwith, M.A., *Taunton* 1903
*Beneficed Clergy*, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
*Chancellor*, C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.
*Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk*, Rd. Harris, Wells.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Birmingham. £3,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D. (*cons.* 1902) 1905
(Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.)
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Birmingham* .....1904
Ven. C. M. Owen, M.A., *Aston* .....1906
*Beneficed Clergy*, 140; *Curates, &c.*, 191.
*Organist*, E. Stephenson.
*Chancellor*, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
*Registrar and Secretary*, J. B. Clarke.

## Bristol. £3,000 (*reconstituted* 1897).

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (The Palace, Bristol).....1897
*Dean*, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
*Canons Residentiary* (each £650).
Archdn. Robeson...1884 | Archdn. Stewart... 1904
Jas. G. Tetley, D.D. 1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, M.A. 1906
*Organist*, Hubert W. Hunt.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. H. Robeson, M.A., *North Wilts* .....1904
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *Bristol*.....1904
*Beneficed Clergy*, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
*Chancellor*, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A.....1891
*Registrar and Secretary*, William Hurle Clarke.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Carlisle. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. .....1905
(Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carliol.]
*Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness*, Rt. Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) ...1889
*Dean*, Very Rev. C. J. Ridgeway, D.D. (1905) £1,080
*Canons Residentiary* (each £530).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | T. Phillips, M.A. ...1901
Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1888 | R. Bower, M.A.....1902
*Organist*, Sidney H. Nicholson, MUS.BAC.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Ven. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., *Westmorland* (1901) £200
Ven. H. E. Campbell, M.A., *Furness* (1905)...£200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
*Chancellor*, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
*Registrar and Sec.*, A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Chester. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D....1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]
*Dean*, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886)...£1,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £500).
Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | G. R. Feilden, M.A. 1888
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1885 | Arthur Gore, D.D. 1893
*Organist*, Joseph C. Bridge, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* .....1886
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*.....1904
*Beneficed Clergy*, 270; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
*Chancellor*, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
*Bishop's Secretaries*, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

## *Chichester. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D. (*cons.* 1882). (The Palace, Chichester.).....1896
[Signs Ernest R. Cicestr.]
*Dean*, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., V.D. (1902) £660
*Canons Residentiary* (each £330).
R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889 | Hy. D. Jones, M.A. 1900
A. M. Deane, M.A. 1897 | J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902
*Organist*, F. J. W. Crowe.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., *Chichester* 1903
Ven. Robert Sutton, M.A., *Lewes* .....1888
*Beneficed Clergy*, 377; *Curates, &c.*, about 188.
*Chancellor*, Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar*, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.
*Registrar* (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.

## Ely. £5,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. ...1905
(The Palace, Ely.)
*Dean*, Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320
*Canons Residentiary* (each £600).
Ven. W. Emery, B.D. 1870 | V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889
E. C. Lowe, D.D.... 1873 | R. H. Kennett, B.D. 1903
Ven. F. R. Chapman 1879 | M. G. Glazebrook, D.D.
*Organist*, Archibald Wayet Wilson, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven. William Emery, B.D. *Ely* (1864) .....£600
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) £200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. George Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* (1902) £200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 565; *Curates, &c.*, 230.
*Chancellor*, George J. Talbot, M.A.
*Registrar and Secretary*, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Exeter. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. 1903
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:]
*Bishop Suffragan of Crediton*, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. .....1897
*Dean*, Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900)...£2,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).
Arch. Sandford, M.A. '83 | Bishop Trefusis.....1889
C. I. Atherton M.A. 1889 | W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1890
*Organist*, Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., *Exeter* (1888) £50
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., *Totnes* (1888) £200
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1890) £200
*Benefices*, 515; *Incumbents*, 494; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
*Chancellor*, C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.
*Registrar and Secretary*, A. J. Mackey, M.A., Exeter.
*London Sec.*, F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Gloucester. £4,300.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D., 1905. (Palace, Gloucester.)
*Dean*, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1886) £1,050
*Canons Residentiary* (each £475).
M.F.St.John, D.D. 1884 | Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899
Archdn. Hayward 1898 | Mowbray Trotter, M.A. 1904
S. A. Alexander, M.A., 1902 (*Canon Missioner*).
*Organist*, Herbert Brewer, MUS.D., £250.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Henry Rudge Hayward, *Cirencester* .....1882
Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., *Gloucester*.....1903
*Beneficed Clergy*, 320; *Curates*, &c., 90.
*Chanc. & Vicar-Gen.*, Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
*Regist. & Sec.*, F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

## Hereford. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D.....1895
(The Palace, Hereford.)
*Asst. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D. (*cons.* 1897) .....1904
*Dean*, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., F.S.A. (1894).....£1,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £500).
Chas.S.Palmer, M.A. 1892 | W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903
F. M. Williams, M.A. 1896 | Archd. Oldham, D.D. 1905
*Organist*, George Robertson Sinclair, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A. *Heref.* 1887
Ven. A. L. Oldham, D.D., *Ludlow* .....1904
*Beneficed Clergy*, 352; *Curates*, &c., 81.
*Chancellor*, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Registrar*, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
*Dep. do. and Sec.*, Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
*Lond. Sec.*, H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

## Lichfield. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) .....1891
*Dean*, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £500).
J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. 1855 | C. Mortimer, M.A....1890
Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Bishop Anson, D.D. 1898
*Organist*, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., *Stafford*.....1898
Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop*.....1896
Ven. John Herbt. Crump, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1905
*Beneficed Clergy*, 451; *Curates*, &c., 282.
*Chancellor*, George John Talbot, M.A.
*Registrar*, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
*Sec.*, R. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

## Lincoln. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. .....1885
(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)
*Bishop Suffragan of Grantham*, Right Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. .....1905
*Dean*, Very Rev. Ed. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).
Archdcn. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898
E. T. Leeke, M.A....1877 | Archdeacon Bond...1902
*Organist*, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* 1863
Ven. John Bond, M.A., *Stow* .....1897
*Benefices*, 581; *Curates*, &c., 122.
*Chancellor*, Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
*Registrar*, John Swan, Lincoln.
*Secretary*, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

## Liverpool. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. ...1900
(Palace, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool.)
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Thos. John Madden, *Liverpool* .....1906
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Warrington* 1906
*Beneficed Clergy*, 216; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, &c., 220
*Chancellor*, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.
*Registrars*, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
*Secretaries*, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

## Llandaff. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D., 1905. (The Palace, Llandaff.)
*Dean*, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A. (1897) .....£700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | W. Lewis, M.A. ...1903
Archdcn. Edmondes 1897 | C.E.T. Griffith, M.A. 1903
*Organist*, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.
*Archdeacons* (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondes, M.A., *Llandaff* 1897
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1886
*Beneficed Clergy*, 261; *Curates*, &c., 250.
*Chancellor*, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.
*Secretary*, Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.
*Registrar and Apparitor-General*, Fred. J. Smith.
*Chapter Clerk*, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Manchester. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894).....1903
(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
*Bishop Suffragan of Burnley*, Right Rev. Alfred Pearson, D.D., The Rectory, Burnley (1905) £1,900
*Assistant Bishop*, Right Rev. S. Thornton, D.D. (*cons.* 1875, *apptd.* 1901), Vicarage, Blackburn.
*Dean*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500
*Canons Residentiary* (†each £850).
Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884 | J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903
Edwd. L. Hicks, M.A. '02 | J. C. Wright, M.A. 1904
*Organist*, James Kendrick Pyne, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. R. Crompton Fletcher, M.A., *Blackburn* 1901
Ven. Foster G. Blackburne, M.A., *Manchester* 1905
Ven. William Bonsey, M.A., *Lancaster*.....1905
*Beneficed Clergy*, 564; *Curates*, &c., about 360.
*Chancellor*, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
*Registrar & Secretary*, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.
*Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences*, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

## Newcastle. £3,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, D.D. (*cons.* 1894), 1903. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Henry B. Hodgson, M.A., *Lindisfarne*...1904
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., *Northumberland* ...1905
*Canons Residentiary.*
E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) 1900 | Archd. Henderson (£500) .....1906
H. B. Southwell, M.A. (£500) .....1901 | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£300) 1906
*Organist*, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
*Beneficed Clergy*, 177; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
*Chancellor*, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
*Registrar and Sec.*, J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Norwich. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Sheepshanks, D.D.....1893
(The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs Joh. Norvic.]
*Bishop Suffragan of Thetford*, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (North Creake, Fakenham) 1903

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

*Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. (Nacton Rectory, Ipswich) 1906
*Dean*, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889)...£1,400
*Canons Residentiary* (each £700).
C. K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 | F. A. J. Hervey, C.V.O. '97
Arthur B. Crosse ...1893 | W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. .....1900
*Organist*, F. A. Bates, MUS.DOC., £200.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200
Ven. C. d'Aguilar Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900) £184
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ...£200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) .....£200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 914; *Curates, &c.*, 180.
*Chancellor*, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, M.A.
*Regis. & Sec.*, Wm. Thos. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.
*London Sec.*, Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Oxford. £5,000.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D. .....1901 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs F. Oxon.]
*Bishop Suffragan of Reading*, Right Rev. James Leslie Randall, D.D. (Ch. Ch. Oxford).....1889
*Dean of Christ Church*, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) .....£3,000
*Canons Residentiary* (£1,200—£1,500).
William Ince, D.D. 1878 | Charles Bigg, D.D. 1901
S. R. Driver, D.D....1882 | T. H. A. Houblon...1903
W. Sanday, D.D. ...1895 | R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903
*Organist*, Basil Harwood, MUS.DOC., £300.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A. *Buckingham* (1903) £300
Ven. T. H. Archer Houblon, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903).....£200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 651; *Curates, &c.*, 233.
*Chancellor*, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P.
*Sec. & Registrar*, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.

## Windsor. £2,000.

*Dean*, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D.....1891
*Canons Residentiary* (each £1,000).
J. N. Dalton, M.A., C.V.O. 1825 | Marq. Normanby, M.A. '91
Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 | C. Smith, M.A., M.V.O. 1902
*Chapter Clerk*, Richard Cope.
*Organist*, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.

## *Peterborough. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
*Bp. Suffragan of Leicester*, Rt Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D. (Canonry House, Peterborough).....1903
*Dean*, Very Rev. W. H. Barlow, D.D. (1901) £620
*Canons Residentiary* (each £310).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | F. Cecil Anderson, M.A. '90
Bp. of Leicester ... 1887 | C. T. Cruttwell, M.A. 1904
*Organist*, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.
*Archdeacons.*
Bishop Thicknesse, D.D., *Northampton* (1875) £80
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
*Chancellor*, George Holmes Blakesley, M.A....1891
*Registrar*, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
*Diocesan Sec.*, A. P. Moore. B.C.L.

## Ripon. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884 (The Palace, Ripon.)
*Bp. Suffragan of Richmond*, Rt. Rev. John James Pulleine, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Darlington) '88
*Bp. Suffragan of Knaresborough*, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) .....1905
*Dean*, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. (1895) .....£1,000
*Canons Residentiary* (each £500).
M. MacColl, D.D. ...1884 | Archd. Danks, M.A. 1896
A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905
*Organist*, Charles H. Moody, £200.
*Archdeacons.*
Ven. William Danks, M.A., *Richmond* (1894) £200
Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* (1905)..... *n/l*
Ven. Francis Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (1896) £200
*Beneficed Clergy*, 347; *Curates*, 192.
*Chancellor*, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L. £250
*Regist. and Country Sec.*, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
*London Secretary*, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

## *Rochester. £3,800.

*Bishop* Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) .....1905
(Satis House, Rochester.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
*Dean*, Very Rev. Ernald Lane, D.D. (1904) £1,200
*Canons Residentiary* (each £600).
Geo. E. Jelf, M.A....1880 | Prof. Cheyne, D.D. 1886
Arch. Cheetham, D.D. '83 | Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92
*Organist*, B. Luard Selby.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D., *Rochester* .....1882
Ven. Avison Terry Scott, M.A.....1906
*Beneficed Clergy*, 195; *Curates, &c.*, 175.
*Chancellor*, F. Errington.
*Registrar*, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
*Secs.*, Day and Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

## St. Albans. £3,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (*cons.* 1896). (Highams, Woodford, Essex.) .....1903
[Signs Edgar Alban :]
*Bishop Suffragan of Colchester*, Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, D.D. (Rectory, Chelmsford) 1894
*Bishop Suffragan of Barking*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) .....1901
*Dean*, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrance, D.D. 1900
*Organist*, G. Gaffe, F.R.C.O.
*Archdeacons.*
Vy. Rev. W. J. Lawrance, D.D., *St. Albans* (1884) £200
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1894) £600
Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894) .....£450
*Beneficed Clergy*, 627; *Curates*, 225.
*Chancellor*, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S....1891
*Registrar*, Arthur Day, 28 Great George St., S.W.
*Secretaries*, Day & Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

## St. Asaph. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]
*Dean*, Very Rev. Shadrach Pryce, M.A. (1899) £700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
Arch. Thomas, M.A. '86 | W. H. Fletcher, M.A. ...'97
Arch. Evans, M.A. '97 | Arch. Wynne-Jones, M.A. '97
*Organist*, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.
*Archdeacons* (each £200).
Ven. David Evans, M.A., *St. Asaph* .....1897
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
Ven. LL. Wynne-Jones, M.A., *Llangollen*..... 1897
*Beneficed Clergy*, 207; *Curates, &c.*, 106.
*Chancellor*, Wm. Trevor Parkins, M.A.
*Registrar*, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
*Secretary*, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

## St. Davids. £4,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. .....1897
(Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
*Bishop Suffragan of Swansea*, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd, D.D. (Lampeter Vicarage) .....1903
*Dean*, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).
Bishop Lloyd, D.D. 1890 | Robert Camber-
W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | Williams, M.A. ...1899
Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
*Organist*, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons.*

Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. Wm. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1895) £400
Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1901) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200

*Beneficed Clergy*, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 130.
*Chancellor*, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A. (1892).
*Registrar and Sec.*, T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

## *Salisbury. £5,000.

*Bishop*, Right. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885 (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs John Sarum.]
*Dean*, Rt. Rev. Allan Becher Webb, D.D. (1901) £700

*Canons Residentiary* (each £350).

Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | Archd. Buchanan, M.A. '95
Ed. R. Bernard, M.A. '89 | E. S. Bankes, M.A.....1898

*Organist*, Charles F. South (1883).

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* 1874
Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* .....1875
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset*.....1902

*Beneficed Clergy*, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
*Chancellor*, C. E. H. Chadwick Healey, C.B., K.C.
*Registrar*, A. R. Malden, M.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.
*Bishop's Sec.*, Carnegy Johnson, B.A.

## Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1892 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
*Archdeacon*, Ven. Hugh Stowell Gill (1895) £546

*Beneficed Clergy*, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
*Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar*, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
*London Secretary*, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

## Southwark. £3,000.

*Bishop & Dean*, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) .....1905
*Bp. Suff. of Woolwich*, Rt. Rev. J.C. Leeke, D.D. 1905
*Bp. Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames*, Rt. Rev. Cecil Hook, D.D. .....1905

*Canons Residentiary.*

W. Thompson, D.D. (*Chan.*) Archd. Taylor, M.A.
R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. | Bishop of Kingston-on-
Allen Edwards, M.A. | Thames.

*Organist*, A. M. Richardson, MUS.D.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark* .....1904
Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston* .....1904
Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* .....1906

## Southwell. £3,500.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (*cons.* 1901) (55 Ashbourne Road, Derby) .....1904

*Bishop Suffragan of Derby*, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash Were, D.D. (Callingwood Hall, Burton-on-Trent) .....1889

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* .....1894
Bishop of Derby, D.D., *Derby* .....1901

*Beneficed Clergy*, 498; *Curates, &c.*, 219.
*Chancellor*, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
*Joint Registrars*, John Borough; D'Oyley Scott Ransom.

## Truro. £3,000.

*Bishop and Dean*, Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D.D, 1906 (Lis. Escop, Truro.) [Signs C. W. Truron:]
*Bp. Suff. of St. Germans*, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish, D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), 1905.

*Canons Residentiary.*

A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | (Under 50 & 51 Vict.)
E. C. Corfe, M.A. ...1904 | G. V. Sampson, M.A. 1902
(Each of above £400) | E. S. Hassard, M.A. 1906

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Bishop of St. Germans, *Cornwall* .....1888
Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* ...1892

*Organist*, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.

*Beneficed Clergy*, 230; *Curates*, 80; *other Clergy*, 44.
*Chancellor*, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888) Truro.
*Registrar and Sec.*, Chr. L. Cowlard, Principal Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
*London Sec.*, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

## Wakefield. £3,000.

*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (*cons.* 1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield).....1897

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield*.....1892
Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax*...1906

*Organist*, J. N. Hardy, MUS.B.

*Beneficed Clergy*, 178; *Curates, &c.*, 118.
*Chancellor*, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
*Registrar and Sec.*, W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

## Worcester. £4,200.

*Bishop*, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. (*cons.* 1891) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) 1905 [Signs Huyshe Worcester.]
*Dean*, Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D. (1895) £1,450

*Canons* (each £800).

W. Knox-Little ...1881 | T. Teignmouth Shore 1891
T. L. Claughton, M.A. '86 | J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905

*Organist*, Ivor Atkins, MUS.B.

*Archdeacons* (each £200).

Ven. William Bree, D.D., *Coventry* .....1887
Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester*.....1889

*Beneficed Clergy*, 381; *Curates, &c.*, 433.
*Chancellor*, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C
*Sec. and Registrar*, J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester.

### BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

| Name. | Diocese. | Cons. | Res. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. A. J. R. Anson... | *Qu'Appelle* ... | 1884 | 1892 |
| Arthur H. Baynes..... | *Natal* ..... | 1893 | 1900 |
| Alfred Barry ..... | *Sydney, N.S.W.* | 1884 | 1889 |
| Chas. Hy. Bromby... | *Tasmania*..... | 1864 | 1882 |
| Jno. Shaw Burdon... | *Victoria, China* | 1873 | 1895 |
| Edward T. Churton | *Nassau* ..... | 1886 | 1900 |
| Robt. Kestell-Cornish | *Madagascar*... | 1874 | 1895 |
| Charles J. Corfe, | *Korea* ..... | 1889 | 1904 |
| Chas. Fredk. Douet, | *Jamaica* ..... | 1883 | 1904 |
| Alfred Earle..... | *Marlborough*..... | 1888 | 1904 |
| A. G. Sumner Gibson, | *Cape Town* ... | 1804 | 1906 |
| Field Flowers Goe..... | *Melbourne*..... | 1889 | 1902 |
| William T. Harrison..... | *Glasgow*..... | 1888 | 1903 |
| Ernest Noel Hodges, | *Travancore* ... | 1890 | 1904 |
| Ernest G. Ingham... | *Sierra Leone* ... | 1883 | 1896 |
| Edward R. Johnson | *Calcutta* ..... | 1876 | 1898 |
| Samuel E. Marsden... | *Bathurst*..... | 1869 | 1885 |
| Herbert Mather ..... | *Antigua* ..... | 1897 | 1904 |
| John Mitchinson ..... | *Barbados* ..... | 1873 | 1881 |
| H. H. Montgomery... | *Tasmania* ..... | 1889 | 1902 |
| James Moorhouse ... | *Manchester*..... | 1876 | 1903 |
| Louis George Mylne... | *Bombay* ..... | 1876 | 1887 |
| Wm. Moore Richardson | *Zanzibar* ..... | 1895 | 1900 |
| Peter S. Royston ..... | *Mauritius*..... | 1872 | 1850 |
| Chas. Maurice Stack... | *Clogher* ..... | 1886 | 1902 |
| Waite Hocken Stirling | *Falklands* ... | 1869 | 1901 |
| Jno. Miller Strachan... | *Rangoon* ..... | 1882 | 1902 |
| Edmund Craig Stuart... | *Waiapu* ..... | 1877 | 1893 |
| Fras. Hy. Thicknesse... | *Leicester* ..... | 1888 | 1902 |
| Samuel Thornton ..... | *Ballarat* ..... | 1875 | 1900 |
| Allen Becher Webb | *Grahamstown* | 1883 | 1898 |
| Jas. Edwd. Cowell Welldon | *Calcutta* ... | 1898 | 1901 |

## MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

### PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

**Upper House.**

*President.*—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

*Registrar*, Harry Wilmot Lee, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**Lower House.**

*Prolocutor*, The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
The Very Rev. the Deans.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

*Also the following Proctors:*

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Trevor.
*Clergy*, T. Edwards; D. R. Lewis.

BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Church.
*Clergy*, L. J. Fish; F. Hancock.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Chapter* (none).
*Clergy*, H. Sutton; C. W. Barnard.

BRISTOL.—*Chapter*, Canon Tetley.
*Clergy*, Canon R. G. Livingstone; C. Griffiths.

CANTERBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Holland.
*Clergy*, H. Bartram; Bp. of Croydon.

CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Sanderson, D.D.
*Clergy*, J. Salmon; A. M. Deane.

ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon V. H. Stanton, D.D.
*Clergy*, J. H. Macaulay; H. H. B. Ayles.

EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Edmonds.
*Clergy*, R. Martin; W. E. R. Pryke.

GLOUCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon St. John.
*Clergy*, H. Proctor; J. S. Sinclair.

HEREFORD.—*Chapter* (vacant).
*Clergy*, E. F. Clayton; C. S. Palmer.

LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, A. H. Talbot.
*Clergy*, C. N. Bolton; E. Philips.

LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Canon R. Bullock.
*Clergy*, G. W. Jeudwine; A. E. Moore.

LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary C.J. Thompson.
*Clergy*, Edward Lloyd; J. R. Buckley.

LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon W. E. C. Newbolt; Canon H. H. Henson. (*Westminster*) *Clergy*, Preb. A. J. Ingram; H. M. Villiers.

NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon F. A. J. Hervey.
*Clergy*, Canon F. B. de Chair; R. V. Barker.

OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon C. Bigg.
*Clergy*, J. O. Johnston; A. O. Drummond.

PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter* (vacant).
*Clergy*, Canons C. T. Cruttwell and C. R. Ball.

ROCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Jelf.
*Clergy*, Canons Clarke and Edwards.

ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none).
*Clergy*, F. H. Fisher; F. Fox Lambert.

ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon W. H. Fletcher.
*Clergy*, David Jones; D. Davis.

ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Swansea.
*Clergy*, T. R. Walters; A. E. L. Bevan.

SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. S. Bankes.
*Clergy*, Canon M. Hankey; D. Macleane.

SOUTHWARK.—*Chapter* (none).
*Clergy*, Canons Rhodes Bristowe and Allen Edwards.

SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none).
*Clergy*, Canon Keymer; C. J. Hamilton.

TRURO.—*Chapter*, A. J. Worlledge.
*Clergy*, A. C. Thynne; C. E. Hammond.

WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Guildford.
*Clergy* (vacant); W. Durst.

WINDSOR.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.

WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Knox Little.
*Clergy*, Canon E. A. Waller; G. Arbuthnot.

### PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

*President.*—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Manchester; Carlisle; Chester; Sodor and Man; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool.

**Lower House.**

*Prolocutor*, Rev. Chancellor T. E. Espin, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

*Also the following Proctors:*

YORK.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Hull; Canon J. Watson. *Clergy*, H. Robinson; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland*, C. N. Gray; A. G. Tweedie. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Lambert; W. J. F. V. Baker. *Of Sheffield*, J. Gilmore; Canon Wilson.

CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness. *Clergy*, A. R. Hall; F. L. H. Millard. *Clergy of Westmorland*, Canon Trench; Canon Rawnsley.
*Clergy of Furness*, Canon Bell; Canon Falle.

CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Blencowe. *Clergy*, W. E. Torr; W. H. Binney. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, Canon Gore; A. Symonds.

DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Body. *Clergy*, Canon J. Baily; C. G. Hopkinson. *Clergy of Auckland*, Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon H. Martin.

LIVERPOOL.—*Clergy*, Canon Smithwick; Canon Hodgins. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canon Penrhyn; Canon Spooner.

MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Kelly. *Clergy*, F. W. Cleworth; Canon E. J. Russell. *Lancaster*, E. D. Banister; J. Phipps Hornby. *Blackburn*, Bishop of Burnley; Bishop Thornton.

NEWCASTLE.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, Canon J. M. Lister; Canon J. Lowe. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canon Wilsden; Canon J. Walker.

RIPON.—*Chapter*, Canon MacColl. *Clergy of Richmond*, S. G. Beal; H. Pollexfen. *Craven*, Canon Nash; W. A. Shuffrey. *Ripon*, Canon F. J. Wood; Canon Geldart.

SODOR AND MAN.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Moore. *Clergy*, Canon E. B. Savage.

WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax*, Canon Ivens; Canon Grenside. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon How; T. H. Bywater.

*Registrar.*—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

### THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

| Sees. | PROVINCE OF CANADA. | Apptd. | Clgy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Algoma* | George Thorneloe, D.D. | 1897 | 32 |
| *Fredericton* | H. Tully Kingdon, D.D. (*cons.* '81); J. A. Richardson, D.D. (*Coad.*) | 1892<br>1906 | 78 |
| *Huron* | D. Williams, D.D. | 1905 | 158 |
| *Montreal* | J. Carmichael, D.D. (*cons.* 1902), *Archb. & Metrop.* | 1906 | 121 |
| *Niagara* | John P. Du Moulin, D.D. | 1896 | 63 |
| *Nova Scotia* | C. Lamb Worrell, D.C.L. | 1904 | 113 |
| *Ontario* | W. L. Mills, D.D. | 1901 | 140 |
| *Ottawa* | C. Hamilton, D.D. (*cons.* '85) | 1896 | |
| *Quebec* | A. Hunter Dunn, D.D. | 1892 | 81 |
| *Toronto* | Arthur Sweatman, D.D. | 1879 | 183 |
| | PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND. | | |
| *Athabasca* | | | 9 |
| *Calgary* | W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D. | 1887 | 21 |
| *Keewatin* | Joseph Lofthouse, D.D. | 1901 | — |
| *Mackenzie River* | Wm. Day Reeve, D.D. | 1891 | 8 |
| *Moosonee* | G. Holmes, D.D. | 1905 | 15 |
| *Qu'Appelle* | John Grisdale, D.D. | 1897 | 23 |
| *Rupertsland* | S. P. Matheson, D.D., *Archdp. of Rupertsland (cons. '03)* | 1905 | 86 |
| *Saskatchewan* | J. A. Newnham, D.D. (*cons.* 1893) | 1904 | 21 |
| *Selkirk* | Isaac Stringer, D.D. | 1905 | 7 |
| *British Columbia* | W. W. Perrin, D.D. | 1893 | 21 |
| *New Westminster and Kootenay* | John Dart, D.C.L. | 1895 | 43 |
| | PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON. | | |
| *Bombay* | W. R. Pym, D.D. (*cons.* '98) | 1903 | 82 |
| *Calcutta* | R. S. Copleston, D.D. (*cons.* 1875), *Met.* | 1902 | 142 |
| *Chota Nagpur* | F. Westcott, M.A. | 1905 | 30 |
| *Colombo* | Ernest A. Copleston, D.D. | 1903 | 83 |
| *Lahore* | George A. Lefroy, D.D. | 1899 | 107 |
| *Lucknow* | Alfred Clifford, D.D. | 1893 | 97 |
| *Madras* | Henry Whitehead, D.D. | 1899 | 134 |
| *Nagpur* | Eyre Chatterton, D.D. | 1902 | — |
| *Rangoon* | Arthur M. Knight, D.D. | 1902 | 40 |
| *Tinnevelly* | A. A. Williams, D.D. | 1905 | 95 |
| *Travancore & Cochin*, C. H. Gill, D.D. | | 1905 | 41 |
| | PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND. | | |
| *Auckland* | Moore Richd. Neligan | 1902 | 85 |
| *Christchurch* | Churchill Julius, D.D. | 1890 | 63 |
| *Dunedin* | Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D. | 1871 | 34 |
| *Melanesia* | Cecil Wilson, M.A. | 1894 | 24 |
| *Nelson* | Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D. | 1892 | 25 |
| *Waiapu* | Wm. Leonard Williams | 1895 | 44 |
| *Wellington* | Frederick Wallis, D.D. | 1895 | 48 |
| | PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. | | |
| *Bathurst* | Chas. E. Camidge, D.D. | 1887 | 42 |
| *Goulburn* | C. G. Barlow, D.D. (*cons.* '92) | 1902 | 50 |
| *Grafton and Armidale* | Henry Edwd. Cooper, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) | 1901 | 51 |
| *Newcastle* | J. F. Stretch, D.D. (*cons.* '95) | 1906 | 43 |
| *Riverina* | Ernest A. Anderson, D.D. | 1895 | 15 |
| *Sydney* | W. Saumarez Smith, D.D., *Abp.; Primate of Australia & Metrop. N.S.W.* | 1890 | 202 |
| | PROVINCE OF VICTORIA. | | |
| *Ballarat* | A. V. Green, LL.D. (*cons.* '94) | 1900 | 75 |
| *Bendigo* | (vacant) | 1906 | 24 |
| *Gippsland* | Arth. Wellesley Pain, D.D. | 1902 | 25 |
| *Melbourne* | Hy. Lowther Clarke, D.D., *Archbishop and Metrop.* | 1902 | 150 |
| *Wangaratta* | Thos. H. Armstrong, D.D. | 1902 | 27 |

| Sees. | PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND. | Apptd. | Clgy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brisbane* | St. Clare Donaldson, D.D., *Archbishop & Metrop.* | 1904 | 54 |
| *N. Queensland* | George H. Frodsham, D.D. | 1902 | 21 |
| *Rockhampton* | N. Dawes, D.D. (*cons.* '89) | 1892 | 13 |
| *New Guinea* | M. J. Stone Wigg, D.D. | 1898 | 5 |
| *Carpentaria* | Gilbert White, D.D. | 1900 | 10 |
| | INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA. | | |
| *Tasmania* | John Edward Mercer, D.D. | 1902 | 76 |
| *Adelaide* | Arthur N. Thomas, D.D. | 1906 | 91 |
| *Perth* | Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D. | 1894 | 51 |
| *Bunbury* | Fredk. Goldsmith, D.D. | 1904 | 18 |
| | PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA. | | |
| *Bloemfontein* | Arthur Chandler, D.D. | 1901 | 45 |
| *Capetown* | W. W. Jones, D.D., *Abp.* | 1874 | 94 |
| *Grahamstown* | Chas. E. Cornish, D.D. | 1899 | 84 |
| *Lebombo* | Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B. | 1893 | 8 |
| *Mashonaland* | William Thos. Gaul, D.D. | 1895 | 13 |
| *Natal* | Fredk. Saml. Baines, D.D. | 1901 | 48 |
| *Pretoria* | W. M. Carter, D.D. (*cons.* '91) | 1902 | 31 |
| *St. Helena* | | 1904 | 3 |
| *St. John's, Kaffraria* | J. W. Williams, D.D. | 1901 | 44 |
| *Zululand* | Wilmot L. Vyvyan | 1902 | 23 |
| | PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES. | | |
| *Antigua* | Walter Farrar, D.D. | 1905 | 30 |
| *Barbados* | W. P. Swaby, D.D. (1893) | 1900 | 58 |
| *Guiana* | E. A. Parry, D.D. | 1900 | 38 |
| *Honduras* | George A. Ormsby, D.D. | 1893 | 17 |
| *Jamaica* | E. Nuttall, D.D. *Abp. Prim.*<br>A. E. Joscelyne, D.D. *Asst.* | 1880<br>1905 | 96 |
| *Nassau* | W. B. Hornby, D.D. (*cons.* 1892) | 1904 | 23 |
| *Trinidad* | John F. Welsh, D.D. | 1904 | 29 |
| | UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. | | |
| *Caledonia* | F. H. Duvernet, D.D. | 1904 | 14 |
| **China, Mid-* | Geo. Evans Moule, D.D. | 1880 | 31 |
| **China, North* | C. Perry Scott, D.D. | 1880 | 10 |
| **China, West* | W. Wharton Cassells, D.D. | 1895 | 12 |
| **Korea* | Arthur B. Turner, D.D. | 1904 | 10 |
| **Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.)* | Herbert Tugwell, D.D. | 1894 | 50 |
| *Assistant-Bishops*, | C. Philipps (1893); I. Oluwole (1893); J. Johnson (1900); N. T. Hamlyn (1904). | | |
| *Falklands* | Edward Francis Every, D.D. | 1902 | 34 |
| *Fuh-Kien* | Horace M. E. Price, D.D. | 1905 | |
| *Gibraltar* | Wm. Edwd. Collins, D.D. | 1904 | 102 |
| *Hokkaido (Japan)*, P. K. Fyson, D.D. | | 1896 | 7 |
| **Jerusalem* | Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D. | 1887 | 51 |
| *Kiushiu (S. Japan)*, Hy. Evington, D.D. | | 1894 | 9 |
| **Likoma* | Gerard Trower, D.D. | 1901 | 13 |
| **Madagascar* | Geo. Lanchester King, D.D. | 1899 | 32 |
| *Mauritius* | Fras. A. Gregory, D.D. | 1904 | 23 |
| *Mombasa* | Wm. George Peel, D.D. | 1899 | 21 |
| *Newfoundland*, Ll. Jones, D.D. | | 1878 | 71 |
| *Osaka (Japan)* Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D. | | 1901 | 24 |
| *Shantung (China)* Geoffrey D. Iliff, D.D. | | 1903 | — |
| *Sierra Leone* | Edmund H. Elwin, D.D. | 1901 | 41 |
| *Singapore, &c.* | Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D. | 1881 | 22 |
| **South Tokyo* | W. Awdry, D.D. (*cons.* '95) | 1897 | 27 |
| *Uganda* | A. R. Tucker, D.D. | 1890 | 44 |
| *Victoria, Hong Kong*, (vacant) | | 1906 | 43 |
| **Zanzibar* | J. E. Hine, D.D. (*cons.* '96) | 1901 | 33 |

* Missionary Bishops.

*Suffragan and Assistant Bishops of the Church of England* will be found under their respective dioceses as given below:—

*Barking (St. Albans)*; *Barrow-in-F. (Carlisle)*; *Beverley (York)*; *Burnley (Manchester)*; *Colchester (St. Albans)*; *Crediton (Exeter)*; *Croydon (Canterbury)*; *Derby (Southwell)*; *Dover (Canterbury)*; *Durham (Durham)*; *Grantham (Lincoln)*; *Guildford (Winchester)*; *Hull (York)*; *Ipswich (Norwich)*; *Islington (London)*; *Jarrow (Durham)*; *Kensington (London)*; *Kingston (Southwark)*; *Knaresborough (Ripon)*; *Leicester (Peterborough)*; *Marlborough (Exeter)*; *Reading (Oxford)*; *Richmond (Ripon)*; *St. Germans (Truro)*; *Sheffield (York)*; *Southampton (Winchester)*; *Stepney (London)*; *Swansea (St. David's)*; *Thetford (Norwich)*; *Woolwich (Southwark)*.

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

| Sees. | Archbishops. | Apptd. | Ch. Pop. (1901.) | Incumbents. | Curates. | Income of See. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Armagh*... | Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (*cons.* 1867) | 1896 | 55,359 | 90 | 19 | £2,500 |
| *Dublin* ... | Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (*cons.* 1894) | 1897 | 98,796 | 147 | 78 | 2,500 |
| | Bishops. | | | | | |
| *Meath*..... | Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D.... | 1897 | 10,205 | 68 | 14 | 1,500 |
| *Tuam* ... | Right Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D..... | 1890 | 9,723 | 60 | 10 | 1,493 |
| *Down* ..... | Right Rev. Thomas James Welland, D.D. | 1892 | 204,773 | 165 | 56 | 1,760 |
| *Cork* ..... | Right Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D. | 1894 | 31,935 | 100 | 35 | 1,703 |
| *Derry*..... | Right Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D. | 1896 | 50,741 | 105 | 18 | 2,140 |
| *Killaloe* ... | Right Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D..... | 1897 | 9,222 | 58 | 10 | 1,500 |
| *Kilmore*... | Right Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D.... | 1897 | 31,210 | 97 | 26 | 1,542 |
| *Ossory* ... | Right Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D. ... | 1897 | 22,446 | 101 | 34 | 1,535 |
| *Limerick* . | Right Rev. Thomas Bunbury, D.D..... | 1899 | 9,805 | 53 | 11 | 1,358 |
| *Cashel*..... | Right Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D. | 1900 | 9,691 | 55 | 18 | 1,402 |
| *Clogher* ... | Right Rev. Charles Frederick D'Arcy, D.D. | 1903 | 37,183 | 65 | 10 | 1,273 |

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D.

### GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

*Honorary Secretaries*, Ven. J. George Scott, D.D.; Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D.; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson.

*Secretary to the* Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), T. Greene, M.A., 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £691,238, charged with annuities to 150 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £8,650,970, made up of *Commutation* £691,238, *Parochial Sustentation* £5,294,218, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,066, *Glebes purchase* £348,475, *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,697,727, and *Balances* £56,243.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £6,343,919. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £198,533. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1905, was £202,782, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £265,873.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1901, was 581,089, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

| Sees. | The Rt. Rev. Bishops. | Cons. | Clgy. | Stipd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aberdeen*.... | Rowland Ellis, D.D.... | 1906 | 48 | £677 |
| *Argyll* ..... | (vacant). | 1906 | 16 | 552 |
| *Brechin* .... | W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. | 1904 | 34 | 1,019 |
| *Edinburgh* | John Dowden, D.D.... | 1886 | 82 | 1,003 |
| *Glasgow* ... | A. Ean Campbell, D.D. | 1904 | 73 | 916 |
| *Moray* ..... | A. J. Maclean, D.D. | 1904 | 23 | 908 |
| *St. Andrews* | Most Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D. (*Primus* 1904) | 1883 | 48 | 891 |

*Registrar to Primus*, W. Roberton, S.S.C., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 383. Parsonages, 146. Clergy, 324. Communicants, 49,117.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), and the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000, for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants in 1905 was 692,914. The sum of £503,170 was raised in 1905 for home and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 437 chapels, at a cost of £1,619,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were in 1898, 405 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, also 203 unendowed churches and 184 mission stations; a total of 1,758. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. In consequence of the action of the civil courts in certain cases of disputed settlements, confirmed by a decision of the House of Lords in 1842, about 289 parish ministers resigned their preferments, and in 1843 founded the *Free Church*.
LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Lord Colebrooke.
MODERATOR, 1906, Rt. Rev. T.B.W. Niven, D.D.
*Agent*, A.L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

## OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1905, there were 1,626 congregations and 33 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 504,000, and there were 2,422 Sunday Schools, with 245,713 scholars and 26,071 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 316 European Mission Agents and 3,838 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,208,413 2s. 11d.
MODERATOR, Rev. George Clark Hutton, D.D., Paisley.—*Offices*, 1 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1901, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,494. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 647 ministers, 569 congregations, with 106,342 communicants, 84,600 families, 8,354 Sabbath-school teachers, and 97,647 scholars. During the year 1905-1906 this branch contributed by congregational effort £213,236 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £292,265. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors, and has 29 ministerial with 6 medical missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR, 1906-7, Rev. Wm. McKean, D.D., Belfast. *Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 344 congregations, 15 preaching stations, and 85,215 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 79 missionaries abroad, including 33 women. In 1905 the amount raised for all purposes was £304,613. MODERATOR of Synod for 1906-1907, Rev. J. B. Meharry, D.D., Crouch Hill, London. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat, 7 E. India Av., E.C. *Publications Office*, 14 Paternoster Square, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

## The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

*Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. While students at Oxford, in 1729, they gathered a number of young men together for purposes of study and devotion, who were nicknamed, first, "The Holy Club," and afterwards "The Methodists." In 1739 John Wesley founded the "Religious Societies," in which the first beginnings of Methodism are to be found. The number of members rapidly increased, until a more definite and extensive organisation than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans; but no evidence is forthcoming to establish its accuracy, which is more than doubtful. *Pres.*, Rev. Albert Clayton; *Sec.*, Rev. J. Hornabrook.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being—

1. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham,

one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.—*President*, Rev. Joseph Foster.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement. — *President*, Rev. George Parkin.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President*, Rev. J. B. Stedeford.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions —the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.—*President*, Rev. D. Irving, M.A.

*Finances.*—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1905–1906 £171,663 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £37,332; £437,579 were expended in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £12,196 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 253 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £566; for missions, £4,619. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £39,489 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £11,282 for their missions. During the past eight years the *Wesleyans* have been raising a Twentieth Century Fund of one million guineas to be applied to their Evangelistic Educational and Philanthropic work; the whole of this sum has now been secured.

| The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only. | Ministers | Lay Preachrs. | Members | On Probation. | Chapels. | Sunday Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesleyan Methodists | 2,658 | 19,519 | 527,456 | 38,532 | 8,475 | 1,013,391 |
| Methodist New Connexion | 204 | 1,123 | 35,704 | 5,895 | 457 | 88,522 |
| Primitive Methodists | 1,101 | 15,963 | 205,407 | ... | 4,413 | 477,114 |
| Bible Christians | 205 | 1,534 | 32,317 | 683 | 644 | 46,741 |
| United Methodist Free Churches | 424 | 2,979 | 80,323 | 5,280 | 1,331 | 194,862 |
| Independent Methodists (1888) | 18 | 530 | 8,772 | 469 | 153 | 28,045 |
| Wesleyan Reformers | 21 | 420 | 8,120 | 569 | 197 | 22,323 |

## Other Religious Denominations.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,633 churches and preaching stations containing 1,668,137 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,130. Of these 252 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 86 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 41 are occupied in secretarial work, and 357 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. CHAIRMAN, 1907, J. Compton Rickett, M.P., D.L. *Sec.*, Rev. R. J. Wells. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff (Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.).

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 44 chapels and mission stations, is the outcome of the Eighteenth Century Revival. It is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 38 Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1873. In the British Isles there were, in 1905, 3,988 chapels and 2,108 pastors. The members numbered 426,563, Sunday-school teachers 57,240, and Sunday scholars 581,861. In addition to the members in this country, the Baptists have numerous chapels and several hundred ministers in the Colonies. In the United States they form one of the most numerous religious bodies there, the "members" alone numbering nearly 7,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. *Sec.*, 1906-1907, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, *q.v.* At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,411; chapels and places of worship, 1,620: ministers and preachers, 1,248; deacons, 5,946; communicants, 189,164; on probation, 3,050; Sunday-school teachers, 27,112; scholars and teachers, 222,339; number belonging

to the congregations (including communicants), 343,757. A sum amounting to £306,825 was collected for various religious purposes in 1905. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 283 English congregations with 27,653 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. MODERATOR of General Assembly, 1906-1907, Rev. Thomas Grey, Birkenhead. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. J. Evans, Denbigh; and Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, near Aberystwith.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Aug., 1906, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 20,077, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 7,680, *Local Officers* 45,320. The number of countries occupied was 52, and of languages used 32. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions under various denominations, including 110 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 132 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 183 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 102 Workshops and Factories, 45 Labour Bureaux, 13 Farms, &c. GENERAL, William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 18,466 members in Great Britain and 2,528 in Ireland, has 424 recorded ministers, including over 150 women; their places of worship, in 1905, numbered 421. *Central Office for Great Britain*, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. Ireland has a separate organization, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 13,844 members and 179 churches in the British Isles, with 153 Sunday Schools, 1,583 teachers and 16,041 scholars. The **Moravians** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 50 congregations and preaching stations. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** have above 80 churches; the **New Jerusalem Church** (**Swedenborgians**), 75 societies, with 6,063 registered members; the **Latter-Day Saints** (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 156,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi's Office, Finsbury Square, E.C.). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at various totals, ranging between 8 and 9 millions. The **Brethren**, or **Plymouth Brethren**, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

# The Roman Catholic Church.

IN *England*, from 1623 to 1850, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, with first 1, then 4, and afterwards 8 Districts or Vicariates; in 1850 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 1 Archiepiscopal and 12 (now increased to 15) Episcopal Sees. In *Scotland* Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, from 1694 to 1878, with first 1, then 2, and afterwards 3 Districts or Vicariates; in 1878 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees. In *Ireland* the Hierarchy consists of 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees.—Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia. There are now in the British Empire 30 Archiepiscopal and 106 Episcopal Sees, and 34 Vicariates and 12 Prefectures Apostolic. Including 2 Delegates Apostolic, 7 Coadjutors and 7 Bishops Auxiliary, the Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire are 180, distributed as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | *Archbishops.* | Cons. | Clergy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Westminster* | Francis Bourne (*translated from* Southwark 1903) ... 1896<br>Patrick Fenton, Bishop Auxiliary... 1904<br>W. A. Johnson, Bp. Auxiliary ..... 1906 | | 499 |
| | *Bishops.* | | |
| *Birmingham* | Edward Ilsley ..... | 1879 | 297 |
| *Clifton* ..... | George A. Burton ... | 1902 | 129 |
| *Hexham and Newcastle* | Thomas W. Wilkinson | 1888 | 210 |
| | Richard Collins, Aux. | 1905 | |
| *Leeds* ..... | William Gordon ..... | 1890 | 152 |
| | J. R. Cowgill, Coadj. | 1905 | |
| *Liverpool* ... | Thomas Whiteside ... | 1894 | 446 |
| *Middlesbrough* | Richard Lacy..... | 1879 | 101 |
| *Newport* ..... | John C. Hedley ..... | 1873 | 82 |
| *Northampton* | Arthur G. Riddell ... | 1880 | 79 |
| *Nottingham* . | Robert Brindle, D.S.O. | 1889 | 129 |
| *Plymouth* ... | Charles Graham ..... | 1891 | 111 |
| *Portsmouth* . | John Baptist Cahill... | 1900 | 234 |
| | Wm. T. Cotter, Aux. | 1905 | |
| *Salford* ..... | Louis Chas. Casartelli | 1903 | 321 |
| *Shrewsbury* .. | Samuel Webster Allen | 1897 | 82 |
| *Southwark* ... | Peter E. Amigo ..... | 1904 | 463 |
| *Wales, Menevia*, | Francis Mostyn ..... | 1895 | 79 |
| SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.* | | | |
| *St. Andrews & Edinburgh* | James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900) | 1890 | 80 |
| *Glasgow* ..... | John Maguire ..... | 1894 | 269 |
| | *Bishops.* | Cons. | Clergy. |
| *Aberdeen*..... | Donald Chisholm..... | 1899 | 72 |
| *Argyll & Isles* | George J. Smith ..... | 1893 | 24 |
| *Dunkeld* ..... | Angus MacFarlane ... | 1901 | 48 |
| *Galloway*..... | William Turner ..... | 1893 | 32 |
| IRELAND.—*Archbishops.* | | | |
| *Armagh* ..... | Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887)..... | 1879 | 177 |
| *Dublin* ..... | William J. Walsh ... | 1885 | 557 |
| | N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. | 1883 | |
| *Cashel* ..... | Thomas Fennelly (*succeeded* 1902)..... | 1901 | 117 |
| *Tuam* ..... | J. Healy (*tr.* 1903) ... | 1884 | 136 |
| | *Bishops.* | | |
| *Achonry* ..... | John Lyster ..... | 1888 | 51 |
| *Ardagh* ..... | Joseph Hoare ..... | 1895 | 102 |
| *Clogher* ..... | Richard Owens..... | 1894 | 109 |
| *Clonfert* ..... | Thomas O'Dea ..... | 1903 | 72 |
| *Cloyne* ..... | Robert Browne..... | 1894 | 140 |
| *Cork* ..... | Thomas O'Callaghan . | 1884 | 190 |
| *Derry* ..... | J. Keys O'Doherty ... | 1890 | 110 |
| *Down & Connor*, | Henry Henry ..... | 1895 | 174 |
| *Dromore* ..... | Henry O'Neill ..... | 1901 | 55 |
| *Elphin* ..... | John Clancy ..... | 1895 | 104 |
| *Ferns* ..... | James Browne ..... | 1884 | 135 |
| *Galway and Kilmacduagh* | Francis J. MacCormack. (*translated* 1887) ... | 1872 | 75 |
| *Kerry* ..... | John Mangan ..... | 1904 | 128 |
| *Kildare and Leighlin* ... | Patrick Foley ..... | 1896 | 151 |
| *Killala*..... | John Conmy ..... | 1892 | 42 |
| *Killaloe* ..... | Michael Fogarty ..... | 1904 | 160 |
| *Kilmore* ..... | | 1906 | 101 |

| IRELAND. *Bishops—continued.* | | Cons. | Clergy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Limerick* ..... | Edward T. O'Dwyer | 1886 | 170 |
| *Meath* ..... | Laurence Gaughran.. | 1906 | 164 |
| *Ossory* ..... | Abraham Brownrigg. | 1884 | 119 |
| *Raphoe*..... | Patrick O'Donnell ... | 1888 | 90 |
| *Ross* ..... | Denis Kelly ..... | 1897 | 28 |
| *Waterford & Lismore*, R. A. Sheehan | | 1892 | 166 |

## BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

### EUROPE. *Bishops:—*

| | | Cons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Malta* ..... | {Peter Pace (Abp. of *Rhodes*) {Salvator Gaffiero, Bp. Aux. | 1877 1898 |
| *Gozo* ..... | John Camilleri ..... | 1889 |
| *Gibraltar* ... | G. R. Barbieri, Vicar Apost. | 1901 |

### AMERICA.

*Delegate-Apostolic to Canada*, Abp. Falconio.

*Archbishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Quebec* ..... | Louis N. Bégin ..... .... | 1888 |
| *Halifax* ..... | Edward MaCarthy..... | 1906 |
| *Kingston*..... | Charles Gauthier ..... | 1898 |
| *Montreal*..... | {Paul N. Bruchesi ..... {Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux.... | 1897 1904 |
| *Ottawa* ..... | Joseph Thomas Duhamel ... | 1874 |
| *Port of Spain* | Vincent Flood..... | 1887 |
| *Toronto* ..... | Denis O'Connor ..... | 1890 |
| *St. Boniface* | Louis Philip A. Langevin ... | 1895 |
| *St. John's, Newfoundland*, Michael Howley | | 1892 |
| *Victoria, B.C.* | Bertrand Orth..... | 1900 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Alexandria* . | William A. MacDonnell ..... | 1906 |
| *Antigonish*... | John Cameron..... | 1870 |
| *Charlottetown* | Charles McDonald ..... | 1890 |
| *Chatham, N.B.*, Thomas F. Barry..... | | 1900 |
| *Chicoutimi*... | Michael Labrecque ..... | 1892 |
| *Hamilton* ... | Joseph Thomas Dowling..... | 1887 |
| *Harbour-Grace*, John March ..... | | 1906 |
| *Joliette* ..... | Joseph Archambeault ..... | 1904 |
| *London* ..... | Fergus Patrick McEvay ..... | 1899 |
| *New Westminster*, Augustine Dontenville... | | 1897 |
| *Nicolet*..... | Joseph S. Brunault ..... | 1899 |
| *Pembroke* ... | N. Z. Lorrain ..... | 1882 |
| *Peterborough* | Richard O'Connor ..... | 1889 |
| *Rimouski* ... | Andrew Blais ..... | 1890 |
| *Roseau*..... .. | Philip Schelfhaut ..... | 1902 |
| *St. Albert* ... | Emile Joseph Légal ..... | 1897 |
| *St. George's, N.F.*, Neil MacNeil ..... | | 1895 |
| *St. Hyacinth* | Alexis Bernard ..... | 1906 |
| *St. John, N. Brunswick*, Timothy Casey ... | | 1900 |
| *Sault Ste. Marie*, David J. Scollard ..... | | 1904 |
| *Sherbrooke* ... | Paul Stanislas La Rocque ... | 1893 |
| *Three Rivers* | F. X. Cloutier ..... | 1899 |
| *Valleyfield* ... | Joseph Emard..... | 1892 |
| *Athabasca* ... | Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.... | 1891 |
| *Demerara* ... | Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap. | 1902 |
| *Honduras* ... | Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap. | 1899 |
| *Jamaica* ..... | (Vacant) ..... | 1906 |
| *Mackenzie* ... | Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.. | 1902 |
| *Saskatchewan* | Albert Pascal, Vicar Apost.. | 1891 |

### AFRICA. *Bishops:—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cape Colony* | *East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A. | 1896 | |
| | *West* {John Leonard, Vic. Ap.. {John Rooney, Coadj. ... | 1872 1886 | |
| *Gold Coast* ... | Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.... | 1906 | |
| *Lagos* ..... | Joseph Lang, Vic. Ap. ..... | 1902 | |
| *Natal* ..... | Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap. ..... | 1904 | |
| *North Zanzibar*, Emilius Allgeyer, Vic. Ap. | | 1897 | |
| *Nyassa* ..... | Joseph Dupont, Vic. Ap..... | 1897 | |
| *Orange R. Colony*, Matthew Gaughren, V.A. | | 1902 | |
| *Orange River*, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. ..... | | 1898 | |
| *Port Louis* ... | Peter Austin O'Neill..... | 1896 | |
| *Port Victoria, Seychelles*, Mark Hudrisier... | | 1890 | |
| *Sierra Leone* | John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. ..... | 1903 | |
| *Transvaal*... | William J. Miller, Vic. Ap.... | 1904 | |
| *Uganda, or Upper Nile*, Henry Hanlon, V.A. | | 1894 | |
| *Victoria Nyanza, North*, H. Streicher, V. A. | | 1897 | |

### ASIA.

*Delegate-Apostolic to India*, Abp. Zaleski.

*Archbishops.*

| | | Cons. |
|---|---|---|
| *Agra* ..... | Charles Gentili ..... | 1897 |
| *Bombay* ..... | ..... | 1906 |
| *Calcutta*..... | Brice Meuleman..... | 1901 |
| *Colombo* ..... | Antony Coudert..... | 1898 |
| *Cyprus* ..... | | |
| *Madras* ..... | {Joseph Colgan ..... {John Aelen, Bp. Coadj. ..... | 1882 1902 |
| *Verapoly*..... | Bernard Arguinzonis ..... | 1896 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Allahabad* ... | Peter Gramigna ..... | 1904 |
| *Arabia (Aden)* | Bernardine T. Clarke, V. Ap. | 1902 |
| *Burma, East* | R. Tornatore, Vicar Apost.... | 1890 |
| *Burma, North* | Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A. | 1906 |
| *Burma, South* | Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap. | 1893 |
| *Changanacherry*, Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.. | | 1896 |
| *Cochin* ..... | Xavier M. de Oliveira ..... | 1898 |
| *Coimbatore*... | Augustine Roy ..... | 1904 |
| *Dacca* ..... | Peter J. Hurth ..... | 1894 |
| *Ernakulam* . | Louis Pareparambil, V.A. ... | 1896 |
| *Galle*..... | Joseph van Reeth ..... | 1895 |
| *Hong Kong*... | Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.... | 1905 |
| *Hyderabad*... | Peter A. Vigano..... | 1897 |
| *Jaffna* ..... | Henry Joulain..... | 1893 |
| *Kandy*..... | Clement Pagnani ..... | 1879 |
| *Krishnagur* . | S. Taveggia ..... | 1906 |
| *Kumbaconum* | Hugh M. Bottero ..... | 1899 |
| *Lahore*..... | Fabian A. Eestermans..... | 1905 |
| *Malacca* ..... | Emile Barillon ... ..... | 1904 |
| *Mangalore*... | Abundius Cavadini ..... | 1896 |
| *Meliapur* ... | T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro ... | 1899 |
| *Mysore*..... | {Eugene Louis Kleiner ..... {Augustine F. Baslé, Coadj.... | 1890 1906 |
| *Nagpur* ..... | Mary Stephen Bonaventure. | 1905 |
| *Poona* ..... | Bernard Beiderlinden ..... | 1887 |
| *Quilon* ..... | A. M. Benziger ..... | 1900 |
| *Trichinopoly* | John Mary Barthe..... | 1890 |
| *Trichur* ..... | John Menachery, Vic. Ap.... | 1896 |
| *Trincomalee* | Charles Lavigne ..... | 1887 |
| *Vizagapatam* | John Mary Clerc ..... | 1891 |

### AUSTRALASIA. *Archbishops:—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sydney* ..... | {Cardinal Patrick Moran (*transl. from* Ossory 1884)... {Michael Kelly, Abp. Coadj. | 1872 1901 |
| *Adelaide* ..... | John O'Reily ..... | 1888 |
| *Brisbane* ..... | Robert Dunne..... | 1882 |
| *Hobart*..... .. | {Daniel Murphy ..... {Patrick Delany, Bp. Coadj.... | 1846 1893 |
| *Melbourne* ... | Thomas Carr ..... | 1883 |
| *New Guinea* | {L. Andrew Navarre, Vic. Ap. {A. G. de Boismenu, Bp. Coad. | 1887 1899 |
| *Wellington* | Francis Redwood ..... | 1874 |

*Bishops.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Armidale* ... | Patrick J. O'Connor ..... | 1903 |
| *Auckland* ... | George M. Lenihan ..... | 1896 |
| *Ballarat* ..... | Joseph Higgins ..... | 1888 |
| *Bathurst*..... | John Dunne..... | 1901 |
| *Christchurch* | John J. Grimes ..... | 1887 |
| *Cooktown*..... | Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.... | 1898 |
| *Dunedin*..... | Michael Verdon..... | 1896 |
| *Fiji* .... ..... | Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. ... | 1887 |
| *Geraldton* ... | William Kelly..... | 1898 |
| *Goulburn* ... | John Gallagher ..... | 1895 |
| *Lismore* ..... | Jeremiah Doyle ..... | 1887 |
| *Maitland* ... | {James Murray ..... {Patrick Dwyer, Coadj. ..... | 1865 1897 |
| *Perth* ..... | Matthew Gibney ..... | 1886 |
| *Port Augusta* | John Norton ..... | 1906 |
| *Rockhampton* | James Dubig ..... | 1905 |
| *Sale* ..... | James Corbett ..... | 1887 |
| *Sandhurst* ... | Stephen Reville..... | 1885 |
| *Victoria* ..... | F. X. Gsell, *Administrator.* | |
| *Wilcannia* ... | John Dunne ..... | 1887 |

*Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen, D.C.L. ..... Elect. 1903

*High Steward*, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* ..... 1896

*Vice-Chan.*, T. H. Warren, M.A., President of *Magdalen* ..... 1906

*Proctors*, H. W. B. Joseph, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. J. Cunningham, M.A., *Worc.* .....

*Burgesses*, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*, 1878; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls* ..... 1899

*Assessor of the Chancellor's Court*, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... 1876

*Deputy Steward*, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls* ..... 1905

*Public Orator*, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln* 1880

*Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom*, John F. Payne, D.M., *Magdalen* 1899

*Bodley's Librarian*, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* ..... 1882

*Sub-Librarians*, F. Madan, M.A., *B.N.C.*; A. E. Cowley, M.A., *Magdalen* ..... 1900

*Keeper of Archives*, T. V. Bayne, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1885

*Secretary of Museum*, H. A. Miers, M.A., D.Sc., *Magdalen* ..... 1902

*Radcliffe's Librarian*, W. H. Jackson, M.A., *New Coll.* ..... 1900

*Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum*, A. J. Evans, M.A., *B.N.C.* ..... 1884

*Keeper of the Indian Institute*, Professor Macdonell, *C.C.C.* .....

*Registrar of the University* (vacant) .....

*Acting Registrar*, Rev. A. Clark, M.A., *Lincoln*

*Radcliffe Observer*, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., *Queen's* ..... 1897

*Bampton Lecturer for* 1907, Rev. J. H. F. Peile, M.A., *Univ.* .....

*Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest*, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* 1873

*Secretary to the Board of Faculties*, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* ..... 1889

*Registrar of the Chancellor's Court*, Frederic Parker Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* ..... 1870

*Coroners of University*, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*, 1868; W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1899

*Univ. Counsel*, Sir R. T. Reid, B.A., *Balliol*. 1899

*Solicitor*, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*

*Keeper of University Galleries*, A. Macdonald, M.A.

*Bedels*, G. Shelton, *Law*; E. Parker, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts*; H. M. S. Lodge, *Divinity*

*Organist*, F. Iliffe, MUS.D., *St. John's* ..... 1900

*Clerk of the University*, E. H. Bellamy..... 1900

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

*Official Members*, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; ex-Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.

*Heads of Houses*, The Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; The President of *Magd.*; Rector of *Exeter*; Rector of *Linc.*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Principal of *Jesus*.

*Professors*, The Reader in Ancient History; the Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Chemistry; the Regius Professor of Divinity; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Professor of Mineralogy.

*Members of Convocation*, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; H. A. Wilson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; S. Ball, M.A.; W. M. Geldart, M.A.

1. PUBLIC EXAMINERS: *Final Honour Schools.*

*In Literis Humanioribus*, J. Wells, M.A., *Wadh.*; C. C. J. Webb, *Magd.*; J. A. Smith, M.A., *Balliol*; J. L. Myres, *Ch. Ch.*; R. R. Marett, M.A., *Exeter*.

*In Scientiis Math. et Phys.*, A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*; J. W. Russell, M.A., *Merton*; A. L. Pedder, M.A., *Magdalen*.

*In Scientiâ Naturali, Preliminary*, C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertf.*; E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.*; J. E. Marsh, M.A., *Balliol*; A. Angel, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. Ramsden, D.M., *Pembroke*; E. S. Goodrich, M.A., *Merton*; J. Reynolds Green, D.Sc. (*Camb.*).

— *Final*, P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; C. D. Whetham; Dr. Foster Morley; D. H. Nagel, M.A., *Trinity*; M. S. Pembrey, D.M., *Ch. Ch.*; G. Mann, D.Sc. *New Coll.*; G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *New Coll.*; J. Graham Kerr.

*In Jurisprudentiâ, Preliminary*, G. B. Burnham, M.A., *Univ.*; P. V. M. Benecke, M.A., *Magd.*; R. H. Hodgkin, M.A., *Queen's*.

*In Jurisprudentiâ, Final*, J. Williams, D.C.L., *Linc.*; R. W. Leage, *B.N.C.*; W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*.

*In Historiâ Moderna*, R. Lodge, M.A., *B.N.C.*; C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A., *Magd.*; A. G. Little, M.A., *Balliol*; E. Barker, M.A., *Merton*; R. V. Laurence, M.A. (*Camb.*).

*In Sacrâ Theologiâ*, W. C. Allen, M.A., *Exeter*; E. W. Watson, M.A., *St. John's*; E. W. M. O. De la Hey, M.A., *Keble*.

*In English Language and Literature*, Prof. J. Wright, *Exeter*; Prof. W. A. Raleigh, *Magd.*; Prof. Nicol Smith (*Edinb.*).

*Final Pass Schools.*

J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Linc.*; B. H. Streeter, M.A., *Queen's*; J. Tracey, M.A., *Keble*; H. H. Williams, M.A., *Hertford*; F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*; J. A. J. Drewitt, M.A., *Magd.*; F. F. Urquhart, M.A., *Balliol*; E. Armstrong, M.A., *Queen's*; L. Stampa, M.A., *Magd.*; H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worc.*; R. G. Wickham Legg, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. E. Berthon, M.A., *Wadh.*; A. J. Carlyle, M.A., *Univ.*; S. Ball, M.A., *St. John's*; R. S. Rait, M.A., *New Coll.*; W. M. Geldart, M.A., *Trin.*; E. Hilliard, M.A., *Balliol*; A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., *Jesus*; G. H. Bown, M.A., *Trin.*; B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Keble*; G. A. Cooke, M.A., *Magd.*; Sir F. H. E. Cunliffe, Bart., M.A., *All Souls*; Col. Stanier Waller; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter*.

2. MODERATORS:—*Honour Schools.*

*In Literis Græcis et Latinis*, H. E. D. Blakiston, M.A., *Trin.*; A. B. Poynton, M.A., *Univ.*; A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magd.*; A. W. Pickard Cambridge, M.A., *Balliol*; H. C. Genner, *Jesus*.

*In Disciplinis Mathematicis*, Prof. Elliott, M.A., *Magdalen*; J. E. Campbell, M.A., *Hertf.*; R. F. McNeill, *Ch. Ch.*

*Pass School.*

*In Literis Græcis et Latinis*, F. W. Hall, M.A., *St. John's*; W. D. Ross, M.A., *Oriel*; G. E. Underhill, M.A., *Magd.*; H. C. Sampson, M.A., *B.N.C.*; K. D. Mackenzie, M.A., *Pemb.*; A. W. F. Blunt, M.A., *Exeter*.

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

C. Cookson, M.A., *Magd.*; A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Merton*; A. Clark, M.A., *Linc.*; E. J. Palmer, M.A., *Balliol*; E. F. Carritt, M.A., *Univ.*; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A., *B.N.C.*

| PROFESSORS, &C. | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Anthropology*, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Balliol* ... | 1895 |
| *Arabic (Laud's)*, D. S. Margoliouth, D.LITT., *New Coll.* ..... | 1889 |
| *Arabic (Ld. Almoner's)*, G. F. Nicholl, M.A., *Ball.* ..... | 1878 |
| *Archæology (Linc.)*, P. Gardner, M.A., *Linc.* | 1887 |
| *Assyriology*, A. H. Sayce, M.A., *Queen's*..... | 1891 |
| *Astronomy (Savilian)*, H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.* ..... | 1893 |
| *Botany (Sherard)*, S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.* | 1888 |
| *Celtic*, John Rhys, M.A., Principal of *Jesus* | 1877 |

| | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Chemistry* (*Waynflete*), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.* | 1872 |
| *Chinese*, T. L. Bullock, M.A., *New Coll.* | 1898 |
| *Civil Law* (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls* | 1893 |
| *Colonial History* (*Beit*), H. E. Egerton, M.A., *C.C.C.* | 1906 |
| *Comparative Anatomy* (*Linacre*), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *New Coll.* | 1906 |
| *Comparative Philology*, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter* | 1901 |
| *Divinity* (*Regius*), W. Ince, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* | 1878 |
| *Divin.* (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* | 1895 |
| *Eccles. Hist.* (*Reg.*), C. Bigg, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* | 1901 |
| *English History—Ford Lecturer*, F. J. Haverfield, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* | 1906 |
| *English Literature and Anglo-Saxon*, Arthur S. Napier, M.A., *Merton* | 1885 |
| *Engl. Literature*, W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *Mag.* | 1904 |
| *Exegesis* (*Ireland*), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of *Keble* | 1895 |
| *Exp. Phil.*, R. B. Clifton, M.A., *Merton* | 1865 |
| *Fine Art* (*Slade*), C. J. Holmes, Hon. M.A. | 1905 |
| *Geology*, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Queen's* | 1897 |
| *Geometry* (*Savilian*), W. Esson, M.A., *New Col.* | 1897 |
| *Greek* (*Regius*), I. Bywater, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* | 1893 |
| *Hebrew* (*Regius*), S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* | 1882 |
| *History, Ancient* (*Camden*), H. F. Pelham, M.A., President of *Trinity* | 1889 |
| *Human Anatomy*, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter* | 1885 |
| *International Law* (*Chichele*), T. E. Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* | 1874 |
| *Interpretation of Holy Scripture* (*Oriel*), T. K. Cheyne, M.A., *Oriel* | 1885 |
| *Jurisprudence* (*C.C.C.*), P. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L. | |
| *Latin Literat.* (*C.C.C.*), R. Ellis, M.A., *C.C.C.* | 1893 |
| *Law* (*Vinerian*), A. V. Dicey, B.C.L., *All Souls* | 1882 |
| *Logic* (*Wykeham*), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., *New Coll.* | 1889 |
| *Medicine* (*Reg.*), W. Osler, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.* | 1904 |
| *Mineralogy*, H. A. Miers, D.Sc., *Magdalen* | 1895 |
| *Modern History* (*Chichele*), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls* | 1900 |
| *Modern History* (*Reg.*), C. H. Firth, M.A., *Balliol* | 1904 |
| *Moral Philosophy* (*Waynflete*), T. Case, M.A., President of *Corpus* | 1889 |
| *Moral Philosophy* (*Whyte*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* | 1897 |
| *Music*, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.MUS., *Ex.* | 1900 |
| *Natural Philosophy* (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's* | 1899 |
| *Pastoral Theology* (*Reg.*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* | 1903 |
| *Physics* (*Wykeham Prof.*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New* | 1900 |
| *Physiology* (*Waynflete*), F. Gotch, M.A., D.Sc., *Magdalen* | 1895 |
| *Poetry*, A. C. Bradley, M.A., *Balliol* | 1901 |
| *Political Econ.*, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *Balliol* | 1891 |
| *Pure Mathematics* (*Waynflete*), E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's* | 1892 |
| *Romanes Lecturer*, W. P. Ker, M.A., *All Souls'* | 1906 |
| *Rural Economy* (*Sibthorp*), W. Somerville, F.L.S. | 1906 |
| *Russian, &c.*, W. R. Morfill, M.A., *Oriel* | 1889 |
| *Sanskrit*, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus* | 1899 |
| *Septuagint*, R. H. Charles, M.A., *Exeter* | |
| *Zend Philology*, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A. | 1898 |
| *Zoology*, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus* | 1893 |

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1906.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.
*English Essay*—A. H. Sidgwick, *Univ.*
*Latin Verse*—F. S. Porter, *Univ.*
*Latin Essay*—H. L. Henderson, *New Coll.*
GAISFORD.
*Greek Verse*—L. W. Hunter, *New Coll.*
*Greek Prose*—H. M. Wood, *Balliol.*
NEWDIGATE. *English Verse*—G. Scott, *New Coll.*
COBDEN (1905)—G. W. Gough, *Balliol.*

| Fnded. | COLLEGES. | HEADS. | Elect. | Contrib. to University. | Undergraduates. | Members of Convocation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1437 | *All Souls* ... | Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., *Warden* | 1881 | £4,400 | 4 | 84 |
| 1263 | *Balliol* ..... | Edward Caird, M.A., *Master* | 1893 | 168 | 246 | 432 |
| 1509 | *Brasenose* ... | Charles B. Heberden, M.A., *Principal* | 1889 | 908 | 114 | 296 |
| 1532 | *ChristChurch* | Thomas B. Strong, B.D., *Dean* | 1901 | 3,037 | 305 | 737 |
| 1516 | *Corpus* ..... | T. Case, M.A., *President* | 1905 | 1,809 | 91 | 236 |
| 1314 | *Exeter* ..... | William W. Jackson, D.D., *Rector* | 1887 | 80 | 179 | 512 |
| 1874 | *Hertford* ... | Henry Boyd, D.D., *Principal* | 1877 | 17 | 119 | 149 |
| 1571 | *Jesus* ..... | John Rhys, M.A., *Principal* | 1895 | 628 | 139 | 184 |
| 1869 | *Keble* ..... | Walter Lock, D.D., *Warden* | 1897 | — | 229 | 273 |
| 1427 | *Lincoln* ..... | William Walter Merry, D.D., *Rector* | 1884 | — | 102 | 199 |
| 1456 | *Magdalen* ... | Thomas H. Warren, M.A., *President* | 1885 | 4,500 | 174 | 360 |
| 1270 | *Merton* ..... | Thomas Bowman, M.A., *Warden* | 1903 | 2,631 | 144 | 279 |
| 1386 | *New College* | William A. Spooner, M.A., *Warden* | 1903 | 1,778 | 295 | 429 |
| 1326 | *Oriel* ..... | Charles Lancelot Shadwell, D.C.L., *Provost* | 1905 | 813 | 145 | 250 |
| 1624 | *Pembroke* ... | Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Master* | 1899 | 52 | 109 | 182 |
| 1340 | *Queen's* ..... | John Richard Magrath, D.D., *Provost* | 1878 | 312 | 153 | 270 |
| 1555 | *St. John's* ... | James Bellamy, D.D., *President* | 1871 | 627 | 193 | 328 |
| 1554 | *Trinity* ..... | Henry Francis Pelham, M.A., *President* | 1897 | 385 | 190 | 372 |
| 1249 | *University* ... | Reginald Walter Macan, M.A., D.LITT., *Master* | 1906 | 150 | 191 | 319 |
| 1613 | *Wadham* ..... | P. A. Wright-Henderson, M.A., *Warden* | 1903 | 178 | 113 | 222 |
| 1714 | *Worcester* ... | Charles H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost* | 1903 | 41 | 114 | 235 |
| | HALLS. | | | | | |
| 1269 | *St. Edmund* | Edward Moore, D.D., *Principal* | 1864 | — | 43 | 36 |
| | *Marcon's* ... | Charles Abdy Marcon, M.A. | | — | 34 | 6 |
| | *Pope's* ..... | J. O'F. Pope, M.A. | | — | 11 | 5 |
| | *Hunter Blair's* | Sir David O. Hunter Blair, Bart., M.A. | | — | 8 | 1 |
| 1868 | *Non-Coll. Stu.* | Richard Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor* | 1887 | — | 203 | 132 |
| | | Total (Oxford Calendar, 1906) | | | 3,648 | 6,528 |

*Welsh Prize*—G. E. Thornton, B.A., *Oriel.*
*Arnold*—W. A. P. Mason, *Trinity.*
*Lothian*—T. W. D. James, *Pembroke.*
*Stanhope*—R. V. Holt, *Lincoln.*
*Conington*—T. Ashby, D.LITT., *Ch. Ch.*
*Ellerton*—C. B. Young, *Lincoln.*
*Rolleston*—G. W. Smith, B.A., *New Coll.*
*Greek Testament (senior)*—C. B. Young, B.A., *Linc.*
*Greek Testament (junior)*—E. J. Bicknell, B.A., *Keble.*
*Septuagint (senior)*—No candidate.
*Septuagint (junior)*—A. I. G. Jayne, B.A., *Wadh.*; A. L. Sadler, *St. John's* (equal).
*Syriac*—M. H. Segal, *Non-Coll.*
*Gladstone Memorial*—C. B. Martin, *Balliol.*
*M. Arnold Memorial*—W. P. Johnston, B.A., *Trin.*

SCHOLARS, &c., 1906-1907.

*Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship*—J. S. C. Douglas, B.A., B.M., *Ch. Ch.*
*Craven (Fellow)* (1906)—T. E. Peet, B.A., *Queen's.*
*Vinerian*—J. C. V. Behan, *Hertford.*
*Hertford*—F. A. B. Newman, *Univ.*
•*Ireland*—H. J. Rose, *Balliol.*
•*Craven*—H. J. Rose, *Balliol*; W. M. Calder, *Ch. Ch.*; B. W. Swithinbank, *Balliol.*
*Derby*—C. C. Martindale, B.A., *Pope's Hall.*
*Abbott*—R. F. H. Duke.
*Boden*—Madhava Shankar Rao Pandit, *Jesus.*
*Taylorian, French*—H. C. Norman, B.A., *Trin.*
,, *Spanish*—No award.
*John Locke*—Leslie Stuart, *Lincoln.*
*Chinese*—Munenao Yamaski, *Non-Coll.*
*Burdett-Coutts*—J. A. Thomson, B.A., *St. John's.*
*Kennicott (senior)*—Rev. S. Holmes, M.A., *Jesus.*
,, *(junior)*—M. H. Segal, B.A., *Non-Coll.*

*Pusey and Ellerton*—M. H. Segal, *Non-Coll.*; Leslie Owen, *St. John's.*
*Boden Sanskrit*—G. Fanshawe, *Lincoln.*
*Denyer and Johnson*—D. C. Simpson, B.A., *Wadham*; A. I. G. Jayne, B.A., *Wadham.*
*Squire*—S. M. Morgan, *Keble*; P. T. B. Clayton, *Exeter.*
*Eldon, Law*—W. F. Fox, *Ch. Ch.*
*Mathematics (senior)*—A. Holden, B.A., *Balliol.*
,, *(junior)*—A. V. Billen, *Univ.*
,, *(exhibition)*—J. Hodgkinson, *Jesus.*
*Geography*—N. de L. Davis, *Jesus.*
*Pasmore Edwards*—L. G. S. Reynolds, B.A., *Ball.*

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lampeter*, St. David's | 1880 |
| *Nottingham*, University | 1882 |
| *Sheffield*, University College | 1886 |
| *Reading*, Reading College | 1899 |
| *Southampton*, Hartley College | 1903 |

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

Cape of Good Hope, 1888; Sydney, 1888; Calcutta, 1889; Punjaub, 1889; Bombay, 1889; Adelaide, 1891; Madras, 1894; Melbourne, 1894; NewZealand, 1894; Allahabad, 1894; Toronto, 1895; Tasmania, 1899; Montreal, 1889; New Brunswick, 1901; Malta; King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1903; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 1904; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1905; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, 1906.

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Durham, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, 1904.

• The Ireland Scholar and First Craven Scholar in 1905 was Mr. J. D. Beazley, of *Balliol*, and not as stated in 1906 edition.

## The University of Cambridge.

| | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Chancellor*, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D., *Trin.* | 1892 |
| *Vice-Chan.*, E. S. Roberts, M.A., *Gonv. & Cai.* | 1906 |
| *High Steward*, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.* | 1891 |
| *Representatives in Parliament*, Sam. Hen. Butcher, M.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| John Fred. Peel Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Commissary*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.* | 1900 |
| *Deputy High Steward*, Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.A., K.C., *Trin.* | 1899 |
| *Public Orator*, J. E. Sandys, LITT.D., *St. John's* | 1876 |
| *Registrary*, J. Willis Clark, M.A., *Trin.* | 1891 |
| *Librarian*, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.* | 1889 |
| *Counsel*, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., *Magd.* | 1879 |
| *Esquire Bedells*, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin.* | 1877 |
| A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare* | 1900 |
| *Director of the Observatory*, Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's* | |
| *Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology*, S. F. Harmer, SC.D., *King's* | |
| *Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum*, M. R. James, LITT.D., *Provost of King's* | |
| *Strickland Curator*, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's* | |
| *Curator in Zoology*, D. Sharp, M.A. | |
| *Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology*, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.* | |
| *Curator of the Botanic Garden*, R. I. Lynch, M.A. | |

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of *Gonville and Caius*; the Master of *Emmanuel*; the Master of *Trinity Hall*; the Master of *Pembroke*; Prof. Kirkpatrick, *Trin.*; Prof. Darwin, *Trin.*; Prof. Forsyth, *Trin.*; Prof. Sir R. S. Ball, *King's*; Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; R. St. John Parry, *Trin.*; W. L. Mollison, *Clare*; A. E. Shipley, *Christ's*; R. F. Scott, M.A., *St. John's*; Dr. D. MacAlister, *St. John's*; W. Durnford, *King's*; J. H. Gray, *Queens'*.

*Sex Viri*, Dr. Ward, *Pet.*; Mr. Scott, *Joh.*; Mr. Ball, *Trin.*; Dr. Bond, *Trin. H.*; Dr. Peile, *Christ's*; Dr. Kenny.

*Court of Discipline*, Dr. Peile, Dr. Butler, Dr. Ward, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Beck, Mr. Donaldson.

*Auditors of the Chest*, Mr. Welsh, *Jes.*; Mr. Peace, *Emm.*; Mr. Macaulay, *King's.*

*Proctors*, G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Sid.*; And. Munro, M.A., *Queens'.*

*Moderators*, Mr. Mayall, *Sid.*; Mr. Munro, *Queens'.*

| PROFESSORS. | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Agriculture*, T. H. Middleton, M.A., *St. John's* | 1902 |
| *Anatomy*, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's* | 1883 |
| *Ancient History*, J. S. Reid, LITT. D., *Caius* | 1899 |
| *Anglo-Saxon*, W. W. Skeat, LITT.D., *Christ's* | 1878 |
| *Arabic (Sir T. Adams)*, E. G. Browne, M.A. *Pem.* | 1902 |
| ,, *(Ld. Alm)*, A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* | 1893 |
| *Arch. (Disney)*, W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Caius* | 1903 |
| *Astro. (Lowndes)*, Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *King's* | 1892 |
| *Astronomy (Plumian)*, Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., M.A., *Trin.* | 1883 |
| *Biology (Quick)*, G. H. F. Nuttall, SC.D., *Christ's* | 1906 |
| *Botany*, A. C. Seward, M.A., *Emmanuel* | 1906 |
| *Chemistry*, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's* | 1861 |
| *Chinese*, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.* | 1897 |
| *Civil Law (Regius)*, E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's* | 1872 |
| *Divinity (Regius)*, H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* | 1890 |
| ,, *(Marg.)*, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., *Selw.* | 1903 |
| ,, *(Hulsean)*, W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.* | 1901 |
| ,, *(Norrisian)*, F. C. Burkitt, M.A., *Trin.* | 1905 |

| | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Divinity (Ely)*, V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.* | 1889 |
| *Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)*, Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., *Emmanuel* | 1891 |
| *Expl. Physics*, J. J. Thomson, M.A., *Trin.* | 1884 |
| *Fine Art (Slade)*, C. Waldstein, LITT.D., *King's* | 1904 |
| *Geology (Woodwardian)*, T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare* | 1873 |
| *Greek (Reg.)*, H. Jackson, LITT.D., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Hebrew (Reg.)*, R. H. Kennett, M.A., *Queens'* | 1903 |
| *Latin*, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's* | 1872 |
| *Law (Down.)*, F. W. Maitland, LL.D., *Down.* | 1888 |
| *International Law*, J. Westlake, LL.D., *Trin.* | 1888 |
| *Mathematics (Lucasian)*, J. Larmor, M.A., *Joh.* | 1903 |
| *Mechanism and Applied Mechanics*, Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., *Trin.* | 1903 |
| *Medicine (Downing)*, J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.* | 1894 |
| *Mental Philo. & Logic*, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.* | 1897 |
| *Mineralogy*, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity* | 1881 |
| *Modern Hist. (Reg.)*, J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's* | 1902 |
| *Moral Philos.*, W. R. Sorley, M.A., *Trin.* | 1900 |
| *Music*, Sir Charles V. Stanford, MUS.D., *Trin.* | 1887 |
| *Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)*, Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse* | 1875 |
| *Pathology*, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., *Trin. H.* | 1899 |
| *Physic (Regius)*, T. C. Allbutt, M.D., *Caius* | 1892 |
| *Physiology*, J. N. Langley, M.A., *Trin.* | 1903 |
| *Pol. Econ.* Alfred Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* | 1884 |
| *Sadlerian*, A. R. Forsyth, Sc.D., *Trin.* | 1895 |
| *Sanskrit*, C. Bendall, M.A., *Caius* | 1903 |
| *Surgery*, F. H. Marsh, M.A., *King's* | 1903 |
| *Zoology, &c.*, Alfred Newton, M.A., *Magd.* | 1866 |
| *Hulsean Lect.*, Rev. J. P. Whitney, M.A., *King's* | 1906 |
| *Lady Margaret Preacher*, Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., *Christ's* | 1906 |
| READERS. | |
| *Classical Archæology*, C. Waldstein, LITT.D., *King's* | 1884 |
| *Comparative Philology*, P. Giles, M.A., *Emm.* | 1891 |
| *Botany*, F. F. Blackman, M.A., *Joh.* | 1904 |
| *English Law*, C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down.* | 1888 |
| *Indian Law*, Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., M.A., *Down.* | 1901 |
| *Animal Morphology*, A. Sedgwick, M.A., *Trin.* | 1890 |
| *Talmudic*, Israel Abrahams, M.A., *Chr.* | 1902 |
| *Sandars in Bibliography*, F. W. Maitland, LL.D., *Down.* | 1906 |
| *Germanic*, K. Breul, LITT.D. *King's* | 1900 |
| *Romance*, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's* | 1900 |
| *Agricultural Chemistry*, T. B. Wood, M.A., *Caius* | 1902 |
| *Chem. Physiology*, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Emm.* | 1902 |
| *Geography*, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., *King's* | 1903 |
| UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. | |
| *Classics*, S. G. Campbell, M.A., *Christ's* | |
| *Comparative Philology*, E. S. Roberts, M.A., *Caius* | |
| *Ancient History*, L. Whibley, M.A., *Pem.*; N. Wedd, M.A., *King's.* | |
| *Mathematics*, Dr. Hobson, *Chr.*; Dr. Baker, *St. John's*; H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; J. G. Leathem, M.A., *Joh.*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.* | |
| *Mathematics (Stokes Lecturer)*, Dr. Hobson. *(Cayley Lecturer)*, Dr. Baker. | |
| *Physics*, G. F. C. Searle, M.A., *Pet.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid.* | |
| *Botany*, A. W. Hill, M.A., *King's.* | |
| *Chemistry*, Dr. Sell; Dr. Fenton. | |
| *Organic Chemistry*, S. Ruhemann, M.A., *Caius.* | |
| *Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates*, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's.* | |
| *Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates*, A. E. Shipley, M.A., *Christ's.* | |
| *Advanced Physiology*, Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore. | |
| *Physiology*, Dr. Anderson. | |
| *Physiological and Experimental Psychology*, W. H. Rivers, M.A., *St. John's.* | |
| *Advanced Human Anatomy*, Dr. Hill. | |
| *Medical Jurisprudence*, Dr. Anningson. | |
| *Medicine*, Dr. Humphry. | |
| *Midwifery*, Dr. Ingle. | |
| *Surgery*, G. E. Wherry, M.A., *Down.* | |
| *Geology*, Dr. Marr. | |
| *History*, O. Browning, M.A., *King's*; B. E. Hammond, M.A., *Trin.*; T. Thornely, M.A., *Trin. Hall*; J. B. Mullinger, M.A., *St. John's.* | |
| *Moral Science*, Dr. Keynes. | |
| *Moral Science*, Sidgwick Lecturer, W. E. Johnson, M.A., *King's.* | |

| Founded. | COLLEGES. | HEADS. | Elected. | Gross income of Coll. | Undergrads. | Members of the Senate. | Members on the Boards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | | | |
| 1473 | *Catharine* | Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., *Master* | 1861 | 5,633 | 56 | 117 | 218 |
| 1505 | *Christ's* | John Peile, LITT.D., *Master* | 1887 | 14,284 | 199 | 396 | 811 |
| 1326 | *Clare* | Edward Atkinson, D.D., *Master* | 1856 | 14,920 | 199 | 294 | 662 |
| 1352 | *Corpus Christi.* | Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., *Master* | 1906 | 8,834 | 72 | 252 | 395 |
| 1800 | *Downing* | Alex Hill, M.D., *Master* | 1888 | 7,216 | 106 | 93 | 245 |
| 1584 | *Emmanuel* | William Chawner, M.A., *Master* | 1895 | 19,374 | 196 | 360 | 768 |
| 1348 | *Gonville & Caius* | Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A., *Master* | 1903 | 25,153 | 258 | 443 | 1,018 |
| 1496 | *Jesus* | Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., *Master* | 1885 | 12,847 | 138 | 200 | 405 |
| 1441 | *King's* | Montague Rhodes James, LITT.D., *Provost* | 1905 | 34,377 | 169 | 418 | 874 |
| 1519 | *Magdalene* | Stuart Alexander Donaldson, M.A., *Master* | 1904 | 4,298 | 48 | 104 | 194 |
| 1347 | *Pembroke* | Arthur James Mason, D.D., *Master* | 1903 | 13,198 | 243 | 387 | 882 |
| 1257 | *Peterhouse* | Adolphus William Ward, LITT.D., *Master* | 1900 | 7,403 | 47 | 212 | 343 |
| 1448 | *Queens'* | Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, M.A., *President* | 1906 | 6,101 | 141 | 164 | 406 |
| 1595 | *Sidney-Sussex* | Charles Smith, M.A., *Master* | 1890 | 12,430 | 80 | 156 | 344 |
| 1511 | *St. John's* | Charles Taylor, D.D., *Master* | 1881 | 41,941 | 227 | 945 | 1,473 |
| 1546 | *Trinity* | Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master* | 1886 | 73,384 | 679 | 2,174 | 3,641 |
| 1350 | *Trinity Hall* | Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., *Master* | 1902 | 9,111 | 146 | 245 | 582 |
| | | HOSTELS. | | | | | |
| 1882 | *Selwyn College* | A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., *Master* | 1898 | ... | 108 | 56 | 269 |
| 1869 | *Non-Coll. Stdts.* | Tristram Fredk. Croft Huddleston, M.A., *Censor* | 1890 | ... | 95 | 20 | 133 |
| | | Not on College Boards | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 163 |
| | | Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1906) | ... | 310,504 | 3,207 | 7,192 | 13,819 |

*Harmony and Counterpoint*, Dr. Wood.
*Persian*, R. A. Nicholson, M.A., *Trin.*
*Palæography*, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb.*
*Aramaic*, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's.*
*English*, G. C. Macaulay, M.A., *Trin.*
*Phys. Anthropology*, Dr. Duckworth.
*Gilbey Lecturer in Agriculture*, Dr. Nicholson.
*Hausa Lecturer*, C. H. Robinson, M.A., *Trin.*
*Palæozoology*, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
*Petrology*, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
*Ethnology*, Dr. Haddon.
*Electrical Engineering*, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare.*
*Mechanical Engineering*, J. B. Peace, M.A., *Emm.*
*Philosophy of Religion*, Mr. Storr, M.A., *Oxf.*
*Girdlers' Lect. in Econ.*, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's.*
*Russian*, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
*Pathology* (*Huddersfield Lecturer*), T. S. P. Strangeways, *Joh.*
*Education, Theory, History, & Practice*, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., *King's*; Leslie Stephen; W. A. Rayleigh, M.A., *King's.*

SIR ROBERT REDE'S LECTURER.

Prof. W. M. Ramsay.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lampeter*, St. David's | 1882 |
| *Sheffield*, Firth College | 1886 |
| *Aberystwith*, Univ. College of Wales | 1892 |
| *Nottingham*, Univ. College | 1894 |
| *Ware*, St. Edmund's College | 1896 |
| *Southampton*, Hartley Univ. College | 1903 |
| *Cardiff*, Univ. College of S. Wales | 1904 |

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

New Zealand, 1886; Adelaide, 1891; Cape of Good Hope, 1892; Calcutta, 1895; Allahabad, 1895; Bombay, 1896; Punjab, 1896; Toronto, 1896; Madras, 1897; Sydney, 1898; Montreal (McGill), 1899; Tasmania, 1900; New Brunswick, 1901; Nova Scotia (King's Coll., Windsor) 1904; Kingston, Ontario, 1905.

MATRICULATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889-90 | 1,027 | 1895-96 | 935 | 1901-1902 | 901 |
| 1890-91 | 952 | 1896-97 | 887 | 1902-1903 | 906 |
| 1891-92 | 934 | 1897-98 | 931 | 1903-1904 | 936 |
| 1892-93 | 941 | 1898-99 | 946 | 1904-1905 | 933 |
| 1893-94 | 935 | 1899-1900 | 932 | 1905-1906 | 1,067 |
| 1894-95 | 918 | 1900-1901 | 878 | | |

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Abbott's*, W. H. Thompson, *Jesus*; N. H. Watts, *Pet.* (equal) | 1905 |
| *Allen*, P. E. B. Jourdain, B.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Barnes*, G. R. Blanco-White, *Trin.* | 1903 |
| *Battie*, H. Mattingly, *Gonv. & Cai.* | 1905 |
| *Bell*, G. B. Redman, *Jesus*; W. Telfer, *Cla.* | 1906 |
| *Browne* (*Sir Wm.*), P. J. Pearse, *Trin.* | 1905 |
| *Clerk Maxwell*, O. W. Richardson, B.A., *Trin.* | 1904 |
| *Craven*, H. Mattingly, *Caius* | 1906 |
| *Crosse*, J. R. Darbyshire, B.A., *Emm.* | 1905 |
| *Davies*, F. H. Marshall, *Emm.* | 1900 |
| *Harkness*, F. A. Potts, B.A., *Trin. Hall* | 1905 |
| *Lightfoot*, E. Milner-White, *King's* | 1906 |
| *Pitt*, T. G. Johnson, *Jesus* | 1900 |
| *Porson*, E. G. Selwyn, *King's* | 1906 |
| *Squire in Law*, R. C. Martin; E. Evans | 1905 |
| *Stewart of Rannoch*, (*Greek and Latin, restricted*) not awarded; (*Greek and Latin, open*) J. D. Barnard, *Jesus*; (*Sacred Music, open*) P. R. Tomlinson, *Selw.*; G. J. Wilkinson, *Caius*; (*Sacred Music, restricted*) R. N. Shelton, *Down.*; (*Hebrew, open*) R. S. Cripps, *Joh.*; (*Hebrew, restricted*) not awarded | 1906 |
| *Tyrwhitt* (*Hebrew*), not awarded | 1906 |
| *Waddington*, S. A. Sydney-Turner, *Trin.* | 1902 |
| *Whewell*, N. de M. Bentwich, B.A., *Trin.*; R. Burrows, *Trin. Hall*; C. B. L. Tennyson, *King's* | 1905 |

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Anthony Wilkin*, A. R. Brown, B.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Arnold Gerstenberg* (not awarded) | |
| *Balfour*, R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* | 1904 |
| *Craven*, O. L. Richmond, B.A., *King's* | 1905 |
| *Frank Smart*, D. Thoday, B.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Isaac Newton*, J. W. Nicholson, B.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *John Lucas Walker*, L. Noon, M.A., *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Prendergast*, A. J. B. Wace, *Pemb.* | 1904 |

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Adam Smith*, E. A. Benians, M.A., *St. John's* | 1906 |
| *Adams* (not awarded) | |
| *Bhaonagar* (*Medal*), E. L. Tanner, B.A., *Cla.* | 1905 |
| *Browne* (*Sir Wm.*) *Medals*, (*Greek Epigram*) T. E. Ainger, *King's*; (*Latin Epigram*) A. D. Knox, *King's*; (*Latin Ode*) not awarded; (*Greek Ode*) E. G. Selwyn, *King's* | 1906 |
| *Burney*, L. Alston, B.A., *Christ's* | 1905 |
| *Carus*, J. R. Darbyshire, B.A., *Emm.*; F. S. Marsh, *Selw.* | 1905 |
| *Chancellor's Medals*: *Classics*, (1) not awarded; (2) F. R. Dale, B.A., *Trin.*; R. L. G. Butler, *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *English Verse*, C. M. Kohan, *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *English Law*, R. Burrows, *Trin. Hall* | 1906 |
| *Cobden*, Manohar Lál, B.A., *Joh.* | 1904 |
| *Evans* (not awarded) | 1905 |
| *Gedge*, P. P. Laidlaw, B.A., *St. John's* | 1906 |
| *George Long* (not awarded) | 1906 |
| *George Williams*, J. K. Mozley, B.A., *Pemb.* | 1906 |
| *Gladstone Memorial*, Z. N. Brooke, B.A., *St. John's*; D. D. Ward, *St. John's* | 1906 |
| *Hare*, A. E. Dobbs, B.A., *King's* | 1905 |
| *Harness*, J. D. Wilson, B.A., *Gonv. & Cai.* | 1904 |
| *Hebrew*, H. M. J. Loewe, B.A., *Queens'* | 1905 |
| *Hebrew Mason*, W. J. Small, B.A., *Caius* | 1906 |
| *Hulsean* (not awarded) | 1905 |
| *Jeremie*, G. F. Upton, B.A., *Emm.* | 1905 |
| *Kaye* (not awarded) | 1903 |
| *Le Bas* (not awarded) | 1906 |
| *Maitland* (no essay sent in) | 1903 |
| *Members*, (*Latin Essay*) A. Petrie, *Trin.*; (*English Essay*) N. Bentwich, B.A., *Trin.* | 1905 |
| *Norrisian*, H. N. Nowell, M.A. | 1903 |
| *Porson*, S. K. Brown, *Kg.'s*; A. S. F. Gow, *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Powis* (*Medal*), not awarded | 1906 |
| *P. Consort*, R. V. N. Hopkins, B.A., *Emm.* | 1906 |
| *Raymond Horton Smith*, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., *Jesus* | 1905 |
| *Scholefield* (not awarded) | 1905 |
| *Seatonian*, A. C. Deane, M.A., *Cla.* | 1905 |
| *Sedgwick*, H. H. Thomas, B.A., *Sid.* | 1903 |
| *Seeley* (*Medal*), H. W. V. Temperley, B.A., *King's* | 1904 |
| *Smith*, C. F. Russell, B.A., *Pemb.*; F. J. M. Stratton, B.A., *Caius* | 1906 |
| *Thirlwall*, F. H. Marshall, M.A., *Trin.* | 1904 |
| *Tyson* (*Medal*) (not awarded) | 1906 |
| *Walsingham* (*Medal*), W. S. Perrin, B.A., *Caius* | 1905 |
| *Wiltshire*, A. McDonald, *Emm.* | 1905 |
| *Wimbolt Prize*, Frank Rogers, B.A., *Non-Col.* | 1906 |
| *Winchester*, (1) A. F. Scholfield, *King's*; Z. N. Brooke, B.A., *Joh.*; H. A. Hollond, *Trin.* | 1906 |
| *Yorke*, C. T. Carr, M.A., *Trin.* | 1905 |

SENIOR WRANGLER (1906).

*Æq.*, A. T. Rajan, *Trin.*; C. J. T. Sewell, *Trin.*

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

*Receipts for the year* 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts, 1905 | £44,768 17 6 |

*Expenditure for the year* 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total payments | £43,983 10 3 |
| Balance due to Chest | 785 7 3 |
| | £44,768 17 6 |

THE University of London was first incorporated by Royal Charter on November 28th, 1836, purely as an examining and degree-conferring body, with certain affiliated colleges, supplemental Charters being granted in 1850, 1858, and 1878. The University was reconstituted in 1900, and has now an "Academic" Department for the organisation and control of higher education in its various constituent "Schools" and other Institutions throughout London, as well as an "External" Department for the continuation of its old functions of examining and conferring degrees upon students throughout the country and in all parts of the Empire. There is also a department for "the Extension of University Teaching," which supervises the organisation of "Local Lectures," *i.e.*, University Extension and the Inspection and Examination of Schools.

*Visitor*, H.M. the King in Council.
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Vice-Chancellor* and *Chairman of Convocation*, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A.
*Principal*, Sir Arthur W. Rücker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Registrars:* (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, B.Sc.; (*External Council*) A. Milnes, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.
*Secretary to the Senate*, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
*Clerk of Committees*, C. F. Trenerry, B.A.
*Sup. of Examinations*, W. H. Sampson, B.MUS.
*Sec. to Finance Committee*, W. K. Hill, B.A.
*Librarian*, L. W. Haward, M.A.
*Clerk of Convocation*, H. E. Allen, LL.B.
*Esquire Bedell*, G. H. B. Kenrick, LL.D.
*Accountant*, E. Brewer.
*Chief Lady Invigilator*, Mary Cecilia Foley, B.Sc.

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*Representative in Parliament*, Sir Philip Magnus, B.Sc.
*Representative on General Medical Council*, Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

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Number entered by matriculation or otherwise in 1905–6, 3,105.

*The Senate.*—The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir Francis Mowatt, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir John Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation—(Arts)*, R. C. B. Kerin, Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord Justice Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Justice Walton; (*Laws*), Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Mrs. S. Bryant, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Walter Palmer, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. W. H. Allchin, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, H. T. Butlin, A. P. Gould. *By University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *By King's College*, Dr. T. Buzzard, Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Lord Macnaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, C. M. Warmington. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Law Society*, W. Godden, R. Pennington. *By Corporation of London*, Ald. and Sheriff Dr. T. B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sidney Webb. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Sir Owen Roberts. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Dr. Vaughan Price; (*Arts*), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss E. Penrose; (*Laws*), Lord Davey (appointed, *pro hac vice*, by the Crown); (*Music*), Prof. Sir F. Bridge; (*Medicine*), Prof. J. R. Bradford, Dr. J. K. Fowler, Dr. L. E. Shaw; (*Science*), Prof. J. B. Farmer, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. A. D. Waller; (*Engineering*), Prof. D. S. Capper; (*Economics*), H. J. Mackinder.

PROFESSORS AND OTHER TEACHERS.

The Teaching Staff of the University is organised under two categories:—(1) "Appointed Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed by and are paid out of the funds of the University; (2) "Recognised Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed and are paid by the several "Schools" of the University and other Institutions at which instruction is given under the auspices of the University, and have been recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard.

*Faculty of Theology.*

*Dean*, Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D.
*Appointed Teachers* (none); *Recognised Teachers*, 20.

*Faculty of Arts.*

*Dean*, Professor Ernest Arthur Gardner, M.A.
*Appointed Teachers*, J. Adams, B.Sc. (*University Professor of Education*), R. Priebsch, PH.D., J. G. Robertson, PH.D. (*University Professors of German*), H. G. Atkins, M.A., J. Steppat, PH.D., R. A. Williams, PH.D. (*University Readers in German*); *Recognised Teachers*, 155.

*Faculty of Laws.*

*Dean*, Professor Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.
*Appointed Teachers* (none); *Recognised Teachers*, 12.

*Faculty of Music.*

*Dean*, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.
*Appointed Teacher*, Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., MUS.D. (*King Edward Professor of Music*); *Recognised Teachers*, 21.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

*Dean*, James Kingston Fowler, M.D.
*Teachers, Appointed* (none); *Recognised*, 401.

*Faculty of Science.*

*Dean*, Augustus Désiré Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
*Appointed Teachers*, J. Adams, B.Sc. (*University Professor of Education*), T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S. (*Professor Supt. of Brown Animal Sanatory Institn.*), J. N. Collie, PH.D., F.R.S. (*Organic Chemistry*), E. A. Minchin, M.A. (*University Professor of Protozoology*), Sir W. Ramsay, K.C.B., PH.D., F.R.S. (*General Chemistry*), S. Smiles, D.Sc. (*Organic Chemistry*), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S. (*Director of the Physiological Laboratory*), N. T. M. Wilsmore, M.Sc. (*General Chemistry*); *Recognised Teachers*, 212.

*Faculty of Engineering.*

*Dean*, Professor John Dewar Cormack, B.Sc.
*Appointed Teachers*, D. S. Capper, M.A. (*Mechanical*), W. E. Dalby, M.A. (*Civil and Mechanical*), A. J. Margetson, B.Sc. (*Civil and Mechanical*), H. M. Waynforth (*Mechanical*); *Recognised Teachers*, 50.

*Faculty of Economics.*

*Dean*, George Armitage-Smith, D.LIT.
*Appointed Teachers*, A. L. Bowley, M.A. (*Statistics*), E. Cannan, LL.D. (*Economic Theory*), H. S. Foxwell, M.A. (*Banking & Currency*), H. Hall, F.S.A. (*Economic History*), Mrs. Knowles (*Modern Economic History*), H. J. Mackinder, M.A. (*Economic Geography*), A. J. Sargent, M.A. (*Foreign Trade*), E. A. Westermarck, PH.D. (*University Lecturer in Sociology*); *Recognised Teachers*, 24.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE:—

*In the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics:—*

**University College**, Gower St., W.C., 1826.

*Provost*, T. Gregory Foster, PH.D.
*Secretary*, W. W. Seton, M.A.
*Lady Superintendent*, Rosa Morison.
*Librarian*, R. W. Chambers, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.*

*Ancient and Modern History* (*Astor*), F. C. Montague, M.A.
*Arabic*, T. W. Arnold, M.A.
*Archæology* (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
*Architecture*, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
*Botany* (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.SC.
*Burmese*, J. E. Bridges.
*Chemistry* (*Inorganic*), Sir Wm. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Do.* (*Organic*), J. N. Collie, F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*).
*Civil Engin. & Survey* (vacant).
*Comparative Law* (*Quain*), Sir J. Macdonell, LL.D., C.B.
*Comparative Philology*, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.
*Constitutional Law*, W. S. Holdsworth, M.A.
*Constitutional History*, A. F. Pollard, M.A.
*Elec. Eng.* (*Pender*), J. A. Fleming, D.SC., F.R.S.
*Egyptology* (*Edwards*), W. M. F. Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
*English Lang. and Lit.* (*Quain*), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
*English Law*, W. T. Whittaker, LL.M.
*Fine Arts* (*Slade*), Frederick Brown.
*French* (*Fielden*), Louis M. Brandin, PH.D.
*Geology & Mineralogy* (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, M.A.
*German* (*Fielden*), R. Priebsch, PH.D. (*Dean, Arts*).
*Greek*, J. A. Platt, M.A.
*Gujarati*, S. A. Kapadia, M.D.
*Hebrew* (*Goldsmid*), H. Gollancz, LITT.D.
*Hindustani, Hindi & Bengali*, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.
*Hygiene & Public Health*, H. Kenwood, D.P.H.
*Italian*, A. J. Butler, M.A.
*Indian Law & Marathi*, J. W. Neill.
*Jurisprudence & Roman Law*, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
*Latin*, A. E. Housman, M.A.
*Pure Mathematics*, M. J. M. Hill, D.SC., F.R.S.
*Applied Mathematics*, K. Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.
*Mechan. Engineering*, J. D. Cornack, B.SC., M.I.E.E.
*Municipal do.* (*Chadwick*), O. Chadwick, C.M.G.
*Pali and Buddhist Lit.*, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.
*Pathology*, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
*Persian*, C. E. Wilson, M.A.
*Philosophy of Mind, &c.* (*Grote*), C. Read, M.A.
*Philosophy* (*Moral*), G. Dawes Hicks, PH.D.
*Physics* (*Quain*), F. T. Trouton, M.A., F.R.S.
*Political Economy*, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
*Roman Dutch Law*, R. W. Lee, B.C.L.
*Roman Law*, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
*Sanskrit*, L. D. Barnett, D.LIT.
*Tamil & Telugu*, R. W. Frazer, LL.B.
*Tibetan*, L. A. Waddell, C.B., C.I.E., LL.D.

*Faculty of Medical Sciences.*

*Anatomy*, George Dancer Thane, LL.D. (*Dean*).
*Botany* (*Quain*). F. W. Oliver, D.SC.
*Hygiene and Public Health*, H. Kenwood, D.P.H.
*Pathological Chemistry*, V. Harley, M.D.
*Pharmacology*, A. R. Cushny, M.D.
*Physiology* (*Jodrell*), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
*Zoology* (*Jodrell*), J. P. Hill, D.SC.

*Faculty of Advanced Medical Studies.*

*Clinical Dental Surgery*, S. Spokes, M.R.C.S.
*Clinical Medicine*, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.
*Clinical Surgery* (*Holme*), R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.
*Clinical Surgery*, Sir Victor Horsley, B.S., F.R.S.
*Medicine*, J. Rose Bradford, M.D., F.R.S.
*Med. Juris. & Clin. Med.*, J. R. Russell, F.R.C.P.
*Mental Physiology*, W. J. Mickle, M.D.
*Obstetric Medicine*, H. R. Spencer, F.R.C.P.
*Operative Surgery*, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Medicine, &c.*, P. Flemming, F.R.C.S.
*Pathology*, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S. (*Dean*).
*Practical Surgery*, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.; R. Johnson, F.R.C.S.; T. R. H. Bucknall, F.R.C.S.
*Surg. & Clinical Surg.*, A. E. Barker, F.R.C.S.
*Therapeutics*, H. Batty Shaw, F.R.C.P.

*In the Faculties of Theology, Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics:—*

**King's College**, Strand, W.C., 1828.

*Principal of College*, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
*Vice-Principal*, J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept.*, Miss L. M. Faithful.
*Secretary*, Walter Smith.

*Arts, Laws, Science and Engineering.*

*Architecture*, R. Elsey Smith, A.R.I.B.A.
*Assyriology*, Rev. C. H. W. Johns, M.A.
*Botany*, W. B. Bottomley, M.A.
*Chemistry*, J. M. Thomson, F.R.S., LL.D.
*Chinese*, Sir Robert K. Douglas; Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B.
*Civil Engineering*, D. S. Capper, M.INST.C.E.
*Classical Literature*, W. Flamstead Walters, M.A.
*Commerce*, James Gault.
*Education*, J. W. Adamson, B.A.
*Electrical Engineering*, E. Wilson, M.I.E.E.
*English Lang. & Literature*, I. Gollancz, D.LIT.
*French*, Victor Spiers, M.A.
*Geometrical Drawing*, F. E. Hulme, F.S.A.
*German*, H. G. Atkins, M.A.
*Hebrew*, Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.
*Italian*, Luigi Ricci.
*Japanese*, H. I. Longford, B.A.
*Law & Jurisprudence*, J. Cutler, K.C.; J. Gault; H. J. H. Mackay, LL.B.; W. N. Hibbert, LL.D.; C. V. Barrington, LL.B.
*Mathematics*, S. A. F. White, M.A.
*Mechanical Engineering*, D. S. Capper, M.I.C.E.
*Mental and Moral Philos.*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
*Metallurgy*, A. K. Huntington, M.I.M.M.
*Mineralogy & Geology*, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
*Modern History*, J. K. Laughton, M.A.
*Natural & Experimental Philosophy*, H. Wilson, F.R.S.
*Political Economy*, C. S. Lock, D.C.L.
*Roman Philology*, A. V. Salmon, B. ès L.
*Spanish*, Ricardo Ramirez.
*Theological Faculty*, The Principal; Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.; Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; Rev. A. Cheadle, M.A.; Rev. H. F. B. Compston, M.A.; Rev. S. C. E. Legg (*Chaplain*); Rev. E. W. Watson, M.A.; Rev. C. Rogers, M.A.
*Vocal Music*, J. E. Vernham.
*Civil Service Dept.*, W. Braginton, M.A., *Dean*.

*Medicine.*

*Anatomy*, Peter Thompson, M.D.
*Anæsthetics*, J. F. W. Silk, M.D.
*Aural Surgery*, Urban Pritchard, M.D.
*Bacteriology*, R. T. Hewlett, M.D.
*Clinical Surgery*, W. W. Cheyne, C.B., F.R.S.
*Dental Surgery*, A. S. Underwood, M.R.C.S.
*Diseases of Children*, G. F. Still, M.D.
*Diseases of the Skin*, A. Whitfield, M.D.
*Forensic Medicine*, W. R. Smith, M.D.
*Hygiene*, W. J. R. Simpson, M.D.
*Materia Medica*, W. E. Dixon, M.D.
*Medicine*, N. I. C. Tirard, M.D.
*Midwifery*, J. Phillips, M.D.
*Neuro-Pathology*, David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.
*Ophthalmology*, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.
*Pathological Anatomy*, N. Dalton, M.D.
*Physiology*, W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.
*Psychological Medicine*, E. W. White, M.B.
*Surgery*, A. Carless, F.R.C.S.
" *Operative*, F. F. Burghard, F.R.C.S.

*In the Faculty of Theology :—*

**St. John's Hall**, Highbury (The London College of Divinity, Church of England).
*Principal*, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

**Hackney College**, Hampstead (Congregational).
*Principal*, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

**New College**, Hampstead (Congregational).
*Principal*, Rev. R. Vaughan Pryce, D.D.

**Regent's Park College**, N.W. (Baptist).
*Principal*, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.

**Wesleyan College**, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
*Governor*, Rev. G. Fletcher.

*In the Faculties of Arts and Science :—*

**Royal Holloway College**, Englefield Green.
*Principal* (vacant).
*Vice-Principal*, Miss E. M. Guinness.
*Secretary*, Miss E. M. Boyd.

**Bedford College for Women**, York Place, Baker Street, W.
*Principal*, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A.
*Sec. of Council*, Miss E. T. McKnight, M.A.
The staff consists of 18 recognised teachers and 13 assistant lecturers and demonstrators.

*In the Faculty of Arts :—*

**Westfield College**, Hampstead, N.W.
*Resident Mistress*, Miss C. L. Maynard.
*Secretary*, Miss S. M. Smee.

*In the Faculty of Medicine :—*

The Medical Schools of **St. Bartholomew's, London, Guy's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, Middlesex, St. Mary's, Charing Cross**, and **Westminster** Hospitals, the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women**, the **London School of Tropical Medicine**, and the **Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine** (see pp. 256–7).

*In the Faculty of Science :—*

**Royal College of Science** (see p. 160).

*Faculty of Science—In Agriculture only :—*

**South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye**, Kent. (Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey.)
TERMS COMMENCE: Jan. 16, May 1, and Sept. 30.
*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe.
*Clerk to the Governors*, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).
*Principal*, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
*Vice-Principal*, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
*Secretary & Bursar*, H. W. Kersey.

*In the Faculty of Engineering :—*

**Central Technical College**, Exhibition Road, S.W.
*Professors*, O. Henrici, PH.D., F.R.S., *Mechanics and Mathematics ; Emeritus Professor*, W. C. Unwin, F.R.S. ; W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., *Civil and Mech. Eng.* (*Dean*) ; W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., *Elect. Eng.* ; H. E. Armstrong, PH.D., F.R.S., *Chemistry ; Secy. Board of Studies*, A. L. Soper ; *Registrar*, John Jones.

*In the Faculty of Economics :—*

**London School of Economics and Political Science**, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
*President*, Lord Rothschild.
*Chairman*, Sidney Webb, LL.B.
*Director*, H. J. Mackinder, M.A.

## The University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS (1907).—*Epiph.*, Jan. 18 to March 19. *Easter*, Apr. 26 to June 25. *Mich.*, Oct. 11 to Dec. 10.
*Governors*, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
*Warden*, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
*Sub-Warden*, Rev. F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.

PROFESSORS.

*Divinity & Eccles. Hist.*, Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
*Greek and Classical Lit.*, Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
*Mathematics*, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.
*Hebrew*, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
*Medicine*, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
*Surgery*, F. Page, M.D.
*Physiology*, T. Oliver, M.D.
*Anatomy*, R. Howden, M.B.
*Comparative Pathology*, G. R. Murray, M.D.
*Music*, P. Armes, MUS.D.
*Tutors*, Rev. H. Gee, D.D. ; F. B. Jevons, D.LITT. ; Rev. D. Walker, B.D.
*Registrar*, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
[*Affiliated Colleges* — Codrington, Barbados ; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*Master*, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.
*Censor and Bursar*, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

*Principal*, F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.
*Bursar*, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S HALL.

*Principal*, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

*Principal*, E. Robinson.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

*Censor*, Rev. D. Walker, D.D.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

*Censor*, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Newcastle, 1832.

*President*, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
*Registrar*, F. Page, M.D.
*Treasurer*, G. R. Murray, M.D.
*Secretary*, R. Howden, M.B.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE
(formerly Durham College of Science),
Newcastle, 1871.

TERMS (1906).—Sept. 24 to Dec. 21. 1907.—Jan 7 to March 28 ; April 23 to June 25.
*President*, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
*Principal*, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
*Secretary*, F. H. Pruen.
*Treasurer*, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., J.P.

PROFESSORS.

*Mathematics*, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
*Physics*, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
*Chemistry*, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
*Geology*, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc. (*Vice-Principal*).
*Natural History* (vacant).
*Botany*, M. C. Potter, M.A.
*Classics*, J. W. Duff, M.A.
*Eng. Lang. & Literature*, D. N. Smith, M.A.
*Agriculture & Rural Econ.*, D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
*Engineering*, R. L. Weighton, M.A.
*Electrical Engineering*, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
*Naval Architecture* (not yet appointed).
*Mining & Surveying*, Henry Louis, M.A.
*Education*, Mark R. Wright, M.A.
*Headmaster, School of Art*, R. G. Hatton.

## The Victoria University of Manchester.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1906).—*Mich.*, Oct. 2 to Dec. 20.
,, (1907).—*Lent*, Jan. 9 to March 27.
*Easter*, April 23 to June 29.

*Chancellor*, Earl Spencer, K.G., LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Alfred Hopkinson, LL.D., K.C.
*Treasurer*, Ald. Joseph Thompson, LL.D.
*Registrar*, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
*Tutor for Women Students*, Hilda D. Oakeley, M.A.
*Clerk of Convocation*, Percy Raby, LL.B.
*Bursar*, S. Chaffers, M.A.

*Faculty of Arts.*

*Greek, Comp. Philology & Celtic*, J. Strachan, LL.D.
*Latin*, R. S. Conway, LITT.D.
*English Lit. & Language*, C. H. Herford, LITT.D.
*French*, Victor Kastner, B. ès L.
*German*, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
*Semitic Languages*, Hon. W. Hogg, M.A.
*Chinese*, E. H. Parker, M.A.
*Mediæval & Modern History*, T. F. Tout, M.A.
*Ancient & Mediæval History*, J. Tait, M.A.
*Philosophy*, S. Alexander, LL.D.
*Education*, J. J. Findlay, PH.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.
*Political Economy*, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
*Architecture*, S. H. Capper, M.A.

*Faculty of Science.*

*Mathematics*, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Physics*, A. Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Engineering*, O. Reynolds, LL.D., F.R.S.; Stanley Dunkerley, D.Sc.
*Chemistry*, H. B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
*Organic Chemistry*, W. H. Perkin, PH.D., F.R.S.
*Metallurgy*, H. C. H. Carpenter, PH.D.
*Zoology*, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Botany*, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
*Geology*, W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Physiology*, W. Stirling, M.D., D.Sc.

*Faculty of Law.*

*Professors*, A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., W. A. Copinger, LL.D., and J. S. Seaton, M.A.

*Faculty of Commerce.*

*Professor*, S. J. Chapman, M.A.

*Faculty of Theology.*

*Biblical Criticism*, A. S. Peake, M.A.; H. W. Hogg, M.A.
*Comparative Religion*, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

*Faculty of Technology.*

*Mechanical Engineering*, J. T. Nicholson, D.Sc.
*Electrical Engineering*, A. Schwartz, M.I.E.E.
*Chemistry*, W. J. Pope, F.R.S.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

*Anatomy*, A. H. Young, LL.D.
*Physiology*, W. Stirling, M.D.
*Materia Medica*, R. B. Wild, M.D.
*Comp. Pathology & Bacteriology*, A. S. Delépine, M.Sc.
*Pathology*, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.
*Medicine*, J. Dreschfeld, M.D.
*Systematic Surgery*, G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
*Clinical Surgery*, F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
*Obstetrics & Gynæcology*, Sir W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
*Forensic Medicine*, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women). The Professors of Education (see above).
*Master of Method*, H. T. Mark, M.A.
*Mistress of Method*, Barbara Foxley, M.A.

## The University of Leeds.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1906).—Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.
,, (1907).—Jan. 9 to March 27; April 23 to June 29 (Medicine, to July 13).

*Chancellor*, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., LL.D.
*Vice-Chancellor*, N. Bodington, LITT.D.
*Registrar*, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.*
*Classics*, W. Rhys Roberts, LITT.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A.
*English Lang. and Lit.*, C. E. Vaughan, M.A.
*French*, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
*German*, A. W. Schuddekopf, PH.D.
*History*, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
*Economics*, J. H. Clapham, M.A.
*Education*, J. Welton, M.A.
*Law*, W. R. Phillips, LL.M. (*Dean, Arts*).
*Mathematics*, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
*Physics*, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
*Chemistry*, A. Smithells, B.Sc. F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*).
*Organic Chemistry*, J. B. Cohen, B.Sc.
*Biology*, L. C. Miall, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Geology*, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
*Engineering*, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
*Mining*, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc.
*Textile Industries*, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc. (*Dean, Technology*).
*Dyeing*, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
*Leather Industries*, H. R. Procter, M.Sc.
*Fuel & Metallurgy*, W. A. Bone, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Agriculture*, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

*School of Medicine.*

*Anatomy*, T. Waldrop Griffith, M.D.
*Physiology and Histology*, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
*Pathology*, A. S. Grünbaum, F.R.C.P. (*Dean, Medicine*).
*Medicine*, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
*Surgery*, H. Littlewood, M.Sc.
*Obstetrics*, Charles J. Wright, M.Sc.
*Public Health*, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
*Forensic Medicine*, H. J. Campbell, M.D.

## The University of Liverpool.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.
*Vice-Chancellor*, A. W. W. Dale, D.D.
*Registrar*, P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.
*Librarian*, John Sampson.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.*
*Greek* (vacant).
*Latin*, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.
*Classical Literature*, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.

*French*, C. Bonnier, PH.D.
*Teutonic Languages*, Kuno Meyer, PH.D.
*English Lang. & Philol.*, H. C. Wyld, B.LITT.
*English Literature*, Oliver Elton, M.A.
*Economic Science*, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
*History*, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.
*Modern History*, Ramsay Muir, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
*Philosophy*, John MacCunn, LL.D.
*Education*, W. H. Woodward, B.A.
*Classical Archæology*, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
*Law*, G. H. Emmott, LL.M. (*Dean, Law*).
*Commercial Law*, A. P. Thomas, LL.D.
*Architecture*, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
*Physiology*, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
*Mathematics*, F. S. Carey, M.A.
*Electrotechnology*, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
*Physics*, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
*Chemistry*, James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.
*Physical Chemistry*, F. G. Donnan, PH.D.
*Natural History*, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Botany*, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A. (*Dean, Science*).
*Engineering*, W. H. Watkinson, M.I.C.E.
*Anatomy*, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
*Medicine*, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
*Surgery*, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
*Pathology*, Sir Rubert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S.
*Midwifery and Gynæcology*, H. Briggs, M.D
*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, W. Carter, M.D.
*Medical Jurisprudence*, F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.
*Hygiene*, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
*Tropical Med.*, Maj. Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S.
*Bio-Chemistry*, B. Moore, D.Sc. (*Dean, Medicine*).
*Comparative Pathology*, H. E. Annett, M.D.
*Dean, Engineering*, J. Wemyss Anderson, A.M.I.C.E.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

*Warden*, Miss May C. Staveley.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

*Professor of Education*, W. H. Woodward, B.A.
*Mistress of Method* (vacant).

## The University of Birmingham.

Birmingham, 1900 (£2,000).

TERMS (1906).—Oct. 2 to Dec. 15.
,, (1907).—Jan. 14 to Mar. 23; Ap. 15 to June 29.
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
*Vice-Chancellor*, C. G. Beale, M.A.
*Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer*, F. C. Clayton.
*Principal*, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Vice-Principal & Registrar*, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
*Secretary*, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.*

*Mathematics*, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
*Physics*, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Chemistry*, P. F. Frankland, PH.D., F.R.S.
*Zoology*, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Botany*, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
*Geology & Physiography*, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Mechanical Engineering*, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
*Civil Engineering*, S. M. Dixon, M.A.
*Electrical Engineering*, Gisbert Kapp, PH.D.
*Brewing*, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc.
*Metallurgy*, T. Turner, M.Sc.
*Mining*, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.
*Commerce*, W. J. Ashley, M.A.
*Accounting*, L. R. Dicksee, M.Com.
*Finance*, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.A.
*Greek and Latin*, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.LITT.
*English Lang. & Lit.*, J. Churton Collins, M.A.
*Mental and Moral Philosophy*, J. H. Muirhead, M.A.
*French*, Clovis Bévenot, M.A.
*German*, Hermann G. Fiedler, PH.D.
*History*, J. H. B. Masterman, M.A.
*Education*, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
*Music*, Sir Edward Elgar, MUS.D.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

*Medicine*, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.
*Surgery*, Bennett May, F.R.C.S.; G. Barling, F.R.
*Anatomy*, A. Robinson, M.D.
*Physiology*, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
*Elementary Biology*, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.
*Therapeutics*, A. Foxwell, M.D.
*Forensic Medicine*, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
*Hygiene and Public Health*, A. Bostock Hill, M
*Midwifery*, Edward Malins, M.D.
*Gynæcology*, J. W. Taylor, F.R.C.S.
*Pathology*, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
*Lunacy & Mental Dis.*, E. B. Whitcombe, M.D
*Operative Surgery*, Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmology*, Priestley Smith, F.R.C.S.
*Chemistry & Physics*, see above.
*Dental School*, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Se*

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

*Head Mistress* (women), Miss A. H. Joyce, B.A
*Master of Method* (men), Frank Roscoe.

## Sheffield University, 1905 (£2,000)

TERMS (1906).—Oct. 3 to Dec. 19.
,, (1907).—Jan. 9 to Mar. 27; Ap. 24 to June
*Chancellor*, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
*Pro-Chancellors*, Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.; Franklin, J.P.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.
*Treasurer*, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.
*Registrar*, W. M. Gibbons.
*Lady Tutor*, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, and Applied Science.*

*Mathematics*, A. H. Leahy, M.A. (*Dean, Pu Science*).
*Physics*, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Chemistry*, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Biology*, Alfred Denny, F.L.S.
*English Language and Literature*, G. C. Mo Smith, M.A.
*History*, H. W. Appleton, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
*Classics*, W. C. Summers, M.A.
*French*, A. T. Baker, PH.D.
*German*, K. Wichmann, PH.D.
*Education*, J. A. Green, B.A.
*Civil and Mechanical Engineering*, W. Ripp M.INST.C.E. (*Dean, Applied Science*).
*Mining Engineering*, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.
*Applied Chemistry*, L. T. O'Shea, B.Sc.
*Metallurgy*, J. O. Arnold.
*Anatomy*, C. J. Patten, M.D.
*Physiology*, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
*Medicine*, D. Burgess, M.A.
*Materia Medica, &c.*, W. T. Cocking, M.D. (*Dea Medicine*).
*Surgery*, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
*Pathology*, Louis Cobbett, F.R.C.S.
*Midwifery*, R. Favell, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmology*, Simeon Snell, F.R.C.S.E.
*Public Health*, H. Scurfield, D.P.H.

## English Colleges.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.
*Clerk to the Joint Gresham Committee*, Merce Hall, London, E.C.—Sir John Watney.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1876
*President*, The Bishop of Hereford.
*Principal*, C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S.
*Dean, Faculty of Medicine*, E. Fawcett, M.D.
*Tutor to the Women Students*, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.
*Mistress of Method*, Miss G. Hodgson, B.A.
*Registrar & Secretary*, James Ratter.

PROFESSORS.

*Faculty of Arts and Science.*

*Chemistry*, F. Francis, D.Sc.; *Mathematics*, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.; *Experimental Physics*, A. P. Chattock, M.I.E.E.; *Engineering*, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.; *Geology & Zool.*, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.; *Psychology*, The Principal; *Modern History*, G. H. Leonard, M.A.; *Eng. Lit. and Language*, R. P. Cowl, M.A.; *Greek and Latin*, Francis Brooks, M.A.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

*Medicine*, F. H. Edgeworth, M.B., J. Michell Clarke, M.D.; *Surgery*, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; J. Swain, F.R.C.S.; *Anatomy*, Edward Fawcett, M.D.; *Physiology and Histology*, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.; *Midwifery*, W. C. Swayne, M.D.; *Pathology*, I. Walker Hall.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.—(Women) *Mistress of Method*, Miss M. F. Pease; (Men) *Master of Method*, T. S. Foster, M.A.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

*Principal*, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
*Sec. and Registrar*, A. Woodbridge.
PROFESSORS.—*Physics & Geology*, The Principal; *Chemistry and Biology*, W. H. Lewis, M.A.; *History and Literature*, W. J. Harte, M.A.; *Mathematics*, H. F. Lunn, M.A.; *Education*, Rev. A. W. Parry, B.A.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—*Professor of Education*, Prof. Parry; *Mistress of Education*, Miss L. M. Epps, B.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

*Chairman*, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.A.
*Principal*, J. B. Gaunt, B.Sc.
*Secretary and Registrar*, R. Thomson.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

*Principal*, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
*Registrar*, P. H. Stevenson, F.C.I.S.
PROFESSORS.—*History, Literature, and Pol. Econ.*, The Principal; *Classics and Philosophy*, F. S. Granger, LITT.D.; *Modern Languages*, E. Weekley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, F. S. Kipping, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Natural Sciences*, J. W. Carr, M.A.; *Mathematics and Physics*, W. H. Heaton, M.A.; *Engineering*, W. Robinson, M.E.; *Education*, A. Henderson, B.A.; *Experimental Physics*, E. H. Barton, D.Sc.; *Mechanical Engineering*, A. Morley, M.Sc.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE. — *Normal Master*, Prof. Henderson, B.A.; *Normal Mistress*, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*Principal*, W. M. Childs, M.A.
*Registrar*, F. H. Wright.
PROFESSORS.—*Geography and Geol.*, H. N. Dickson, D.Sc.; *Hist.*, The Principal; *Classics*, W. G. de Burgh, M.A.; *Math.*, A. L. Bowley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, H. J. K. Inglis, D.Sc.; *Physics*, Dr. G. J. Burch, M.A., F.R.S.; *Botany*, F. Keeble, D.Sc.; *Zoology*, F. J. Cole, B.Sc.; *Agric.*, J. Percival, M.A.; *Fine Art*, W. G. Collingwood, M.A.; *Music*, J. C. B. Tirbutt, MUS. BAC.; *Educ.*, J. H. Gettins, B.A.; *Eng. Lit.*, Miss E. J. Morley; *French*, A. V. Salmon, B. ès L.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL.

*Principal*, S. W. Richardson, D.Sc.
*Registrar*, D. Kiddie.
PROFESSORS.—*Classics and English*, W. F. Masom, M.A.; *French and German*, L. J. Lhuissier, M.A.; *Mathematics*, E. L. Watkin, M.A.; *Physics & Appld. Electricity*, The Principal; *Chemistry*, D. R. Boyd, D.Sc.; *Biology and Geology*, F. Cavers, D.Sc.; *Engineering*, J. Eustice, B.Sc.; *History*, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.M.; *Education*, F. Clarke, M.A.

## The University of Wales, 1893.

(£4,000.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

*Protector*, H.M. The King.
*Chancellor*, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Do. Senior Deputy*, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.
*Do. Junior Deputy*, Lord Kenyon.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Principal Reichel, LL.D.
*Warden, Guild of Graduates*, Sir Marchant Williams.
*Treas.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B.
*Standing Counsel*, D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.
*Registrar*, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
*Clerk, Guild of Graduates*, Edgar Jones, M.A.
*Treas., Guild of Graduates*, Charles Morgan, B.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872) (£4,000).

TERMS (1906)—18 Sept. to 18 Dec.
,, (1907)—8 Jan. to 28 Ap.; 26 Ap. to 15 June.
*Principal*, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
*Registrar*, J. H. Davies, M.A.
*Librarian*, J. D. Williams, B.A.
*Do., Welsh Library*, J. Glyn Davies.

PROFESSORS.

*Greek*, The Principal; J. W. Marshall, M.A.
*Latin*, E. Bensby, M.A.
*Oriental, German, & Italian Languages*, H. Ethé, PH.D.
*English Lang. and Lit.*, J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
*History and Pol. Econ.*, Edward Edwards, M.A.
*Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron.*, R. W. Genese, M.A.
*Logic and Philosophy*, J. Brough, LL.D.
*Political Science*, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
*Chemistry*, J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc.
*Physics*, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
*Zoology and Geology*, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
*Botany*, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
*Welsh & Comparative Philology*, Edwd. Anwyl, M.A.
*French*, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
*Education*, Foster Watson, M.A.
*Law (Compar. & Const.)*, W. Jethro Brown, LL.D.
*Do. (English)*, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
*Music*, David Jenkins, MUS.BAC.
*Agriculture*, D. D. Williams, M.R.A.S.
*Do. (Chemistry)*, J. Alan Murray, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

*Warden*, Miss H. M. Stephen.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

*Warden*, Prof. J. W. Marshall, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884) (£4,000).

TERMS (1906)—2 Oct. to 19 Dec.
,, (1907)—8 Jan. to 27 March; 18 April to 29 June.
*Principal*, H. R. Reichel, LL.D.
*Secretary and Registrar*, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

*Constitutional History*, The Principal.
*History*, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
*Greek*, T. Hudson Williams, M.A.
*Latin*, E. V. Arnold, LITT.D.
*French*, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
*German*, Thomas Rea, M.A.
*English Language & Lit.*, W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
*Semitic Languages*, T. Witton Davies, PH.D.
*Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ.*, J. Gibson, M.A.

*Mathematics*, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Physics*, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.
*Chemistry*, K. J. P. Orton, PH.D.
*Botany*, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
*Welsh*, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
*Agriculture*, T. Winter, M.A.
*Zoology*, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
*Education*, R. L. Archer, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

*Warden*, Miss H. M. M. Lane.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£4,000.)

TERMS (1906)—9 Oct. to 21 Dec.
,, (1907)—8 Jan. to 22 Mar.; 16 Ap. to 28 June.
*Principal*, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
*Secretary and Registrar*, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

*Greek*, R. M. Burrows, M.A.
*Latin*, D. A. Slater, M.A.
*Logic and Philosophy*, J. S. Mackenzie, LITT.D.
*English Lang. & Literature*, H. Littledale, M.A.
*French Lang. & Literature*, Paul Barbier.
*Education*, W. Phillips; M.A., H. M. Mackenzie.
*Math. & Astron.*, H. W. Lloyd Tanner, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Celtic*, Thomas Powel, M.A.
*Experimental Philosophy*, The Principal.
*Physics*, A. L. Selby, M.A.
*Chemistry*, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
*Engineering*, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
*Zoology*, W. N. Parker, PH.D.
*Botany*, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
*Geology*, W. S. Boulton, B.Sc.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

*Anatomy*, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
*Physiology*, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.

ABERDARE HALL.

*Lady Principal*, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

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LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1827.

TERMS (1906)—*Michaelmas*, 11 Oct. to 13 Dec.
,, (1907)—*Lent*, 17 Jan. to 21 March.
*Easter*, 25 April to 28 June.
*Principal & Sen. Bursar*, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

*Theology and Greek*, The Principal.
*Math. & Phys. Science*, A. W. Scott, M.A.
*Latin*, Rev. G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian.*
*English & Philos.*, H. Walker, LL.D., *Jr. Bursar.*
*Hebrew & Theology*, Rev. E. T. Green, M.A., *Censor.*
*Welsh & Classics*, Rev. E. L. Thomas, M.A., *Steward.*
*Theology (Lect.)*, Rev. W. H. Hayman, M.A.
*History (Lect.)*, T. S. Roberts, M.A.
*Mathematics (Lect.)*, Rev. R. B. Davies, B.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

## University of St. Andrews, 1411 (£10,800).

Number of Students (1905–1906), 518.
*Winter Session* (1906–1907), 12 Oct. to 19 March.
*Summer Session* (1907), 23 April to 1 July.
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
*Rector*, Andrew Carnegie, LL.D.
*Principal*, James Donaldson, LL.D.
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir J. B. Tuke, D.Sc.
*Registrar & Secretary*, Andrew Bennett.
*Librarian*, J. M. Anderson. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

*Principal*, James Donaldson, LL.D. ..... £900

PROFESSORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Humanity*, Wallace M. Lindsay ..... | £750 |
| *Logic & Metaphysics*, G. F. Stout, LL.D. ..... | 600 |
| *Greek*, John Burnet, M.A. ..... | 750 |
| *Mathematics*, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. (*Dean, Science*) ..... | 750 |
| *Moral Philosophy*, Bernard Bosanquet, LL.D. | 600 |
| *Nat. Philos.*, A. S. Butler, M.A. ..... | 750 |
| *Natural History*, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. ..... | 650 |
| *Medicine*, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. ..... | 425 |
| *Chemistry*, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc. ..... | 650 |
| *Education*, John Edgar, M.A. ..... | 500 |
| *Engl. Literature*, A. Lawson, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*) | 600 |
| *Anatomy*, James Musgrove, M.D. ..... | 600 |

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

*Prin.*, Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (*Dean, Theo.*).

PROFESSORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Primarius Prof. of Divinity*, The Principal | £666 |
| *Biblical Criticism*, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. | 594 |
| *Ecclesiastical Hist.*, Rev. John Herkless, D.D. | 631 |
| *Oriental Languages*, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D.... | 600 |

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE, 1880.

*Principal*, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. ..... £786
*Secretary*, W. Arnot Watterston.

PROFESSORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Mathematics*, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. ..... | 490 |
| *Natural Philosophy*, J. P. Kuenen, PH.D. ... | 533 |
| *Chemistry*, James Walker, D.Sc. ..... | 621 |
| *Natural History*, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. | 557 |
| *Botany (White's)*, Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.... | 379 |
| *Anatomy (Cox's)*, J. Yule Mackay, LL.D....(*supra*) | |
| *Physiology*, E. W. Reid, B.A. (*Dean, Medicine*) | 499 |
| *Engin. and Drawing*, T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E. | 485 |
| *Pathology*, L. R. Sutherland ..... | 496 |
| *Surgery*, D. MacEwan, M.D. ..... | 161 |
| *Medicine*, Alex. M. Stalker ..... | 137 |
| *Midwifery*, Jno. A. C. Kynoch ..... | 165 |
| *Materia Medica*, Charles R. Marshall ..... | 516 |

## University of Glasgow, 1450 (£20,880).

Number of Students (1905–6), 2,393.
TERMS (1906)—18 Oct. to 28 Mar.
,, (1907)—24 April to 5 July.
*Chancellor*, Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., O.M., LL.D., F.R.S.
*Vice-Chancellor*, The Principal.
*Rector*, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.
*Principal*, Very Rev. R. Herbt. Story, D.D.* £1,100
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Humanity*, John S. Phillimore, M.A. .....* | £1,000 |
| *Greek*, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A. ..... | *1,000 |
| *Civil Engineering & Mechanics*, Archibald Barr, D.Sc. ..... | 900 |
| *Logic & Rhetoric*, Robert Latta, D.PHIL. | *800 |
| *Moral Philos.*, Hy. Jones, LL.D. (*Dean, Arts*) | *800 |
| *Natural Philosophy*, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*) ..... | *1,000 |
| *Mathematics*, Wm. Jack, LL.D. ..... | *1,440 |
| *English Lang. & Lit.*, Wm. M. Dixon, LITT.D. | 900 |
| *History*, Dudley J. Medley, M.A. ..... | 900 |
| *Astronomy*, Ludwig Becker, PH.D. ..... | 600 |
| *Naval Architecture*, J. Harvard Biles ..... | 800 |
| *Divinity*, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D. ..... | *521 |
| *Church History*, James Cooper, D.D. ..... | *437 |
| *Biblical Criticism*, W. Stewart, D.D. (*Dean, Theology*) ..... | 558 |
| *Hebrew & Semitic Lang.*, Jas. Robertson, D.D. | *700 |
| *Scots Law*, William M. Gloag, B.A. ..... | *800 |

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the amounts received in the year 1905–1906; each of those marked * has an official residence in addition.

*Conveyancing*, James Moir, LL.D. ..... £600
*Materia Medica*, Ralph Stockman, M.D., F.R.S. 700
*Chemistry*, John Ferguson, LL.D. ..... 1,300
*Surgery*, Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S. *800
*Practice of Medicine*, Sir Thomas McCall Anderson, M.D. ..... 800
*Midwifery*, Murdoch Cameron, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*) ..... 700
*Anatomy*, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S. ..... *1,645
*Zoology*, John G. Kerr, M.A. ..... 800
*Geology*, Jno. W Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. ...
*Botany*, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. 830
*Physiology*, D. Noel Paton, M.D. ..... 1,100
*Forensic Medicine*, John Glaister, M.D. (*Dean, Law*) ..... 600
*Clinical Surgery*, Sir H. C. Cameron, M.D. 216
*Clinical Medicine*, S. Gemmell, M.D. ..... 305
*Pathology*, Robert Muir, M.D. ..... 1,100
*Political Economy*, W. Smart, LL.D. ..... 600
*Clerk of Senatus*, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.
*Assistant do.*, W. I. Addison; A. Morrison.
*Librarian*, James L. Galbraith.
*Registrar of Gen. Council*, W. I. Addison.
*Clerk to Gen. Council*, Archibald Craig, LL.B.
*Sec. to Univ. Court*, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.

## University of Aberdeen, 1494 (£14,400).

Number of Matriculated Students (1905–6), 880.
*Winter Session* (1906), 16 October to 26 March;
*Summer Session* (1907), 1 May to 13 July.
*Chancellor*, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L., 1903.
*Rector*, Sir Fredk. Treves, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1905
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D., C.V.O. .....*£800
*Represent. in Parlt.*, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
*Registrar & Sec. of Univ. Court*, R. Walker, M.A.
*Secretary of the Senatus*, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.
*Librarian*, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

*Greek*, John Harrower, M.A. .....*£906
*Humanity*, Sir Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L. ...*1,262
*English*, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A. ..... 700
*Hist. & Archæology*, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A. 632
*Logic*, Rev. M. W. L. Davidson, LL.D. ..... 700
*Mathematics*, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S.*800
*Moral Philosophy*, Jas. Black Baillie, D.PHIL. 700
*Nat. Philosophy*, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S. 1,000
*Systematic Theology*, Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D. ..... *413
*Church History*, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.... *466
*Biblical Criticism*, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D. *439
*Heb. & Sem. Lang.*, Rev. James Gilroy, B.D. 600
*Law*, Neil J. D. Kennedy, LL.D. ..... 600
*Physiology*, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.... †900
*Medicine*, David White Finlay, M.D. ..... 600
*Chemistry*, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... †900
*Anatomy*, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S. ... †1,300
*Surgery*, Alexander Ogston, C.M. ..... 600
*Materia Medica*, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. 700
*Midwifery*, William Stephenson, M.D. ..... 600
*Forensic Medicine*, Matthew Hay, M.D. ... 600
*Botany*, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. ... †750
*Pathology*, D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. †900
*Natural History*, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A. 700

## University of Edinburgh, 1582 (£25,920)

Number of Matriculated Students, 3,147.
WINTER SESSION, 16 Oct., 1906, to 28 Mar., 1907.
SUMMER SESSION, 1 May to 17 July, 1907.
*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
*Rector*, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.
*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.
*Representative in Parliament*, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.
*Sec. of Univ. Court*, Rev. Professor Taylor, D.D.
*Sec. of Senatus*, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.
*Clerk of Senatus*, James Domie.
*Secretary and Registrar of General Council*, John Stirton.

PROFESSORS.

*Humanity*, W. R. Hardie, M.A. .....£1,100
*Greek*, Alexander W. Mair, M.A. ..... 1,100
*Mathematics*, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (*Dean, Arts*) ..... 1,270
*Logic & Metaphysics*, A. S. Pringle Pattison, LL.D. ..... 900
*Moral Philosophy*, James Seth, M.A. ..... 900
*Natural Philos.*, James G. MacGregor, D.Sc.. 1,100
*Rhetoric & Eng. Lit.*, Geo. Saintsbury, M.A. 900
*Astronomy* (vacant) ..... 400
*Agriculture & Rural Economy*, Robt. Wallace 600
*Music*, Frederick Niecks, MUS.D. (*Dean, Music*) ..... 652
*Sanskrit & Comp. Phil.*, Julius Eggeling, PH.D. 600
*Engineering*, T. H. Beare, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. ... 800
*Geology*, James Geikie, LL.D. (*Dean, Science*) 800
*Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law*, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc... 800
*Education*, Alexander Darroch, M.A. ..... 700
*Fine Art*, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. ..... 700
*Ancient History and Paleography*, P. Hume Brown, LL.D. ..... 750
*Celtic Languages & Lit.*, D. Mackinnon, M.A. 600
*Divinity*, William P. Paterson, D.D. ..... 634
*Ecclesiastical History*, M. C. Taylor, D.D. 394
*Hebr. & Semitic Lang.*, A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. 800
*Biblical Criticism*, John Patrick, D.D. (*Dean, Divinity*) ..... 754
*Public Law*, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (*Dean, Law*) 600
*Civil Law*, James Mackintosh, B.A. ..... 700
*Constitut. Law & Hist.*, J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D. 600
*History*, Richard Lodge, M.A. ..... 900
*Scots Law*, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D. ..... 955
*Conveyancing*, J. L. Mounsey, W.S. ..... 700
*Materia Medica*, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.B. 1,290
*Forensic Med.*, Harvey Littlejohn, M.B. ... 800
*Chemistry*, Alexander Crum Brown, M.D.... 1,828
*Surgery*, John Chiene, C.B., M.D. ..... 1,209
*Medicine*, J. Wyllie, M.D. ..... 900
*Anatomy*, D. J. Cunningham, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*) ..... 1,600
*Pathology*, William Smith Greenfield, M.D. 1,482
*Midwifery*, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D. 800
*Clinical Medicine*, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, J. Wyllie.
*Clinical Surgery*, Thomas Annandale, M.D. 823
*Botany*, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D. ..... 1,515
*Physiology*, Edward A. Schäfer, LL.D. ..... 1,400
*Zoology*, James Cossar Ewart, M.D. ..... 1,615
*Public Health, &c.*, C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc. 600

## University of Dublin (and Trinity College), 1591.

| | Elected |
|---|---|
| *Chancellor*, Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S. ..... | 1885 |
| *Vice-Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D. ..... | 1885 |
| *Provost*, Anthony Traill, LL.D. ..... | 1904 |
| *Representatives in Parliament*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D. ..... | 1892 |
| James H. M. Campbell, K.C. ..... | 1903 |

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the amounts received in the year 1905-1906; each of those marked † has an official residence in addition; the salaries marked * are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

SENIOR FELLOWS.

*Vice-Provost*, Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.
*Senior Dean*, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.
*Senior Lecturer*, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.
*Senior Proctor*, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D.
*Bursar*, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.
*Registrar*, Robert Y. Tyrrell, LITT.D.
*Auditor*, B. Williamson, SC.D.

| PROFESSORS. | Elected. |
|---|---|
| *Divinity* (*Regius*), Rev. John Gwynn, D.D. | 1881 |
| *(Archbp. King's)*, Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D. | 1888 |
| *Pastoral Theology*, Rev. J. P. Smyth, LL.D. | 1903 |
| *Law, Civil* (*Regius*), H. B. Leech, LL.D. ... | 1888 |
| " *Feudal and English* (*Regius*), George Vaughan Hart, LL.D., K.C. | 1891 |
| " *Crim. & Constitut.*, R. G. S. Leonard, B.A. | 1904 |
| *History, Modern*, John H. Wardell, M.A. | 1904 |
| " *Eccles.*, Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D. | 1898 |
| " *Ancient*, W. G. Goligher, M.A. | 1904 |
| *Arabic*, Lucas White King, LL.D. | 1905 |
| *German*, A. M. Selss, LL.D. | 1866 |
| *Greek* (*Regius*), John Isaac Beare, M.A. | 1903 |
| *Greek, Biblical*, Rev. R. H. Charles, M.A. | 1898 |
| *Hebrew*, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D. | 1900 |
| *Irish*, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A. | 1896 |
| *Latin*, J. G. Smyly, M.A. | 1904 |
| *Romance Languages*, R. Atkinson, LITT.D. | 1867 |
| *Sanskrit*, Robert Atkinson, LITT.D. | 1871 |
| *Royal Astronomer*, Charles J. Joly, M.A. | 1897 |
| *Math.* (*Erasmus Smith*), W. S. Burnside, SC.D. | 1879 |
| *Natural Philosophy*, F. Purser, M.A. | 1902 |
| *Natural & Experimental Philosophy* (*Erasmus Smith*), W. E. Thrift, M.A. | 1901 |
| *Oratory and Eng. Lit.*, E. Dowden, LITT.D. | 1867 |
| *Political Economy*, C. F. Bastable, LL.D. | 1882 |
| *Moral Philosophy*, H. Stewart Macran, M.A. | 1901 |
| *Anat. & Surg.*, And. F. Dixon, SC.D. | 1903 |
| *University Anatomist*, Charles B. Ball, M.D. | 1895 |
| *Physics* (*Regius*), James Little, M.D. | 1898 |
| *Surgery* (*Regius Prof.*), Chas. B. Ball, M.CH. | 1895 |
| *Surgery*, E. H. Bennett, M.D. | 1873 |
| *Botany*, Henry H. Dixon, SC.D. | 1904 |
| *Chemistry*, Sydney Young, D.SC. | 1903 |
| *Engineering*, Thos. Alexander, M.E. | 1887 |
| *Geology & Mineralogy*, John Joly, SC.D. | 1897 |
| *Music*, Ebenezer Prout, MUS.DOC. | 1894 |
| *Comp. Anat. & Zool.*, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. | 1879 |
| *Public Orator*, Louis Claude Purser, LITT.D. | 1904 |

REGISTRARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Law School*, Robert Russell, M.A. | 1892 |
| *School of Physic*, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A. | 1879 |
| *School of Engineering*, W. E. Thrift, M.A. | 1901 |
| *Indian & Civil Serv.*, L. C. Purser, LITT.D. | 1895 |
| *School of Music*, H. S. Macran, M.A. | 1900 |

## Royal University of Ireland, 1880.

Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown, C.M.G.
*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bt., M.D.
*Secretaries*, Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D. ; J. McGrath, LL.D.
*Chief Clerk*, Harry Campbell.
*Librarian*, Alexander P. McAllister, B.A.
*Curator*, W. E. Adeney, D.SC.
*Clerk of Convocation*, C. F. Doyle, M.A.

FELLOWS AND EXAMINERS.

*Classics*, Rev. H. Browne, M.A. ; T. W. Dougan, M.A. ; R. K. McElderry, M.A. ; J. MacMaster, D.LIT. ; C. H. Keene, M.A. ; P. Semple, M.A. ; T. Crawford, M.A.
*Modern Languages*, E. Cadic, D.LIT. ; V. Steinberger, M.A. ; W. F. Butler, M.A. ; T. O'Sullivan, M.A.
*English*, J. W. Bacon, M.A. ; P. J. Merriman, M.A. ; Rev. G. O'Neill, M.A. ; G. G. Smith, M.A. ; W. F. P. Stockley, M.A. ; W. F. J. Trench, M.A.
*History*, W. J. Carbery, M.A. ; Rev. R. J. Semple, M.A.
*Mathematics*, A. C. Dixon, M.A. ; T. J. I'A. Bromwich, M.A. ; H. C. McWeeney, M.A. ; M. F. Egan, M.A. ; Thomas Stuart, D.SC. ; James Rice, M.A. ; T. R. Thompson, M.A.
*Natural Philosophy*, W. Bergin, M.A. ; J. A. McClelland, D.SC. ; W. B. Morton, M.A. ; A. W. Conway, M.A. ; F. E. W. Hackett, M.A. ; T. B. Vinycomb, M.A.
*Mental and Moral Sciences*, John Park, D.LIT. ; W. Magennis, M.A. ; Rev. George Woodburn, M.A. ; Rev. J. Darlington, M.A. ; Rev. P. J. Boylan, M.A. ; Rev. M. Cronin, D.D. ; J. M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
*Polit. Econ.* W. Graham, M.A. ; Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A.
*Chemistry*, E. A. Letts, D.SC. ; Hugh Ryan, D.SC. ; J. Hawthorne, B.A.
*Natural Sciences*, Marcus Hartog, D.SC. ; G. Sigerson, M.D. ; M. Curran, M.B. ; Gregg Wilson, D.SC. ; J. B. Butler, B.A.
*Geology*, R. J. Anderson, M.D. ; H. J. Seymour, B.A.
*Irish*, Rev. E. Hogan, D.LIT. ; D. Hyde, LL.D.
*Hebrew*, Rev. R. H. F. Dickey, D.D.
*Spanish*, Rev. T. Wheeler.
*Engineering*, E. Townsend, D.SC. ; P. C. Cowan, B.SC. ; M. F. FitzGerald, B.A.
*Music*, S. Myerscough, MUS. BAC. ; L. Walker, MUS.DOC.
*Law*, C. F. Doyle, M.A. ; J. S. Baxter, LL.B.
*Pædagogy*, Rev. M. Maher, D.LIT. ; A. Purser.
*Agriculture*, A. E. Mettam, B.SC.
*Bookkeeping*, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A.

*In the Faculty of Medicine.*

*Anatomy*, Joseph P. Pye, M.D. ; Johnson Symington, M.D. ; Edward P. McLoughlin, M.B.
*Physiology*, J. J. Charles, M.D. ; D. J. Coffey, M.B. ; T. H. Milroy, M.D.
*Medicine*, J. I. Lynham, M.D. ; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D. ; J. A. Lindsay, M.D.
*Surgery*, J. S. McArdle, F.R.C.S.I. ; C. Y. Pearson, F.R.C.S.E. ; T. Sinclair, M.D.
*Ophthalmic Surgery*, Arthur W. Sandford, M.D. ; Louis Werner, M.B.
*Midwifery*, Sir J. W. Byers, M.D. ; A. J. Smith, M.B.
*Medical Jurisprudence*, A. Roche, M.R.C.P.I. ; P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
*Materia Medica*, Sir W. Whitla, M.D. ; M. Dempsey, M.D.
*Sanitary Science*, Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D.
*Pathology*, E. J. McWeeney, M.D. ; A. E. Moore, M.B. ; W. St. Clair Symmers, M.B.
*Mental Diseases*, Conolly Norman, M.D. ; G. Revington, M.D.

BELFAST—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

TERMS (1906)—Oct. 16 to Dec. 22. (1907)—Jan. 7 to March 23 ; April 8 to June 8.

*President*, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
*Registrar*, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
*Bursar*, William Wylie.

PROFESSORS.

*Greek Language*, Samuel Dill, LITT.D.
*Latin Language*, Thomas Wilson Dougan, M.A.
*Mathematics*, Alfred Cordew Dixon, SC.D., F.R.S.
*Natural Philosophy*, William Blair Morton, M.A.
*History and English Literature*, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.
*Logic and Metaphysics*, John Park, D.LIT.
*Chemistry*, Edmund A. Letts, D.SC., F.R.S.E.
*Natural History*, Gregg Wilson, D.SC.
*Modern Lang.*, Max Freund, PH.D.
*Jurisprudence & Political Econ.*, W. Graham, M.A.
*English Law*, Jas. Sinclair Baxter, LL.B.
*Anatomy*, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
*Physiology* (*Dunville*), T. Hugh Milroy, M.D.
*Medicine*, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

*Surgery*, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
*Materia Medica*, Sir William Whitla, M.D.
*Midwifery*, Sir John W. Byers, M.D.
*Pathology (Musgrave)* W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
*Civil Engineering*, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

CORK—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

TERMS (1906).—Oct. 16 to Dec. 20. (1907)—Jan. 4 to March 23; April 8 to June 8.

*President*, Bertram C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
*Bursar*, D. C. Newson (*acting*).
*Registrar*, W. F. Butler, M.A.
*Librarian*, J. Fawcett, M.A. (*acting*).

PROFESSORS.

*Greek Language*, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A
*Latin Language*, John P. Molahan, M.A.
*Mathematics*, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
*Natural Philosophy*, William Bergin, M.A.
*History and English Literature*, William F. C. Stockley, M.A.
*Mental and Social Science*, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
*Chemistry*, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
*Natural History*, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
*Modern Languages*, W. F. T. Butler, M.A.
*English Law*, George C. Green, B.A.
*Anatomy and Physiology*, J. J. Charles, M.D.
*Medicine*, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
*Surgery*, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
*Materia Medica*, John Dundon, M.B.
*Midwifery*, Henry Corby, M.D.
*Engineering*, C. O'D. L. Alexander, M.Sc.

GALWAY—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

TERMS (1906).—16 Oct. to 20 Dec. (1907)—4 Jan. to March 23; 8 April to 8 June.

*President*, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
*Registrar*, E. Townsend, D.Sc.
*Bursar*, J. I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.

PROFESSORS.

*History, English Lit. & Mental Science*, Wilbraham FitzJohn Trench, M.A., M.R.I.A.
*Greek*, Robert K. McElderry, M.A.
*Latin*, Charles Exon, M.A.
*Mathematics*, T. J. T'Anson Bromich, M.A.
*Natural Philosophy*, The President.
*Chemistry*, Alfred Senier, PH.D.
*Natural Hist., &c.*, R. J. Anderson, M.D.
*Modern Languages*, V. Steinberger, F.R.U.I.
*Jurisprud. & Polit. Econ.*, J. H. Wardell, M.A.
*English Law*, Wm. B. Campion, B.A. (Serjt.-at-Law).
*Anatomy & Physiology*, Joseph P. Pye, F.R.U.I.
*Medicine*, John I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.
*Surgery*, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
*Materia Medica*, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
*Midwifery*, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
*Civil Engineering*, Edward Townsend, D.Sc.

## Catholic University of Ireland.

*Supreme Governing Body*, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops; with a *Rectorial Council*, consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
*Rector* (vacant).

Constituent Colleges:

MAYNOOTH.—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. D. Mannix, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLL. (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin). —*President*, Very Rev. W. Delany, S.J., LL.D.
BLACKROCK.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. E. A. Crehan, D.D.
CARLOW.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
CLONLIFFE.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Canon J. J. Dunne.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Cecilia St., Dublin).—*Dean*, Sir C. J. Nixon, Bart., M.D.; *Registrar*, E. P. McLoughlin, F.R.U.I.

## Professional Education.

### AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRICULT. COLL., near Carlisle.

*Vice-President*, H. Howard, J.P.
*Principal*, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc.
*Practical Agric. & Agric. Eng.*, H. F. Hill.
*Agricultural Chemistry*, J. Robinson, N.D.A.
*Bookkeeping & Pract. Surveyg.*, T. Young, P.A.S.I.
*Agric. Law, Botany & Forestry*, The Principal.
*Veterinary Science*, H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S.

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.

*President*, The Earl Spencer, K.G.
*Chairman of Governing Body*, Earl of Ducie.
*Principal*, Rev. John B. McClellan, M.A.
*Agriculture*, E. Blundell.
*Dairying*, E. Blundell; A. Kay.
*Poultry Farming*, E. T. Brown.
*Estate Manage. & Forest.*, F.C.McClellan, M.R.A.C.
*Chemistry*, E. Kinch, F.C.S.; W. James.
*Geology, Botany, & Natural Hist.*, G. C. Gough, B.Sc.
*Physics and Mechanics*, P. G. Gandry, PH.D.
*Land Surv. & Prac. Engineering*, W. A. Thain.
*Veterinary Science, Bacteriology, &c.*, A. C. Duncan, M.R.C.V.S.
*Bookkeeping, Architectural Drawing*, W. A. Thain.

DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, West Lavington, Wilts.

*Headmaster*, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
*Science & Mathematics*, E. A. Jenkinson, A.R.C.S.
*Literature*, C. T. Apps, M.A.

DURHAM (Coll. of Science, see p. 248).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.

*Principal*, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
*Vice-Principal & Math.*, R. S. Cole, M.A.
*Clerk*, R. P. Liddle.
*Chemistry*, L. Bradshaw, M.Sc.
*Botany & Hort.*, G. Malthouse.
*Veterinary*, W. T. Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
*Dairying*, F. Pendlebury, N.D.A.
*Agriculture*, W. Vaughan; J. C. Rushton, F.H.A.S.; J. Williams.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COLLEGE, Kingston-on-Soar, Derby.

*Principal*, J. F. Blackshaw, F.C.S.

READING (Univ. Coll., see p. 251).

S.E. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Wye, Kent (see p. 248).

UCKFIELD AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE & TRAINING FARM. (East Sussex County Council.)

*Chemistry*, S. A. Woodhead, B.Sc., *Principal*.
*Agriculture*, W. Southworth, F.L.S.
*Land Agency, Surveyg., &c.*, R. C. Andrew, N.D.A.
*Veterinary Hygiene*, E. W. Morris, M.R.C.V.S.
*Horticulture*, W. Goaring, F.R.H.S.
*Poultry Farming*, S. C. Sharpe.
*Beekeeping*, R. Baldwin.

W. OF SCOTLAND AGRIC. COLL., Glasgow.

*Chairman*, Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D.
*Secretary*, J. Cuthbertson (6, Blythswood Sq.).
*Agriculture*, Robert Patrick Wright, F.R.S.E.
*Botany and Forestry*, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
*Chemistry*, R. A. Berry, F.I.C.

### ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in

London and at various Provincial centres. The diplomas granted are **A.R.I.B.A.** and **F.R.I.B.A.**

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Catterson-Smith; *Sec.*, E. P. Hytch.

BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—*Principal* C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.

BRIGHTON (Municipal School of Art).—*Headmaster*, W. H. Bond.

BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).

,, Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).

DERBY, Municipal Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DUBLIN (Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.)—*Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Sir James Fleming. *Professors*, E. Bourdon, B.A.; A. McGibbon, A.R.I.B.A.; W. R. Watson.

,, Technical College (*q.v.*).

HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).

LEEDS, University (*q.v.*).

,, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.—*Sec.*, Arthur Tait.

LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper*, E. Crofts, R.A.; *Librarian*, W. F. Yeames, R.A.; *Secretary*, F. A. Eaton, M.A.; *Registrar*, E. F. Dixon.

,, Architectural Association, 18, Tufton St., S.W.—*Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

,, University College (*q.v.*).

,, King's College (*q.v.*).

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A.

NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q.v.*).

## DENTAL.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON DENTAL SCHOOL, 32, Leicester Square, W.C. — *Dean*, J. F. Colyer, F.R.C.P.

## ENGINEERING.

There are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *London*, *Durham*, *Manchester*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *Royal University of Ireland*, and the Queen's Colleges at *Belfast*, *Cork*, and *Galway*.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.INST.C.E.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDIZING, TESTING AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, Faraday House, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. *Princ.*, H. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Marine, Motor, Mechanical and Colonial), 307, 311, Regent St., W.—Henry Spooner, M.I.M.E.

SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE, Fareham, Hants.—*Principal*, H. M. Mansel-Jones, B.A.

## LEGAL.

### GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

*Chairman*, C. M. Warmington, K.C.
*Vice-Chairman*, W. English Harrison, K.C.
*Hon. Treasurer*, T. T. Methold.
*Secretary*, H. C. A. Bingley.
*Clerk*, C. H. Worthy.

INNS OF COURT BAR LIBRARY.
(Royal Courts of Justice.)
*Secretary & Librarian*, R. Riches.

### THE LAW SOCIETY.

(113, Chancery Lane, W.C.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 8,589.]

*President*, 1906–7, Henry Attlee.
*Vice-President*, Edmund Kelly Blyth.
*Secretary*, Edward Walter Williamson.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman* (*ex officio*), the President of the Society; *Vice-Chairman* (*ex officio*), the Vice-President of the Society. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks. *Readers*, C. A. Montague Barlow; C. Robertson Dunlop.

The Society's system provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all male students on payment of the prescribed fees.

### INNS OF COURT.

[Joint Board of Examiners appointed by the Four Inns of Court for conducting the Examination of Students previous to admission at an Inn of Court.]

*Middle Temple.*—C. C. M. Plumptre; A. Stewart; R. Ringwood; G. H. B. Kenrick.
*Inner Temple.*—R. H. Simonds; J. E. Aldous; H. Chitty; A. Ll. Davies.
*Lincoln's Inn.*—T. R. Sydenham-Jones; H. M. Wiener; G. H. J. Hurst; W. H. Draper.
*Gray's Inn.*—F. Watt; Ivor Bowen; A. G. J. Hall; S. C. N. Goodman.
*Secretary to the Board*, Frederick Dapp, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

### COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

*Chairman*, Right Hon. Lord Macnaghten.
*Vice-Chairman*, C. M. Warmington, K.C.
*Chairman of the Board of Studies*, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cozens Hardy.
*Clerk of the Council*, Frederick Dapp.

READERS.

*Jurisprudence, &c.*, J. Pawley Bate.
*Assistant*, S. H. Leonard.
*Constitutional Law*, A. T. Carter.
*Procedure, Civil and Criminal*, W. B. Odgers, K.C.
*Real and Personal Property*, A. F. Topham.
*Assistant*, W. J. Whittaker.
*Common Law*, Hugh Fraser.
*Assistant*, J. Gerald Pease.
*Equity*, J. Andrew Strahan.
*Assistant*, G. M. T. Hildyard.

## MEDICAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 299, Oxford St., W.—*President*, Donald MacAlister, M.D. *Registrars England*, H. E. Allen, LL.B.; *Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54, George Sq., Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

### METROPOLITAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 674 beds besides 70 beds for convalescent patients a

Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. In-patients, 1905, 7,279; out-patients, 137,156. Lectures and hospital practice, 30 guineas entrance and 30 guineas annual for 5 years.—*Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The largest general hospital in England; average 929 beds; 90 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry rooms and board. Fee, £126, or by instalments; 15 guineas less to sons of medical men; 39 prizes and scholarships awarded annually. *Warden*, Munro Scott, Turner Street, Mile End.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 602. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £600 are awarded annually. *Fees*: Pre. Sci., 16 guineas; "Full" entrance, £21 and £31 10s. annual composition. (If Pre. Sci. passed from Guy's 16 guineas deducted from "Full.") Third year's students, 10 guineas entrance and £31 10s. annual composition, with deduction as above. *Dean*, Dr. Eason.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—602 beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships may be held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London. *Annual Composition fee*, 30 guineas.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL CLINICAL SCHOOL.—*Warden*, John Nachbar, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Fees for Lond. Univ. students, £152 5s.; for others, £141 15s. Number of beds 340. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 and £75, also one of £50 for students of Oxford or Cambridge, awarded annually. *Dean*, J. Murray, F.R.C.S.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Perpetual fee, £140; or by instalments, £145; University students' fee, £68. Number of beds, 281, to be increased shortly to 341. In-patients 1905, 4,298. Out-patients 1905, 24,456. 6 Entrance Scholarships, value £145 to £52 10s., awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, Dr. H. A. Caley. *Vice Dean*, Dr. N. H. Alcock.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. Composition fee for Medical students, 115 gs., or 105 gs. entrance and 15 gs. per winter, and 10 gs. per summer, session. For *Dental* students, 55 guineas, or 61 gs. in two instalments of 31 and 30 gs. Number of beds, 300. *Dean*, Dr. Christopher Addison.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL. — Entrance fee, £126 10s.; or by instalments, £136 10s. to £151 4s. Number of beds, 212. *Dean*, E. P. Paton, M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Fees for M.B., B.S. (Lond.), and for M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Eng., 5 guineas, or 82 guineas in two instalments. Number of beds, 290. Preliminary and Intermediate Medical Studies are carried on at University College. Fees: Prel. Sci., 25 guineas; later. Medicine, 55 guineas. *Dean*, S. Martin, M.D.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Fees for final course, 70 guineas; composition for complete course, £135. Number of beds, 225. *Dean*, Lynton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8, Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Perpetual fee, £140, or by instalments, £150. Fees for London University candidates—Pre. Sci., £25; Interm. and Final M.B. classes, £135, or £145 in four instalments. Scholarships of £30 and £60 awarded annually. Resident and other appointments open to qualified students. Fees are inclusive of all necessary classes, and students can hold all clinical clerkships, &c., without extra fee, and clinical posts at New Hospital for Women are also open to them. *Dean*, Miss Cock, M.D. *Sec.*, Miss Douie, M.B.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (under Government auspices). Connected with Seamen's Hospital Society Branch, Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—3 months' course, £16 16s. 0d. *Sec.*, P. Michelli, C.M.G.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

*The above are constituent Colleges of the University of London.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE—*Laboratories*, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.; *Office*, 68, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Commdt. and Director of Studies*, Col. H. E. R. James, R.A.M.C.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qualified men only. Three months' course, 5 guineas; one month, 2 guineas; or £25 perpetual. *Dean*, L. A. Bidwell.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Gt. Portland St., W. *Dean*, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

## MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Aberdeen University.
Belfast, Queen's College.
Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol, University College.
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Cambridge University.
Cardiff, University College.
Cork, Queen's College.
Dublin University.
Dublin, Catholic University.
Dublin, Royal University.
Durham University.
Edinburgh University.
Galway, Queen's College.
Glasgow University.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester, University.
Newcastle, Durham Coll. Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
St. Andrews University.
Sheffield University.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

## MILITARY.

### WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (1741).

TERMS, Feb. 1—July 24 and Sept. 15—Dec. 23.

*Commdt.*, Col. H. V. Cowan, C.V.O., A.D.C., *p.s.c.*
*Adjutant*, Capt. J. G. Dooner, R.A.
*Asst. Adjt.*, Capt. D. Smith, R.A.
*Med. Off.*, Maj. G. A. Moore, R.A.M.C.
*Mathematics & Mechanics*, W. Foord Kelcey, B.A.
*Military Engineering* (vacant).

*Artillery*, Maj. T. H. Crozier, R.A.
*Military Topography*, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A.
*Mil. Hist. and Tactics*, Maj. J. H. V. Crowe, R.A.
*Experimental Science*, Capt. R. S. Walker, R.E.
*French*, Albert Barrère.
*German*, A. Weiss, PH.D.
*Chaplain*, Rev. A. R. Hoare.

SANDHURST—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (1799).

TERMS (*about*) Feb. 1—July 25 and Sept. 15—Dec. 23.
*Comdt.*, Col. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.M.G., *p.s.c.*
*2nd in Command*, Lt.-Col. N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., *p.s.c.*
*Adjutant*, Maj. H. S. L. Ravenshaw.
*Quarter-Master*, Lt. J. C. Duff.
*Riding Master*, Maj. A. W. Waite.
*Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. J. Maher, R.A.M.C.
*Asst. Surg.*, Lt.-Col. J. Tidbury, M.D., R.A.M.C.
*Chaplain*, Rev. Malcolm Archibald, B.A.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]
TERMS:—Jan. 22 to April 15; June 1 to July 31; Sept. 16 to Dec. 21.
*Commandant* (vacant).
*D.A.A.G.*, Col. G. G. Aston, C.B.; Lt.-Col. L. Stopford; Lt.-Col. J. P. Du Cane; Lt.-Col. W. P. Braithwaite; Lt.-Col. L. Barrow; (and 2 vacancies).

ORDNANCE COLLEGE, Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.*, after their names in Service Lists.]
*Commandant*, Col. A. P. Penton, R.A., *p.a.c.*
*Adjutant*, Capt. E. N. Tandy, R.A.
*Chief Instructors*, Maj. E. F. Hoblyn, R.A.; Maj. C. E. Phipps, R.A., *p.a.c.*

PROFESSORS.

*Applied Mathematics*, A. G. Greenhill, M.A., F.R.S.
*Chemistry & Physics*, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, PH.D.
*Metallurgy*, H. Bauerman, F.G.S.
*Electricity*, H. T. Davidge, B.Sc.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.

*Commandant*, Col. H. W. Smith-Rewse, C.V.O., R.E.
*Brigade Major*, Maj. A. L. Schreiber, D.S.O., R.E.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

*Commandant*, Col. C. C. Monro, *p.s.c.*
*Chief Instructor and Staff Officer*, Lt.-Col. N. R. McMahon, D.S.O.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
*President*, R. Wormell, D.Sc.
*Dean*, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
*Treasurer*, G. Armitage Smith, D.LIT.
*Secretary*, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admitted as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.
*Trustees*, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, *Chairman*; Rt. Hon. Alfd. Lyttelton, M.P.; Alderman James Stuart, M.P., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Walter Leaf, LITT.D.
*Secretary*, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artizans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES (Trustees of the), 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.

[The income (£98,500) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]
*Chairman of Governors*, Sir J. Savory, Bart.
*Vice-Chairman*, Sir Owen Roberts.
*Clerk*, H. Howard Batten.

## MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

TERMS, 1906–7:—Sept. 24 to Dec. 15; Jan. 10 to March 27; April 22 to July 20.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1906 was 524. There are 96 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 409 Associates (A.R.A.M), and 2,868 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 7 Fellows, 19 Associates and 305 Licentiates were elected in 1906.]
*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
*Chairman of Committee*, Thomas Threlfall.
*Principal*, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, MUS.D., F.R.A.M.
*Lady Superintendent*, Miss Riedl.
*Secretary*, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

TERMS (1907):—Jan. 7 to March 27; May 2 to July 27; Sept. 23 to Dec. 18.
*Patron*, H.M. The King.
*President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Director*, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., MUS.DOC.
*Hon. Secretary*, Charles Morley, M.P.
*Registrar*, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (£30,747).

TERMS (1907) commence 2nd M. in Jan., 4th M. in April, and 4th M. in Sept.
*Principal*, William H. Cummings, MUS.DOC. £1,000
*Secretary*, H. Saxe-Wyndham ..... 350
*Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. C. P. Smith ... 200
*Professors*, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

TERMS (1907) commence Jan. 7, April 22, and Sept. 16.
*Principal*, Frederick J. Karn, MUS.B.
*Director of Examns.*, G. Augustus Holmes.
*Secretary*, T. Weekes Holmes.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872). Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

TERMS (1907):—Jan. 21 to April 13; April 29 to July 20; Sept. 25 to Dec. 17.
*President*, Lord Coleridge, K.C.
*Warden*, Edmund Hart Turpin, MUS.D.
*Secretary*, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS. Kensington Gore, S.W.

*President*, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.DOC.
*Hon. Sec.*, Edmund Hart Turpin, MUS.DOC.
*Registrar*, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

TERMS (1906):—Sept. 25 to Dec. 18. (1907).—Jan. 3 to March 27; April 23 to July 22.

*Patroness*, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
*President*, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart.
*Principal*, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
*Registrar*, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. A. G. Balfour, late H.L.I.
*Adjutant & Qr.-Mr.*, Capt. J. Bett.
*Director of Music*, Capt. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Berners Street, W.

*Principal*, J. H. Lewis, MUS.D.
*Chairman*, J. M. Bentley, MUS.DOC.
*Secretary*, George A. Stanton.

## NAVAL.

GREENWICH.—ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

*President*, Adm. Sir A. D. Fanshawe, K.C.B.
*Director of Naval Education*, Prof. Ewing, M.A., F.R.S.
*Captain*, Edmond J. W. Slade, M.V.O., R.N.
*Commander*, Henry Luxmoore, R.N.
*Professors: Mathematics*, Carlton J. Lambert, M.A.; W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S.; *Applied Mechanics*, James B. Henderson, D.Sc.; *Physics*, A. W. Reinold, M.A., F.R.S.; J. W. W. Waghorn, D.Sc. (*Assist.*); *Chemistry*, V. B. Lewes; *Fortification*, Col. Lewis Conway-Gordon, R.M.A.; Capt. A. G. Little, R.M.L.I. (*Assistant*).
*Assist. to Director*, George Williams, R.N.
*Med. Offrs.*, Fleet-Surg. W. Bett, R.N.; Wm. Willes.
*Store Officer, Cashier, &c.*, J. G. Matchews, R.N.
*Secretary*, Henry F. V. Negus.
*Civil Engineer*, A. L. Perfect.
*Curator of Museum*, Hon. Lieut. Thos. Pratt, R.N.

DEVONPORT—ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

*Captain*, T. H. M. Jerram, R.N.
*Engineer-Capt.*, J. H. Adams, R.N.
*Engineer-Commander*, J. H. W. H. Ellis, R.N.
*Headmaster*, A. M. Worthington, M.A., C.B., F.R.S.

**Training Ships.**

*For Royal Navy.*

FOR NAVAL CADETS:—*H.M.S. Britannia* (see Navy List).

FOR BOYS:—See *H.M.S. Black Prince, Boscawen, Caledonian, Calliope, Cleopatra, Ganges, Impregnable, Lion* and *Northampton* (see Navy List), and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).

*For Mercantile Marine.*

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Terms*, 1907; Jan. 24 to April 18; May 9 to July 25; Sept. 19 to Dec. 19. *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Terms*, 1907: Jan. 23 to April 6; April 27 to July 26; Sept. 23 to Dec. 21. *Comm.*, Lieut. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.; *Sec.*, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.

*Hospital Training Ship.*

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, *Exmouth* (see p. 285).

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE development of technical education during the past few years has been very marked. The City and Guilds of London Institute was one of the first organisations which was established to meet the special educational requirements of the industrial population and to supplement the more general scientific and artistic training afforded by the Science and Art Department. The passing of the City of London Parochial Charities Act in 1883 was a step of great importance to the Metropolis, as it provided for the establishment of polytechnics in various parts of London on the model of Mr. Quintin Hogg's original institution at Regent Street. But the country, as a whole, did not obtain the necessary facilities for the development of technical education until the passing of the Technical Instruction Act in 1889, which gave County Councils the power to raise a rate of 1*d.* in the £ for supplying and maintaining technical instruction, and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, which handed over to County Councils an annual sum, then amounting to about three-quarters of a million, as applicable to technical education. During the past few years the amount of the annual Exchequer contribution under the provisions of this Act has increased, and in the year 1902–3 it amounted to £968,000, of which over £900,000 was appropriated by County Councils to technical education. Many local authorities have further raised rates under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889. The grants under the Act of 1890 have hitherto been made to the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, and have been administered by committees of these Councils, which, in some cases, consisted entirely of Council members and in other cases contained a certain proportion of outside members.

These technical instruction committees have, under the Education Act of 1902, been merged in the new Education Committees. The Technical Instruction Acts and the educational sections of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act have been suspended by the new Act, the powers of local authorities have been materially increased, and the terms "Technical Instruction" and "Technical Education" have now no place in the Statute Book. The new education authorities have power to spend upon higher education, including secondary and technical education, such sums out of the rates as they may think fit. In county boroughs the amount that may be thus expended is unlimited; in counties the amount may not exceed the proceeds of a 2*d.* rate, unless the special permission of the Local Government Board is obtained.

The Education (London) Act, 1903, which applies the provisions of the Education Act, 1902, with certain modifications, to London, came into force May 1st, 1904.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

*Institutes entirely maintained by the Council.*

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards; *Secretary*, W. A. Andrews.

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, 316, Regent Street, W.—*Principal*, W. R. Lethaby; *Curator*, C. W. Beckett.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street. *Principal*, A. J. Newton.

L.C.C. CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E. — *Principal*, W. B. Dalton; *Sec.*, C. H. Johnson, B.A.

L.C.C. CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N. *Principal*, Francis Black, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.

L.C.C. CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Head Master*, L. C. Nightingale.

L.C.C. HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Dunsany Road, Brook Green, W.—*Headmaster*, Francis Hawkes.

L.C.C. NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.—*Director and Secretary*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

L.C.C. PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, N.W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A., D.Sc.; *Secretary*, J. E. Leak.

L.C.C. PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster*, J. Bowyer.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF MARINE ENGINEERING, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E.; *Secretary*, A. R. Forbes.

L.C.C. SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Director*, S. Hicks; *Sec.*, J. E. Tapley.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF CARRIAGE BUILDING, Balderton Street, W.—*Headmaster*, E. Baily.

L.C.C. WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Director*, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; *Sec.*, Miss K. O. Helmore. *Headmaster*, School of Art, Mouat Loudan.

*Polytechnics.*

THE CITY POLYTECHNIC, comprising:—
(i) *The Birkbeck College*, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Armitage Smith, M.A.; *Sec.*, H. Wells-Eames.
(ii) *The City of London College*, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, LL.B.; *Sec.*, D. Savage.
(iii) *The Northampton Institute*, Clerkenwell.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, S. Axford.

THE EAST LONDON COLLEGE (People's Palace), Mile End Road, E.—*Director of Studies*, J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.; *Clerk to the Governors*, Clarence Brandon.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. M. Macbeth.

THE BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, S. H. Wells, ASSOC. M.INST.C.E., ASSOC.M.INST.M.E.; *Sec.*, J. Harwood.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.; *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

THE BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E.; *Sec.*, W. M. Richardson.

THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309, Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell; *Sec.*, L. Harris.

THE WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, W. Gannon, M.A.; *Sec.*, A. J. Naylor.

THE SIR JOHN CASS'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Kohn, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. H. Davison, M.A.

All the above Polytechnics are aided by the Council, except the East London College.

*Technical Institutes.*

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.
(a) *Hackney Technical Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.
(b) *Sir John Cass's Technical Institute*, Cassland Road, N.—*Principal*, Percy E. Kirk, M.A.; *Clerk to the Governors*, A. Crew.

*HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (for Leather Trades).—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Manager*, C. Harrap.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, B.A., B.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

*Schools of Art aided by the Council.*

BLACKHEATH, LEE AND LEWISHAM, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hale.

CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81, Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.

LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.

ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. — *Headmistress*, Miss Wilson *Superintendent and Secretary*, Miss Gann.

ST. MARTIN'S, Castle St., Endell St., Long Acre.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Schools of Art attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124, Kennington Park Road (see below). Art classes are also held at the Royal School of Art Needlework and the School of Art Woodcarving, which are both at South Kensington, and are both aided by the Council.

*Other Technical Institutions in London.*

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Pancras Road, N.W.—*General Secs.*, D. J. F. Campbell, R. C. Smeaton.

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting. *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

CITY AND GUILDS LEATHER TRADES' SCHOOL, 42, Bethnal GreenRoad, E.—*Headmaster*, F. Y. Golding.

CRAFT SCHOOL, 137–141, Globe Road, Bethnal Green, E.—*Principal*, Gilbert C. Cooke.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (for tanning and leather dyeing)—*Sec.*, A. Spencer Eames.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S. E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss Sheepshanks.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, E.C. (for Printers).—*Manager*, C. Harrap.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153, Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. P. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, B.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

* Branch of the Borough Polytechnic.

WESTBOURNE PARK INSTITUTE, 51, Porchester Rd., W.—*General Secretary*, W. H. Martin.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Secretary*, William Houston, B.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Rd., N.W. —*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

**City and Guilds of London Institute,**
Gresham College, E.C.

*Patron*, H.M. The King.
*Chairman of Council*, The Earl of Halsbury.
*Treasurer*, S. Steuart Gladstone.
*Chairman Executive Committee*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.
*Hon. Secretary*, Sir John Watney.
*Assistant Secretary*, A. L. Soper.

*Schools, Colleges and Departments.*

(1) CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Professors*, W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., *Electr. Engr.*; W. E. Dalby, M.A., *Civ. & Mech. Engr.*; H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; O. Henrici, F.R.S., *Math. & Mech.*; *Reg.*, J. Jones.

(2) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal*; E. G. Coker, D.Sc., *Mechan. Eng.*; R. Meldola, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art*; *Registrar*, K. Dove.

(3) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124, Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Supt. of Studies*, J. C. L. Sparkes.

(4) DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus; *Asst.*, G. Udny Yule.

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CITY OF BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Textile Industries*, Prof. A. F. Barker; *Chemistry and Dyeing*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc. (*Principal*); *Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering*, Prof. G. F. Charnock, A.M.I.C.E.; *Secretary Education Committee*, Thos. Garbutt.

BIRMINGHAM (Vittoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, Arthur J. Gaskin; *Sec.*, E. Preston Hytch.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, C. H. Draper, D.Sc.

BRISTOL MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, B.Sc.; *Secretary*, G. H. Pope, M.A.; *Treasurer*, P. L. King; *Registrar*, J. W. Jubb; *Librarian*, A. M. Westphal; *Professors—Appl. Physics and Elect. Eng.*, D. Robertson, B.Sc.; *Chemistry & Metallurgy*, The Principal; *Civil and Mech. Eng.*, John Munro, M.I.MECH.E.; *Math.*, E. S. Boulton, M.A.

DERBY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.; *Biology*, W. B. Randles, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, A. J. Walker, PH.D.; *Engineering*, R. D. Whitehead, A.I.MECH.E.; *Physics*, The Principal; *Electrical Engineering*, R. M. Archer, A.R.C.S.; *Modern Languages*, B. Tacchella, B.A.; *Mathematics*, J. M. Child, B.A.; *English*, W. P. Goudie, B.A.; *Registrar*, J. L. Rees.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1796 (George Street, Glasgow).
*Secretary and Director*, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

*Professors.*

*Mathematics*, George A. Gibson, LL.D.
*Natural Philosophy*, James Muir, D.Sc.
*Chemistry*, G. G. Henderson, D.Sc.
*Technical Chemistry*, Thomas Gray, D.Sc.
*Metallurgy*, A. H. Sexton, F.C.S.
*Mechanics*, J. G. Longbottom, A.R.C.S.
*Electrical Engineering*, Magnus Maclean, D.Sc.
*Motive Power Eng.*, A. L. Mellanby, D.Sc.
*Librarian*, Peter Bennet.
*Architecture*, Charles Gourlay, B.Sc., A.R.I.B.A.

HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
*Principal*, J. F. Hudson, B.Sc.
*Secretary*, Thomas Thorp.

LONGTON (Staffs.), Sutherland Technical Institute. —*Headmaster*, W. Harris, PH.D.; *Secretary*, W. T. Cope.

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Principal*, J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc.; *Asst. Do.*, J. P. Wrapson, M.Sc.; *Registrar*, H. Williams.

NORTHAMPTON AND COUNTY MODERN AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Northampton.—*Head Master*, R. Elliot-Steel, M.A.

## THEOLOGICAL, &c.

*Church of England.*

ABERDARE (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. H. R. Johnson, M.A.
BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's). — *Principal*, Rev. Arthur James Tait, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Queen's College).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon J. H. B. Masterman, M.A.
BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon Dodson, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall). — *Principal*, Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, B.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Clergy Training School)—*Principal*, Rev. H. J. C. Knight, M.A.
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College). —*Warden*, Rev. J. O. F. Murray, D.D.
CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.
CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.
DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary). — *Principal*, Rev. W. C. Roberts, M.A.
ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, D.D.
HIGHBURY.—See p. 248.
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. School). —*Principal*, Rev. W. I. Moran, M.A.
ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.
LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, M.A.
LICHFIELD.—*Prin.*, Rev. Preb. E. E. Harding, M.A.
LINCOLN.—*Principal*, Rev. Chancellor Crowfoot, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.
LONDON (King's College, W.C.).—*Principal*, Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, D.D.
MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection). — *Superior*, Rev. W. H. Frere.
OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.
OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. George H. Bown, M.A.
RIPON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Battersby-Harford, M.A.
SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon Whitefoord, D.D.
WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Missionary College). — Rev. Arthur H. Anstey, M.A.
WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev. Henry Leighton Goudge, M.A.

*Scottish Episcopal Church.*

EDINBURGH.—*Principal*, Canon A. Mitchell, B.D.

*Methodist.*

BELFAST.—*President*, Rev. Wm. Nicholas, D.D.
DIDSBURY.—*Governor*, Rev. John S. Simon.

HANDSWORTH.—*Governor*, Rev. S. Whitehead.
HEADINGLEY.—*Governor*, Rev. T. H. Mawson.
MANCHESTER, Victoria Park (Free Methodist Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. T. Sherwood.
MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd., Hartley (Primitive Methodist).—*Principal*, Rev. W. Johnson, F.L.S.
RANMOOR, SHEFFIELD (Method. New Connexion).—*Principal*, Rev. J. S. Clemens, B.D.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—See p. 248.

*Congregational.*

BANGOR (Independent Coll., 1841).—*Principal*, Rev. L. Probert, D.D.
BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Principal*, Rev. D. W. Simon, D.D.
BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev. David Rowlands, B.A.
BRISTOL (Western College).—*Principal*, Rev. C. Chapman, LL.D.
EDINBURGH (George Sq.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. M. Hodgson, D.D.
HACKNEY, Hampstead.—See p. 248.
MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—*Principal*, Rev. Walter F. Adeney, D.D.
NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—See p. 248.
NOTTINGHAM.—*Principal*, Rev. D. L. Ritchie.
OXFORD—MANSFIELD COLLEGE (1886).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.

*Roman Catholic.*

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—*President*, Rev. James McGregor.
DRUMCONDRA (All Hallows, for Foreign Missions).—*President*, Rev. J. Moore, C.M.
HEREFORD (St. Michael's Priory.—*Cathedral Prior*, Right Rev. J. C. Fowler, O.S.B.
LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Dr. Gordon.
LIVERPOOL (St. Edward's, Everton).—*President*, Very Rev. Evan Canon Banks, B.A.
MILL HILL, N.W. (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions).—*Rector*, Very Rev. C. Aherne.
OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Right Rev. Monsignor Parkinson, D.D.
ST. ASAPH (St. Bueno's).—*Rector*, Rev. J. Clayton, S.J.
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. D. Mannix, D.D.

*Baptist.*

BANGOR.—*Principal*, Rev. Silas Morris, M.A.
BRISTOL (1685).—*Pres.*, Rev. W. J. Henderson, B.A.
GLASGOW.—*Pres.*, Rev. Jervis Coats, D.D.
MANCHESTER.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. T. Marshall, D.D.
NOTTINGHAM (Midland Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. Sidney W. Bowser, B.A.
PASTORS' COLLEGE (Newington, S.E.).—*President*, Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.
RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, B.D.

*Presbyterian.*

ABERDEEN (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, James Forrest, D.D.
BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Pres.*, Rev. Matthew Leitch, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D.
DERRY (Magee Col.).—*Pres.*, J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.
EDINBURGH (United Free Church New Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D.
GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Principal*, Thomas M. Lindsay, D.D.

*Calvinistic Methodists.*

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principal*, Rev. O. Prys, M.A.
BALA.—*Vice-Principal*, Rev. E. Edwards, M.A.

*Unitarian.*

MANCHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Alex. Gordon, M.A.

*Theology Unfettered by Dogma.*

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Walter J. Evans, M.A.
OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, D.LITT.
JEWS' COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W.C. *President*, Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi. *Principal*, Dr. M. Friedländer.

## TRAINING COLLEGES.

### Church of England.

*National Society.*

BATTERSEA.—*Prin.*, Rev. H. Wesley Dennis, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Rev. S. Blofeld, B.Sc.
CARMARTHEN.—*Principal*, Rev. Preb. Brown, B.A.
CHELSEA (St. Mark's College).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Hudson, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Owen Breden.
CHELSEA, Whitelands (Women).
*Principal*, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., F.R.G.S.
*Lady Supt.*, Miss Lane. *Sec.*, Miss Denning.
*Head Governess*, Miss Birch.
REGENT'S PARK.—See London University.
TOTTENHAM (Women).—Rev. Preb. E. Hobson, M.A.

*Home and Colonial School Society.*

HIGHBURY HILL, N., SECONDARY (Women).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.; *Vice-Princ.*, Miss Kyle, B.A.
WOOD GREEN N. ELEMENTARY (Women).—*Prin.*, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.; *Lady Sup.*, Mrs. Thornbury. *Mistress of Method*, Miss Young, LL.A.

*Diocesan, &c.*

BANGOR.—*Principal*, Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.
BRIGHTON (Women).—Rev. G. Corfield, M.A.
BRISTOL (Women).—Rev. Canon Gill, B.Sc.
CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's, St. Mary's Hall, and the Priory Hostel).—*Principal*, Rev. H. A. Bren, M.A.
CHESTER.—Rev. John D. Best, M.A.
CHICHESTER (Women), Bishop Otter Memorial College.—*Principal*, Rev. E. Hammonds, M.A.
CULHAM.—Rev. A. R. Whitham, M.A.
DERBY (Women).—Rev. A. B. Bater, M.A.
DURHAM (Bede Coll.).—Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.
,, St. Hild's (Women).—Rev. Canon Haworth, M.A.
EXETER.—Rev. R. H. Couchman, M.A.
HOCKERILL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Women).—Rev. A. E. Murray-Aynsley, M.A.
LINCOLN (Women).—Rev. Canon Rowe, M.A.
LONDON (King's College, W.C.)—*Princ.*, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
NORWICH AND ELY, Norwich (Women).—Rev. J. A. Hannah, M.A.
OXFORD (Women).—*Lady Principal*, Miss Simpson; *Chaplain*, Rev. H. D. De Brisay, M.A.
,, (Cherwell Hall, Secondary, Women).—*Principal*, Miss C. I. Dodd, M.A.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Prin.*, Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A.
RIPON (Women).—Rev. Canon Garrod, B.A.
ST. GABRIEL'S, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E. (Women).—*Principal*, Miss Bishop.
SALISBURY (Women).—Rev. Canon Steward, M.A.
,, Teachers' Hostel (Women).—Miss Ellis.
SALTLEY (Birmingham).—Rev. Canon Burbidge, M.A.
TRURO (Women).—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. German's.
WARRINGTON (Women).—Rev. Canon Stevenson, M.A.
WINCHESTER.—Rev. Canon Martin, M.A.
YORK.—*Principal*, Rev. E. E. Nottingham, M.A.

*S.P.C.K.*

STEPNEY, 384–392, Commercial Road, E. (for Lay Workers).—*Warden*, Rev. C. J. Beresford.

*British and Foreign School Society*, 114 to 116, Temple Chambers, E.C.

BANGOR.—*Principal*, David R. Harris, M.A.

DARLINGTON (Women).—*Principal*, W. A. Spafford, M.A.

ISLEWORTH (Borough Rd. Coll.).—*Principal*, A. Burrell, M.A.

SAFFRON WALDEN (Women).—*Principal*, Miss Dunlop.

STOCKWELL (Women).—*Principal*, Miss Manley.

SWANSEA (Women).—*Principal*, David Salmon.

**Wesleyan.**

BATTERSEA, Southlands (Women). — *Principal*, Rev. James Chapman.

WESTMINSTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. H. B. Workman, M.A.

**Roman Catholic.**

HAMMERSMITH (Men).—Rev. William Byrne, C.M.

LIVERPOOL, S. Mary's Hall, Mount Pleasant (Women).—Miss Bellord.

LIVERPOOL SECONDARY, Mt. Pleasant (Women).—Miss Partridge.

**Undenominational.**

BEDFORD COLL., Univ. of London (Women: Secondary).—Miss Morton, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

BRISTOL (Univ. Coll.).

BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll.).

CAMBERWELL, Datchelor Tr. Coll. (Women).—*Governors*, Clothworkers' Co.; *Principal*, Miss Rigg.

CAMBRIDGE (Women).—Miss Helena L. Powell.

CARDIFF (Univ. Coll.).

EDGEHILL, LIVERPOOL (Women).—Miss Hale.

EXETER (Royal Albert Memorial College).

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

NOTTINGHAM (Univ. Coll.).

READING (Univ. Coll.).

SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ. Coll.).

**For Teachers of the Deaf.**

CASTLEBAR HILL, EALING (Pure Oral System).—*Lady Sup. and Secretary*, Mrs. Arthur Kinsey.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB (Pure Oral System), 11, Fitzroy Square, W.—*Director*, William van Praagh.

**VETERINARY.**

Any person falsely assuming the title of Veterinary Surgeon is liable to a penalty under the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1881). Debts incurred in treatment of animals by such persons are not recoverable at law.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10, Red Lion Square.

*President*, Sir J. M. McFadyean, M.R.C.V.S.
*Secretary*, A. W. Hill.
Diplomas granted, **M.R.C.V.S. and F.R.C.V.S.**

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, CAMDEN TOWN.

*Pathology and Bacteriology*, Sir J. McFadyean, M.B. (*Principal and Dean*).
*Veterinary Medicine*, J. Penberthy.
*Chemistry*, G. D. Lander.
*Anatomy*, E. S. Shave. *Surgery*, J. Macqueen.
*Physiology and Histology*, T. G. Brodie.
*Biology*, W. H. Marrett Tims.
*Materia Med. and Hygiene*, H. A. Woodruff.
*Physics*, P. Phillips.
*Secretary*, Richard A. N. Powys.

ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.

*Medicine & Obstetrics*, J. R. U. Dewar (*Principal*).
*Surgery and Mat. Medica*, Arthur Gofton.
*Pathol. and Bacteriology*, Gerald Leighton.
*Physiology*, D. A. Farquharson.
*Anatomy and Histology*, O. Charnock Bradley.
*Chemistry and Physics*, James Kerr.
*Botany and Zoology*, R. S. Mac Dougall.
*Hygiene and Stable Management*, J. D. H. Sarjeant.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.

*Principal*, Prof. M'Call, F.R.C.V.S.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Pembroke and Shelbourne Roads, Dublin.

*Pathology*, A. E. Mettam, B.Sc., *Principal*.
*Physiology*, D. J. Coffey, M.B.
*Chemistry*, G. Ebrill, B.A.
*Surgery*, J. J. O'Connor, M.R.C.V.S.
*Anatomy*, J. F. Craig, M.R.C.V.S.
*Medicine*, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
*Materia Medica*, G. Dunne, M.R.C.V.S.
*Botany*, G. H. Pethybridge, PH.D.
*Zoology*, J. A. Clarke.

# Agricultural Statistics.

GOOD AND BAD HARVESTS (GREAT BRITAIN), 1896–1905.

THE following table shows the state of the Harvest in each of the ten years, 1896–1905, in comparison with the decennial average, 1895–1904. The basis upon which the percentages are worked is given at the top of each column.

| Year. | Wheat. 100 = 30·56 bushels per acre. | Barley. 100 = 32·82 bushels per acre. | Oats. 100 = 38·81 bushels per acre. | Potatoes. 100 = 5·83 tons per acre. | Turnips and Swedes. 100 = 12·88 tons per acre. | Hay (Clover). 100 = 27·89 tons per acre. | Hay (Permanent Grass). 100 = 22·23 tons per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 110 | 102 | 95 | 108 | 96 | 84 | 75 |
| 1897 | 95 | 100 | 99 | 89 | 109 | 101 | 108 |
| 1898 | 114 | 109 | 105 | 107 | 93 | 116 | 126 |
| 1899 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 96 | 72 | 95 | 99 |
| 1900 | 93 | 95 | 98 | 84 | 110 | 100 | 105 |
| 1901 | 101 | 94 | 95 | 109 | 95 | 88 | 72 |
| 1902 | 107 | 106 | 110 | 96 | 117 | 113 | 117 |
| 1903 | 99 | 98 | 102 | 89 | 97 | 105 | 110 |
| 1904 | 88 | 95 | 101 | 108 | 111 | 104 | 106 |
| 1905 | 107 | 103 | 98 | 106 | 107 | 99 | 93 |

# A LIST OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WITH THE NAMES OF THE HEAD MASTERS.

*The Head Masters of Schools marked * were Members of the Head Masters' Conference in* 1906.

ABBOTSHOLME (Derbysh.).—Cecil Reddie, PH.D.
ABERDEEN.—H. F. Morland Simpson, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
*ABINGDON (Roysse's).—Rev. T. Layng, M.A.
ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—F. Bastow, B.Sc. [B.A.
ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends).—F. Andrews,
*ALDENHAM (Herts).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.
ALFORD, J. A. Staley, M.A.
ALNWICK.—John Gifford, M.A.
,, (Duke's School).—F. E. Skinner-Jones, M.A.
ALRESFORD (Perin's).—Archibald M. Stewart, B.Sc.
ALTON (Eggar's).—George Johnston Poole, M.A.
AMERSHAM.—E. H. Wainwright, M.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. E. Matthews,
ANDOVER.—R. O. Bishop, M.A. [M.A.
APPERLEY BRIDGE (Leeds).—A. Vinter, LL.D.
APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
ARDINGLY (College).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
ASHBOURNE (Queen Eliz.).—W. J. Butcher, B.Sc.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Rev. L. W. Lloyd, M.A.
ASHFORD (Kent).—John Evans, M.A.
ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
ATHERSTONE.—W. W. Exell, M.A.
ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—R. Baile, M.A.
AUDLEM (Cheshire).—Herbert C. Welsh, B.A.
AYLESBURY.—T. Osborne, B.A.
BAKEWELL (Derby: Dual).—A. L. B. Tindall, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars School, 1557).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
BARNET (Qu. Elizabeth).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
BARNSLEY (Holgate's).—Rev. C. Stokes Butler, M.A.
BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—C. C. Cox.
BARROW-ON-SOAR (Loughborough).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick, M.A.
*BATH COLLEGE.—A. Trice Martin, M.A., F.S.A.
,, (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
,, (Kingswood, Wesl.).—W. P. Workman, M.A.
BATLEY.—Rev. Langton Samuel Calvert, M.A.
BATTERSEA.—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
,, (Sir Walter St. John's).—W. Taylor.
BEAMINSTER.—Eustace A. How, B.Sc. [ton, S.J.
*BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. M. Bamp-
BECCLES (Fauconberge).—Rev. P. R. Humphrys,
,, (Leman's).—Henry Boyce. [M.A.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden. [M.A.
*BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (1552).—J. E. King,
,, MODERN SCHOOL.—Cecil Wm. Kaye, M.A.
,, (County Sch.).—Rev. C. F. Farrar, M.A.
BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—R. M. Jones, M.A.
,, (Campbell Coll.).—J. A. McNeill, B.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—H. S. MacIntosh, M.A.
*BERKHAMPSTED (Herts).—Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*)—Rev. Brother Attale.
BEVERLEY.—T. B. Williams, M.A.
BEWDLEY (Gr. School).—C. T. Blanshard, M.A.
BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Stuart Fergusson, B.A.
BINGLEY.—W. Dazeley, B.Sc.
*BIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
,, (Institute).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
*BIRMINGHAM (King Edward VI. School).—R. Cary Gilson, M.A.
,, (Aston).—E. W. Floyd, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Five Ways).—Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Bourne Coll.).—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A
,, (Camp Hill).—Rev. A. Jamson-Smith, M.A.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—R. Bousfield, M.A.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—J. Druce Payne, M.A.
,, (College).—F. S. Young, M.A.
BLACKBURN.—George A. Stocks, M.A.
BLACKHEATH (Prop.).—E. Provis, M.A.
,, (Missionary).—W. B. Hayward, M.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas School).—A. P. O'Leary, M.A.
BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. G. H. Ward, M.A.
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.
BORDEN.—W. Murdock, M.A.
*BOSTON (Lincs.).—W. White, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
BOVEY TRACEY.—T. C. Sharrott, M.A.
BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks.).—Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D.
*BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. W. Hulton Keeling, M.A.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
BRENTWOOD.—Rev. Edwin Bean, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
BRIDGNORTH.—H. V. Dawes, B.A.
BRIDGWATER (Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A.
BRIGG.—H. L. Higgins, M.A.
BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
*BRIGHTON COLL.—Rev. A. F. Titherington, M.A.
,, (Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCH.—Cyril Norwood, M.A.
*BROMSGROVE SCHOOL (Worcestershire).—F. J. R. Hendy, M.A.
BROMYARD (Queen Eliz.).—Rev. W. Henwood, M.A.
BRUTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
,, (Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.C.S.
BUCKINGHAM (Lat. Sch.).—W. Matthew-Cox, M.A.
BUNGAY.—Rev. A. H. Gardner, M.A.
BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Rev. A. W. Callis, M.A.
BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—Rev. H. A. Hebb, M.A.
BUXTON (Derbyshire).—R. A. Little, LL.D.
CAISTOR (Lincs.).—A. Brooke, M.A.
CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—Rev. F. McDowell, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE*(The Leys).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
,, *(Perse, Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, LITT.D.
CANTERBURY *(King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. A. J. Galpin, M.A.
,, *(St. Edmund's).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton.
,, (Kent Coll.).—Frank M. Facer, B.A. [M.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—Wm. P. Mann, B.A.
*CARLISLE.—Rev. G. H. Williams, M.A.
CARNARVON (Co. Sch.).—J. de G. Gaudin, M.A.
CARTMEL (Dual Sch.).—Joseph S. Cooper, M.A.
CATERHAM (Congregat.).—Rev. H. E. Hall, M.A.
CATFORD BRIDGE, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—J. H. Hampton, B.A.
CAVENDISH, Suffolk (Grey's).—B. H. Keall, M.A.
CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
*CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Rev. G. H. Rendall, LITT.D.

CHELMSFORD.—F. W. Rogers, M.A.
CHELSEA (St. Mark's).—J. W. Jarvis.
*CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (1841).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A.
,, *(Dean Close School). — Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, (Gr. School). —H. Sydney Jones, M.A.
*CHESTER (King's Sch.)—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
,, (Science School).—J. A. McMichael, B.Sc.
CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
*CHIGWELL (Essex).—Rev. Canon Swallow, M.A.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—F. B. Osborne.
CHIPPING SODBURY.—Rev. J. Dumas, B.Sc.
CHORLEY.—Reginald W. Atkin, B.A.
*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
*CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Rev. Arthur Chilton, M.A.
CLAPHAM (High Sch.).—F. Kettle, B.A.
CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, M.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
*CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—Rev. A. A. Dold, M.A.
CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Vincent Byrne, S.J.
COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A.
COLCHESTER.—P. Shaw-Jeffrey, M.A.
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
COLESHILL.—Rev. J. G. Fenn, B.A.
CONGLETON (Mossley Hall).—Ll. M. Penn, M.A.
CORK.—Rev. Ralph Harvey, M.A.
COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—Rev. A. D. Perrott,
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A. [M.A.
CRANBROOK(Kent).—Rev. C. F. Forbes-Muller, M.A.
CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. G. C. Allen, D.D.
CREDITON.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
CREWKERNE.—(Vacant.)
*CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
,, (Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
DAVENTRY.—A. F. S. Caldwell, M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
*DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
DERBY.—P. K. Tollit, M.A.
DEWSBURY (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
DORCHESTER.—S. A. Rootham, B.A.
DOUAI ABBEY SCH. (Woolhampton R.S.O., *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. A. S. Taylor, O.S.B.
DOUGLAS (I. of M.).—A. Barthélemy, B.Sc.
*DOVER COLL.—Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A.
DOWNSIDE, Bath (St. Gregory's, *R.C.*, 1605).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A., O.S.B.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—W. Wilkins, M.A.
,, (St. Andrew's).—W. W. Haslett, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. W. Crawford, M.A.
DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
*DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
,, (Alleyn's).—F. Collins, M.A.
DUNGANNON (Co. Tyrone ; Royal School).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
*DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. H. W. McKenzie, M.A.
EASINGWOLD.—G. Sandham, B.A.
*EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
EDGBASTON, Birmingham (Oratory, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. J. Norris, D.D.

*EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald Carter, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Merchiston Castle).—George Smith,
,, (High School).—J. Marshall, LL.D. [M.A.
,, (Institution).—G. O. Turner, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
1. Ladies' College; 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies') —see p. 278).
3. George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
4. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—W. W. Dunlop, M.A.
5. James Gillespie's Schs.—Wm. Jenkins, M.A.
EDMONTON (Latymer's).—W. A. Shearer, M.A.
ELLAND (Yorks).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
ELLESMERE.—E. Iliff Robson, M.A.
ELTHAM COLLEGE (1840).—Rev. A. E Rubie, D.D.
ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
ENFIELD.—W. S. Ridewood, B.Sc.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—A. C. McDonnell, M.A.
*EPSOM COLL.—Rev. T. N. Hart Smith-Pearse, M.A.
*ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*Provost*, Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
*EXETER.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
,, (Hele's).—T. R. L. Penry, B.A.
EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
FALMOUTH.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—Rev. F. B. Menneer, M.A.
,, (near Widnes).—C. Richard Lewis, M.A.
FAVERSHAM.—Rev. F. M. Crapper, M.A.
,, (Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.
*FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
*FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870). — Rev. William Augustus Heard, LL.D.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ'sColl.)—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
FORMBY.—Rev. W. G. J. Lasseter, M.A.
FOWEY (Cornwall).—W. Hawkins, B.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
GAINSBOROUGH.—(Vacant).
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A. [M.A.
*GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—W. W. Vaughan,
GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, B.A.
,, (High Sch.).—John Hutchison, LL.D.
,, (Allan Glen's).—John G. Kerr, LL.D.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.)—W. Cecil Laming, M.A.
*GLENALMOND, Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, Rev. Archibald R. F. Hyslop, M.A. [M.A.
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
,, (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
GRANTHAM (1528).—Rev. W. T. Keeling, M.A.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—George H. Silverwood, LL.B.
GREENWICH (Roan).—C. M. Ridger, M.A.
*GUERNSEY (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
GUILSBOROUGH.—Rev. F. W. Kingston, M.A.
GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
HACKNEY(Grocers' Co.).—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
*HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts.) (1862).—*Master*, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
HALIFAX (Crossley & Porter Orphan School).—W. C. Barber.
,, (Heath).—A. W. Reith, M.A.
HALSTEAD, Essex.—S. Savery, B.A.
HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.). — Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.

HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Cricklewood).—R. W. Hinton, B.A. [M.A.
,, (King Alfred Sch. Soc.).—John Russell,
HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
HANDSWORTH.—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestershire).—A. James, M.A.
HARPENDEN (St. George's).—Rev. Cecil Grant, M.A.
HARROGATE (Coll.).—G. M. Savery, M.A.
,, (Ashville).—Rev. Alfred Soothill, B.A.
*HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
,, (John Lyon's).—Ernest Young, B.Sc.
HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—E. W. Hopewell, B.A.
HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
HASTINGS.—W. H. La Touche, M.A. [M.A.
HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers') —H. R. Norris,
HAWKSHEAD (Ambleside).—Rev. R. M. Samson, M.A.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*HEREFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—Rev. Charles G. Dewberry, M.A.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—Rev. A. E. Allcock, M.A.
HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
HINDLEY (Wigan).—E. Law.
HINGHAM (Attleboro').—G. K. Dobbs.
HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1648).—G. L. Bretherton,
HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A. [M.A.
HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. J. Addis, M.A.
*HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
HORNCASTLE.—Rev. A. G. Madge, LL.D.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—Henry Chettle, M.A.
HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. Lyon Gaul, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury) (King James's Gr. Sch.).—Robert S. Crump, M.A.
HULL.—*(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, J. E. Forty, M.A.
HUNTINGDON.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes,
ILKLEY (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A. [M.A.
ILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
INVERNESS (Coll.).—C. C. Th. Parez, B.A.
*IPSWICH (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
,, (Middle School).—T. E. Cattell.
*ISLE OF MAN (King William's Coll.).—Rev. E. H. Kempson. [MUS.BAC.
,, (Castletown Gr. Sch.), J. T. W. Wicksey,
ISLEWORTH (Co. Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
*ISLINGTON, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—J. Easterbrook, M.A.
*JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester-Garland,
KEIGHLEY.—Thomas P. Watson, M.A. [M.A.
KENDAL.—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
KESWICK (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
KETTERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
KIBWORTH (Leices.).—J. Price Evans. [M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby,
KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
*KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common. —Douglas Smith, M.A. [M.A
KING'S LYNN (King Edwd. VII.) —Rev. W. Boyce,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
KIRKBY LONSDALE.—T. R. Burnett, PH.D.
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.—Rev. R. Gifford Wood,
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—J. Nicholson, B.A. [M.A.
KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A.

KNARESBOROUGH (King James's).—H. J. T. Bake,
KNUTSFORD (Cheshire).—F. Marvel, M.A. [M.Sc.
LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
*LANCASTER (Royal).—Rev. Herbt. A. Watson, M.A.
*LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—Bernard H. Tower, M.A.
LANGPORT.—S. G. Day, M.A.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
*LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. A. F. Rutty,
*LEEDS.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A. [M.A.
,, (Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
,, (Middle Class).—F. G. Harmer, F.C.S.
*LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
LEICESTER SQ., W.C. (Tenison's).—J. F. Arnold.
LEIGH (Lancs.).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
LINCOLN.—F. H. Chambers, M.A.
LISBURN (Ireland) (Friends').—W. D. Braithwaite, B.Sc.
*LIVERPOOL (College).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A.
,, (Institute).—Henry V. Weisse, B.A.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Hayes, S.J.
LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sc.).—Rev. P. R. Cleave, M.A.
*LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes,
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—J. C. Dick, M.A. [M.A.
LONGTON (Staffs., Mixed).—Walter Harris, PH.D.
LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—H. B. Tristram, M.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
LOUTH.—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—Rev. Wm. Ireland, M.A.
LUDLOW.—Rev. H. F. Hastings, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
LYMM (Cheshire).—J. E. Evans, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (Modern Sch.).—F. Fairman, M.A.
MAIDSTONE.—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
*MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1863).—Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
*MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—J. I. Paton, M.A.
,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, D.LITT.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. A. Poock, D.D.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—J. T. Ford, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
MARKET DRAYTON.—F. C. Woodforde, B.A.
MARKET HARBOROUGH.—F. Hammond, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—C. Elliot, B.A.
*MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—*Master*, Frank Fletcher, M.A. [B.A.
MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner,
MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev. D. L. Scott, LL.D.
*MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, LITT.D.
MERTON (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—Thos. Hay, M.A.
MILE END (E. London Coll.).—J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.
*MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—J. D. McClure, LL.D.
MIRFIELD (Yorks).—C. Darling, B.A.
*MONKTON COMBE (nr. Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns,
*MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A. [M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE (Cheshire).—E. J. Salmons, B.A.
MOULTON (Lincs.).—A. S. Hatt.
MOUNT ST. MARY'S (Derbyshire, *R.C.*).—Rev. P. Wolfe, S.J.
NANTWICH & ACTON.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
NAVAN.—Rev. J. Rennison, B.A.

NEEDHAM MARKET (Theobald's, 1632).—H. A. Webb, B.A.
NEWARK.—E. A. Menneer, M.A.
NEWBURY.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
*NEWCASTLE HIGHSCH.(Staff.).—F. Harrison, M.A.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—S. C. Logan, M.A.
NEWCASTLE(Allan'sEndowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
NEWCHURCH (Lancs).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
NEWPORT (Essex).—W. Waterhouse, M.A.
,, (Salop).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
NEWQUAY, Cardigan.—T. Wallis Thomas.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, (Newton Coll.).—Rev. R. W. Menneer, M.A.
NORMANTON.—C. E. Brittain, M.Sc.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
NORTHAMPTON (Day & Tech.).—R. E. Steel, M.A.
NORTHWICH (Witton).—H. Russell Wright, M.A.
*NORWICH.—Rev. Eustace F. Gilbard, M.A.
,, (Ed. VI., Middle).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
*NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—Rev. S. G. Waters, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
OCKBROOK (Derby, Moravian). — Rev. J. M. Mallalieu.
ODIHAM (Hants, 1604).—*Master*, F.C. Britten, M.A.
OLDHAM.—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
ORMSKIRK.—James R. Bate, B.Sc.
OSWESTRY.—John J. Lloyd Williams, M.A. [M.A.
*OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—F. W. Sanderson.
*OXFORD (St. Edward's).—J. Millington Sing, M.A.
,, *(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
,, *(Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A. [M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. F. W. Walbrand-Evans,
PANGBOURNE (Clayesmore Sch.).—Alex. Devine.
PEMBROKE DOCK.—T. H. Jones, M.A.
PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
PENKETH, Warrington (Friends).—W. E. Brown, [M.A. B.A.
PETERBOROUGH (King's School).—E. S. T. Badger,
,, (Deacon's School).—L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
PETERSFIELD(Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond, M.A.
*PLYMOUTH (College).—F. H. Colson, M.A.
,, (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—J. Kinton Bond, B.Sc.
*POCKLINGTON (Yorks.).—Rev. C. F. Hutton, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (King's School).—Rev. T. Howey Nichols, M.A.
POPLAR (George Green's: Dual).—*Prin.*, J. T. [Ashby.
*PORTSMOUTH.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
PRESTON.—H. C. Brooks, M.A.
QUORN (Gr. School).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
*RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. T. Field, D.D.
RAINES (St. George-in-the-East).—R. S. Taylor.
RAMSEY (Hunts).—Rev. A. A. Lintern, B.Sc.
,, (I. of M.).—Bertram H. Watts, B.A.
RAMSGATE (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. T. E. Egan, O.S.B.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R. C.*).—Rev. J. Cremonini.
RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. W. Parker, M.A.
RAWDON, Leeds (Friends').—J. A. Barringer, F.R.A.S.
*READING.—Rev. W. Charles Eppstein, D.D.
,, (Kendrick).—Rev. E. Priestley, B.A.
,, (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A.
REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
,, (Elmside).—C. H. Southerns, B.A.
REIGATE.—Robert S. Ragg, B.A.
*REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, M.A.
RETFORD.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—A. E. Buckhurst, M.A.
RICHMOND (Yorks, 1567).—A. R. Prestwich, M.A.
RIPON.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
RISHWORTH (Yorks.).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
RISLEY (Derbyshire).—Rev C. W. Groves, M.A.
RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs.).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. T. F. Hobson, M.A.
,, (Mathematical Sch.).—Charles Bird, B.A.
*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.
ROTHERHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
RUABON.—I. R. Roberts, M.A.
*RUGBY (1567).—Rev. Herbt. Armitage James, D.D.
,, (Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
RUNCORN (Instit. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
RUTHIN.—Rev. Watkin P. Whittington, M.A.
ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
*ST. BEES (Cumb.).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
ST. HELEN'S (Cowley).—E. J. Simpson, M.A.
ST. IVES (Hunts.).—P. H. Copley, B.A.
ST. MARYLEBONE (248, Marylebone Road, N.W.).—C. I. Houseman, B.A.
*ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, M.L.
*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—*High Master*, Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A.
,, (Cathedral Choir School, 34 Carter Lane, E.C.).—Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.). — W. M. Thompson, M.A.
,, (Friends').—J. E. Walker.
SAHAM-TONEY (Norfolk).—Rev. T. Bedwell, B.A.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, (Choir).—Rev. A. G. Robertson, M.A.
SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. G. E. Battle, M.A.
*SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—C. Lowry, M.A.
SEDGEBROOK (Lincs.).—F. Upton, M.A.
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SHEBBEAR (Devon.).—Thomas Ruddle, B.A.
SHEFFIELD (Royal).—J. H. Hichens, M.A.
SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—William Aldridge, B.A.
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SIDCOT, Somerset (Friends').—Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
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## PRIMARY DAY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| Year. | England and Wales. | | | Scotland. | | | Ireland. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Schools Inspected. | No. on Registers. | Average Attendance. | No. of Schools Inspected. | No. on Registers | Average Attendance. | No. of Schools Open. | Pupils on Rolls. | Average Attendance. |
| 1895 | 19,739 | 5,299,469 | 4,325,030 | 3,034 | 692,202 | 575,305 | 8,557 | 1,018,408 | 519,515 |
| 1896 | 19,848 | 5,422,989 | 4,422,911 | 3,083 | 709,478 | 592,934 | 8,606 | 808,939 | 534,957 |
| 1897 | 19,958 | 5,507,039 | 4,488,543 | 3,086 | 716,893 | 605,389 | 8,631 | 798,972 | 521,141 |
| 1898 | 19,937 | 5,576,866 | 4,554,165 | 3,067 | 717,747 | 605,776 | 8,651 | 794,818 | 518,799 |
| 1899 | 20,064 | 5,654,092 | 4,636,938 | 3,062 | 731,272 | 612,457 | 8,670 | 785,139 | 513,582 |
| 1900 | 20,100 | 5,686,114 | 4,666,130 | 3,104 | 753,287 | 626,089 | 8,684 | 745,861 | 478,224 |
| 1901 | 20,116 | 5,737,361 | 4,731,911 | 3,141 | 767,421 | 636,374 | 8,692 | 741,248 | 482,031 |
| 1902 | 20,153 | 5,852,276 | 4,890,237 | 3,145 | 768,598 | 646,501 | 8,712 | 737,086 | 487,098 |
| 1903 | 20,213 | 5,958,839 | 5,030,219 | 3,149 | 785,473 | 669,289 | 8,720 | 726,552 | 482,489 |
| 1904 | 20,312 | 6,003,245 | 5,144,702 | 3,189 | 793,492 | 682,269 | 8,710 | 730,417 | 483,897 |
| 1905 | 20,532 | 6,041,364 | 5,245,940 | 3,244 | 804,162 | 696,381 | 8,659 | 737,752 | 500,489 |

*** Information concerning the Higher Education of Women is also given in the Universities section, pp. 246-255, under *London*; *Birmingham*; *Bristol*; *Victoria* (*Manchester*); *Liverpool*; *University of Wales*; *Scottish Universities*, and *Irish Universities*.

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*Head Lecturer in History*, Miss E. A. McArthur.
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*Junior Bursar*, Miss H. Reinherz.
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*Vice-Principals*, Miss Katherine Stephen; Miss M. E. Rickett; Miss B. A. Clough.
*Lecturers.* — Miss A. B. Collier, Miss M. E. Rickett, Miss H. P. Hudson, *Mathematics*. Miss E. M. Sharpley, Miss J. E. Harrison, Mrs. Wedd, *Classics*. Miss I. Freund, Miss E. R. Saunders, Miss F. M. Durham, Miss G. L. Ellis, Miss I. B. J. Sollas, *Nat. Science*. Miss A. Gardner, *History*. Miss M. Steele-Smith, Miss J. P. Strachey, *Mod. Lang.*

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BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (*see* Lond. Univ.).

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## PRIMARY EDUCATION AND CRIMINAL OFFENCES, 1896-1905.

| Year. | Estimated Average Population. (U.K.) | Average Number of Children attending Primary Schools. (Gt. Britain.) | No. of Offenders Committed for Trial (U.K.). | | Total. (U.K.) | Convicted. (U.K.) | Acquitted. (U.K.) | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | | | | |
| 1896 | 39.599.072 | 5.025.845 | 13.368 | 2,019 | 15,387 | 11,870 | 3.432 | 1896 |
| 1897 | 39.987.294 | 5.093.932 | 13.405 | 2,024 | 15,429 | 12,130 | 3.313 | 1897 |
| 1898 | 40.380.792 | 5.159.941 | 13.876 | 2,119 | 15,995 | 12,516 | 3.396 | 1898 |
| 1899 | 40.774.296 | 5.249.395 | 13.228 | 1.923 | 15.151 | 11,865 | 3.207 | 1899 |
| 1900 | 41.154.646 | 5.292.219 | 12.427 | 1,754 | 14,181 | 11,082 | 2,983 | 1900 |
| 1901 | 41.550.773 | 5.368.285 | 13.255 | 1,897 | 15,154 | 11.924 | 3.118 | 1901 |
| 1902 | 41.961.199 | 5.536.738 | 13.912 | 1,885 | 15.797 | 12,490 | 3.193 | 1902 |
| 1903 | 42.371.219 | 5.699.508 | 14.471 | 1.971 | 16,442 | 13.162 | 3.159 | 1903 |
| 1904 | 42.793.272 | 5.826.971 | 15,066 | 1,873 | 16.939 | 13,736 | 3.061 | 1904 |
| 1905 | 43.221.123 | 5.942.321 | 15.694 | 1,866 | 17.560 | 14,160 | 3.297 | 1905 |

## PRIMARY EDUCATION AND POOR RELIEF, 1897-1906.

| Year. | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | | Population. | | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Attendance at Primary Schools. | Paupers. Jan. | Attendance at Primary Schools. | Paupers. Jan. | Attendance at Primary Schools. | Paupers. Jan. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| 1897 | 4,488.543 | 824.362 | 605,389 | 100,687 | 521,141 | 98,327 | 31,158,245 | 4.299,132 | 4,528,454 | 1897 |
| 1898 | 4.554.165 | 823.350 | 605,776 | 101.253 | 518,799 | 99.737 | 31,517.725 | 4.344.589 | 4.516,781 | 1898 |
| 1899 | 4.636.938 | 807,730 | 612.457 | 101,309 | 513.852 | 102,156 | 31,881.365 | 4.390.530 | 4.500,470 | 1899 |
| 1900 | 4,666,130 | 797.630 | 626.089 | 99,760 | 478,224 | 103,254 | 32,249.187 | 4.436,958 | 4.466,326 | 1900 |
| 1901 | 4.731,911 | 789,689 | 636.374 | 100,631 | 482,031 | 100,495 | 32,621,263 | 4.413,880 | 4,445,630 | 1901 |
| 1902 | 4,890,237 | 811.449 | 646,501 | 102,322 | 487,098 | 102,072 | 32,997,626 | 4.531,299 | 4.432,274 | 1902 |
| 1903 | 5,030,219 | 833,005 | 669,289 | 104,495 | 482,489 | 102,607 | 33.378,338 | 4.579.223 | 4.413,658 | 1903 |
| 1904 | 5,144,702 | 853,494 | 682,269 | 106,666 | 483,897 | 101,154 | 33,763,434 | 4,627,656 | 4.402,182 | 1904 |
| 1905 | 5,245,940 | 914.743 | 696,381 | 110,426 | 500,489 | 102,401 | 34,152,977 | 4,676.603 | 4.391,543 | 1905 |
| 1906 | ... | 909,918 | ... | 111,202 | ... | 103,302 | 34.547.016 | 4,726,070 | 4.386,035 | 1906 |

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*** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

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METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road, N.E. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., F., 9; women, W., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, M., 1.30. Out-Patients' Provident Department, 7.30 p.m. (except Sat.), and Tu., Th. and Sat., 11 a.m. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Chas. H. Byers. *Matron*, Miss I. C. Bennett.

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BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND BRAIN DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 208 Euston Road, N.W. *Sec.*, E. S. L. Lovell.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Paying patients are received and treated. *Sec.*, H. Howgrave Graham.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 160 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class

patients at 21s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F., at 1.30. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., and Th., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-day: Sun., 2 to 4. *Secretary*, Alfred J. Wise.

### OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A Gray's Inn Road (26 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9 and 2. *Sec.*, Edwin Easton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays) to the poor, from 8 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: M. and Th., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady Supt.*, Miss F. A. Haig Brown.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN O. H., 155 Marylebone Road. Free to the deserving poor. *Treas.*, Hugh Campbell. *Secretary*, H. A. Dunn.

### ORTHOPÆDIC (CLUB FOOT, SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Hatton Garden. For the absolute poor. Patients admitted are mostly children suffering with spine, hip disease, and paralysis. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2. In-patients at all times after registration. *Sec.*, Ernest Dereuth, F.C.I.S.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC H. (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th., and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

### PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for Ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the Steward, Sydney Phillips, B.A.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Sec.*, John Hollway, 6 Highbury Grange, N.

[*Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.*]

### SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1, and Wed. 7 p.m. Finsen Light, X-Ray, High-Frequency, and Radium treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Geo. A. Richardson.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated every week-day at 1.30 and 6 p.m. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, J. H. Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily, except Sun., 2 to 4, and, except Sat. and Sun., 6 to 8 p.m. Free and paying inpatients are received at 26*s* Uxbridge Rd. (50 beds). Visiting-days: Wed. and Sun., 3 to 4. *Secy.-Supt.*, George A. Arnandin.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, M., 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m.; other week days 2 and 7 p.m. Women and children, daily (except M.) at 2 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, G. Gadbury.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 179 Great Portland Street. Daily 2 p.m.; and Tu. and Th. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

### STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

### THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m., for children only. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. Free to the necessitous daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients seen daily, 2 to 3; Mon. and Th., 6 to 7 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

### WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily (except Sat.) at 2.15. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

GROSVENOR HOSP. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Women only as in-patients. Women out-patients daily, 2 p.m.; children, M., W., and F., 9.30 a.m. *Matron*, Miss Phillips. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients M., Th. and Sat., 9 to 10; other days, 1 to 2. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. *Sec.*, D. Cannon. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6*d.* or 1*s.* is made on entrance, and 2*d.* each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Margaret M. Bagster.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women only). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Thurs., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. G. King. *Matron*, Miss Florence Tice.

## DISPENSARIES.

1744. *Battersea*, 185 High Street.
1801. *Bloomsbury*, 12 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
1850. *Brixton*, Water Lane.
1880. *Brompton and Knightsbridge*, 28 Fulham Rd.
1789. *City*, 29 and 30 College St., Dowgate Hill.
1849. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 35 Wilson St., Finsbury.
1849. *Clapham*, 42 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
1782. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
1828. *Farringdon*, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
1780. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
1821. *Islington*, 303 Upper Street, N.
1779. *Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
1838. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
1850. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
1770. *Royal General*, 25 and 26 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
1783. *Royal Kent*, Greenwich Road, S.E.
1842. *Royal Pimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
1821. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross, S.E.
1810. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
1777. *Surrey*, 6 Great Dover Street, Southwark.
1792. *Tower Hamlets*, White Horse St., Stepney.
1789. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
1830. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
1774. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St., Soho.

## METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

*Office*—Victoria Embankment, E.C. *Clerk to the Board*, T. Duncombe Mann. *Asst. Clerk*, J. Mallett. *Accountant*, M. Heyes. *Engineer-in-Chief*, W. T. Hatch.

ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES:—

Leavesden, King's Langley, Herts. *Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D.
Caterham, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, P. E. Campbell, M.B.
Darenth, Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, A. Rotherham, M.B.
Tooting Bec, S.W. (for Infirm Cases). *Med. Sup.*, E. H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.
Belmont, Sutton, Surrey. *Acting Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.B.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—

Eastern, The Grove, Homerton, N.E. *Med. Sup.*, E. W. Goodall, M.D.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. *Med. Sup.*, F. H. Thomson, M.B.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. N. Hume, M.R.C.S.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. F. Caiger, M.D.
South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, F. M. Turner, M.D.
Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W., and Grove, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. E. Beggs, M.D.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich. *Med. Sup.*, J. MacCombie, M.D.
Park, Hither Green, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Birdwood, M.D.
Northern (for Convalescing Patients), Winchmore Hill, N. *Med. Sup.*, C. E. Matthews, M.D.
Gore Farm (for Convalescing Patients), Dartford, Kent. *Acting Med. Sup.*, A. F. Cameron, M.D.
Southern (for Convalescing Patients), Carshalton, Surrey. (In course of erection.)

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS:—

*Med. Sup.*, T. F. Ricketts, M.D.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach Hosp., Dartford, Kent (temporary).
Orchard Hospital, Dartford, Kent (temporary).

RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE (under the control of the Med. Sup. of Smallpox Hospitals), *Ch. Officer*, C. E. Sullivan:—

North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
West Wharf, Townmead Road, Fulham, S.W.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, C. R. Stone.
North-Western, adjoining North-Western Hospital. *Sup.*, G. Hyatt.
Western, adjoining Western Hospital. *Sup.*, G. Oliver.
South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, H. J. Ford.
South-Western, adjoining South-Western Hospital. *Sup.*, A. B. Allen.
Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital. *Sup.*, E. Addison.
Mead, Townmead Road, Fulham, S.W.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

CHILDREN'S HOMES:—

*Ophthalmia: Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon*, E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S.
White Oak School, Swanley, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. D. Lynch.
High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex. *Matron*, Miss E. Baker.
*Ringworm: Visiting Dermatologist*, T. Colcott Fox, M.B.
The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss E. Turton.
*Seaside:*
St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. Palmer. *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.
East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. K. Jacob. *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe, F.R.C.S.
Millfield, Rustington. *Matron*, Miss G. Kingcott. *Medical Officer*, C. E. Last, M.R.C.S.
*Defective Children:*
Bridge Industrial Home. *Sup.*, T. C. Gibbs.
Lloyd House, and 12 Lloyd Street, Pentonville (Girls). *Matron*, Miss A. Green.
16 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. (Boys). *House Mother*, Mrs. Whiddett.
60, 62 and 64 Kingwood Road, Fulham (Boys). *Matron*, Mrs. Turner.
81, Earlsfield Road, S.W. (Girls). *House Mother*, Mrs. P. Timbrell.
Surrey House, 66 St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. (Boys). *House Mother*, Miss E. Mason.
*Remand Children:*
36, 37, 38 Camberwell Green. *Sup.*, W. Craig.
70, 72 and 74 Pentonville Road, N. *Sup.*, J. E. Seal.
203 and 205 Harrow Road, W. *Sup.*, W. E. Tull.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE OF LONDON.

The "Bischoffsheim," for Accidents. *Office*, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

# The Bank of England, founded 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

*Governor*, Alex. Falconer Wallace (£2,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Wm. Middleton Campbell (£1,500).

DIRECTORS, (each £500): Charles George Arbuthnot; Hy. Cosmo Ormc Bonsor; Herbert Brooks; Brien Cokayne; Alfred Clayton Cole; Walter Cunliffe; James Pattison Currie-Blythe; John Saunders Gilliat; Samuel Steuart Gladstone; Charles Hermann Goschen; Edward Charles Grenfell; Everard Alexander Hambro; George William Henderson; William Doure Hoare; Hon. Evelyn Hubbard; Frederick Huth Jackson; Reginald Eden Johnston; Edgar Lubbock; Samuel Hope Morley; Robert Lydston Newman; Sir Augustus Prevost, Bart.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke; Albert George Sandeman; Hugh Colin Smith.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1906.

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | £ | £ | BANKING DEPARTMENT. | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notes issued... | 48,776,635 | Govt. Debt... | 11,015,100 | Proprietors Capital ..... | 14,553,000 | Govt. Securities ..... | 15,956,166 |
| | | Other Securities..... | 7,434,900 | Rest ..... | 3,801,383 | Other Securities ..... | 34,974,642 |
| | | Gold Coin and Bullion ... | 30,326,635 | Public Deposits | 9,730,482 | Notes ..... | 19,103,675 |
| | | | | Other Deposits | 43,191,756 | Gold and Silver Coin... | 1,298,118 |
| | | | | Seven-day and other Bills ... | 55,980 | | |
| | £48,776,635 | | £48,776,635 | | £71,332,601 | | £71,332,601 |

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Chief Accountant*, H. B. Orchard.
*Deputy do.*, T. A. Stephens.
*Assistant do.*, C. N. Latter.
*Chief Cashier*, John G. Nairne.
*Deputy do.*, E. M. Harvey.
*Assistant do.*, T. Askwith.
*Secretary*, K. Grahame.
*Deputy do.*, C. E. Edmann.
*Assistant do.*, H. S. Inman.
*Inspector of Branches and Principal Branch Banks Office*, E. Edye.
*Principal, Discount Office*, H. W. Search.
*Auditors*, R. Graham and C. Paget.
*Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.*
*Agent*, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.

*Controller of Stock & Cash Offices*, F. E. Blaikiock.
*Principal, Bullion Office*, N. D. Livesay.
*Do. Private Drawing Office*, J. H. Green.
*Principal, Public Drawing Office*, C. Duberly.
*Do. Bill Office*, H. W. Rudyerd.
*Do. Issue Office*, H. W. Tilly.
*Do. Securities Office*, F. G. Allan.
*Do. Intellers' Office*, E. H. Woollard.
*Do. Dividend Pay Office*, E. E. Gaute.
*Cashier's Store*, T. Zwinger.

*Principal, Accountants' Bank Note Office*, C. Fenn.
*Do. Bank Stock, &c., do.*, W. T. Weeks.
*Do. Consols Office*, E. A. Jenner.
*Do. Colonial Stocks Office*, A. Bridger.
*Do. Dividend Office*, E. H. Oldham.
*Do. India do.*, H. D. Harrisson.
*Do. Register do.*, W. J. Halsey.
*Do. Power of Attorney do.*, E. J. Wheeler.
*Do. Dividend Accounts do.*, H. F. Prynne.
*Do. Printing Office*, W. J. Coe.
*Law Courts Branch.*
*Agent*, Sir C. W. Baynes, Bart.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

*Birmingham*, H. A. N. Smith.
*Bristol*, M. A. Shee.
*Hull*, J. Dyce Nicol.
*Leeds*, J. H. Brand.
*Liverpool*, T. F. A. Agnew.
*Manchester*, F. W. Peel.
*Newcastle*, H. A. Erskine.
*Plymouth*, W. T. Langford.
*Portsmouth*, W. B. Molyneux.

## Banks and Bankers in London and Suburbs.

BANKS printed in heavier type are *Limited*, those with † are registered at Somerset House, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents.

1 A †**African B. Corp.**, 63, London Wall.
2 †Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Place.
3 †**Alexanders & Co.**, 24, Lombard Street.
4 †Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.
5 †American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 5 and 6, Haymarket, S.W.
7 †Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
8 †**Anglo-Californian**, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
9 **Anglo-Egyptian**, 27, Clement's Lane.
10 †**Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co.**, 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.
11 †**Anglo-Italian**, 9, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
†Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate St. Within.
13 **Australian Joint-Stock**, 2, King William Street.
12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
15 †**Bank of Africa**, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
16 †Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
18 Bank of British N. America, 5, Gracechurch St.
14 **Bank of British West Africa**, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
20 **Bank of Egypt**, 26, Old Broad Street.
21 *†Bank of England (*see above*).
19 †**Bank of Mauritius**, George Yard, Lombard St.
22 †Bank of Montreal, 46 and 47, Threadneedle St.
23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
25 †**Bank of Roumania**, 7, Gt. Winchester Street.
26 †B. of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
27 †Bank of Nigeria, 14, Norfolk St., Strand.
28 †Bank of Tarapacá & Argentina, 97 & 98, Bishopsgate Street Within.
29 Bk. of Victoria (Australia), 10, King William St.
30 *†**Barclay & Company**, 54, Lombard Street, 1, Pall Mall East; 27, Cavendish Square, 19, Fleet St., 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 41, St. Mary Axe, 24A, Southwark St., & 120, Wood St.
31 **Baring Brothers & Co.**, 8, Bishopsgate St. Within.
34 †Biggerstaff, W. and J., 59, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market.
35 †Birkbeck, Southampton Buildings, Holborn.
36 Blydenstein (B. W.) and Co., 55 and 56, Threadneedle Street.
39 **British B. of South America**, 2A, Moorgate St.
40 British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
41 †**British Mutual Banking Co.**, Ludgate Circus.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
46 †Burt (Fredk.) and Co., 80, Cornhill.
17 †Canadian Bank of Commerce, 60, Lombard St.
49 *†**Capital & Counties**, 39, Threadneedle Street; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125 Oxford Street; 195,

Edgware Road; **35**, King Street, W.C.; **50**, Upper Street, N.; **151** and **153**, Newington Causeway; **35**, Piccadilly, W.; **145**, High Street, Shoreditch; **38A**, Victoria Street, Westminster; **115**, Fore Street, E.C.; **210**, Commercial Road, E.; **28**, Fleet Street; **347**, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; **3**, Broad St. Place, E.C.; **22**, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and **20**, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.

52†**Charing Cross Bank, 28**, Bedford St., W.C.; and **120**, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

53†**Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China**, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.

57†Child and Co., **1**, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.

59†**Civil Service Bank, 10**, Charing Cross Road.

†Clare (George) & Co., **2**, Birchin Lane, E.C.

60†**Clydesdale Bank, 30**, Lombard Street.

61†Cocks, Biddulph and Co., **43**, Charing Cross.

64†Cohn (Maurice) & Co., **8**, Great Winchester St.

65 Colonial Bank, **13**, Bishopsgate St. Within.

68†**Commercial B. of Scotland, 62**, Lombard Street.

69†**Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18**, Birchin Lane.

70 **Commercial B. of Australia, 1**, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. [Threadneedle St.

71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, **52**, 73†‡Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus.

Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basildon Ho., Moorgate

75†Coutts and Co., **440**, Strand. [St.

76†‡Cox & Co., **16**, Charing Cross, S.W.

77†Crédit Lyonnais, **40**, Lombard St.; and **4**, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

81†Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., **28**, Clement's Lane.

82†**Delhi and London B., 123**, Bishopsgate St. Wn.

86†Disconto Gesellschaft, **53**, Cornhill, E.C.

83†Dresdner Bank, **65**, Old Broad St.

84†**Deutsche Bank. 4**, George Yard, Lombard St.

87†Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, **6**, Tokenhouse Yard.

88†Drummond, Messrs., **49**, Charing Cross.

89 Duff (Wm.) and Co., **113**, Cannon Street, E.C.

93 **English, Scottish, & Australian, 38**, Lombard St.

94†Erlanger (Emile) and Co., **20**, Bishopsgate Street Within. [St., E.C.

96†**Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., 9**, King William

98†**German B. of London, 34**, Old Broad Street.

99†Gillett Bros. and Co., **58**, Lombard Street, E.C.

100*†Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., **67**, Lombard St.

101 Gordon, Smith & Co., **139**, Cannon Street.

105‡†Grindlay & Co., **54**, Parliament Street, S.W.

107†Guinness, Mahon & Co., **81**, Lombard Street.

106 Haarbleicher & Schumann, **144**, Leadenhall St., E.C.

113 Hambro (C. J.) and Son, **70**, Old Broad St., E.C.

109†Hill and Sons, **66**, West Smithfield; **2**, Bank Bdgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bdgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.

110†Hoare (Charles) & Co., **37**, Fleet Street.

111*†‡Holt & Co., **3**, Whitehall Place.

112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, **31**, Lombard Street.

†Huth (F.) & Co., **12**, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

116 Imperial Bank of Persia, **25**, Abchurch Lane.

117 Imperial Ottoman B., **26**, Throgmorton St.

118 **International Banking Corporation, 31**, Bishopsgate Street Within.

119 **Ionian B.**, Palmerston Ho., **93**, Bishopsgate St.

120 Ironmonger & Co., **31**, Throgmorton St., E.C.

125 Keizer (N.) & Co., **29**, Threadneedle St.

122†Keyser (A.) & Co., **21**, Cornhill.

123†‡King (Henry S.) & Co., **9**, Pall Mall, S.W.; **65**, Cornhill, E.C.

127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., **10**, Angel Court.

131 Lazard Brothers & Co., **40**, Threadneedle St.

132*†**Lloyds Bank**, London Head Office, **71**, Lombard St. (Regd. Office), *Gen. Manager*, E. A. Duff; City Office, **72**, Lombard St.; West End, **16**, St. James's Street, S.W.; Law Courts, **222**, Strand, W.C.; Cheapside; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Paddington, Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Enfield; and Caterham Valley.

133†**London & Brazilian Bank, 7**, Tokenhouse Yd.

135*†**London & County B.Co.**, *Head Office Manager*, G. J. Rodolph; *Deputy do.*, H. R. Wyatt; *Country Manager*, W. G. Gribble; *Chief Inspector*, F. W. Howett; *Secretary*, F. J. Barthorpe, **21**, Lombard St.; Acton, **139**, High St.; **134**, Aldersgate St.; **128** & **130**, Balham High Road; Bayswater, Westbourne Grove; Blackheath, Lee Road; **369** & **371**, Brixton Road; Camberwell Green; Canning Town; **51** & **53**, Barking Road; Chiswick, **314**, High Road; Clapham, **149**, High St.; Clapham Junction, **217**, Lavender Hill; **98** & **100**, Upper Clapton Road; Covent Garden, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, **59** & **61**, Broadway; Crouch End and Hornsey, **45**, Topsfield Parade; Croydon, High St.; Deptford, Broadway; Ealing, The Mall; **189** & **191**, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, **185**, Trafalgar Road; Finchley Road, Heath Drive; **12**, Fore St., Forest Gate; **298** & **300**, Romford Road; Goodmayes, Ilford, **548**, Romford Road; Greenwich, Church St.; Hackney, Amhurst Road; Hammersmith, **12**, King St. West; **21**, Hanover Square; **332** & **334**, Harrow Road; **324** & **325**, High Holborn; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, **14**, Shepherd's Bush Green; **490** & **492**, Holloway Road; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, **4** & **5**, Upper St.; Kensington, High St.; King's Cross, **266** & **268**, Pentonville Road; Kingsland, **74** & **76**, High St.; **64**, Knightsbridge; Lambeth, **165**, Westminster Bridge Road; Law Courts, **263**, Strand; Leyton, **340**, High Road; Limehouse, **52**, East India Dock Road; **1**, Marylebone Road; Millwall, **122**, East Ferry Road; Newington Butts; Norwood, Westow Hill; Oxford St., **109** & **111**, New Oxford St.; Paddington, **1**, Connaught St., Edgware Road; Putney, High St.; St. James', **36**, St. James' St., S.W.; St. John's Wood, **102**, High St., N.W.; **27**, St. Mary Axe; **180**, **181** & **182**, Shoreditch; South Kensington, **25**, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Southwark, Borough High St.; Stratford, Broadway; Streatham, High Road; Tower Bridge, Tooley St.; Wandsworth, **98** & **100**, High St.; Wandsworth Common, **75**, St. James Road; West Ealing, **124**, Uxbridge Road; West Hampstead, West End Lane; West Norwood, **138**, Norwood Road; Westminster, **173**, Victoria St.; Wimbledon, High St.; Woolwich, **71**, Powis St.

137†**London and Hanseatic Bank, 38**, Lombard St.

139†**London and Provincial Bank**, *General Manager*, J. W. Cross, **3**, Bank Buildings; **83**, Commercial St.; **127** & **129**, Edgware Road; **108**, Queen's Gate, South Kensington; **1**, Kingsland High St., N.E.; **56**, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; **388**, Essex Rd., N.; Anerley; Banstead; Barking; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Bow (Roman Rd.); Bowes Pk.; Bush Hill Park; Canning Tn.; Carshalton;

Catford ; Chadwell Heath ; Chingford ; Claygate ; East Greenwich ; East Ham ; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham ; Eltham ; Enfield ; Erith ; Ewell ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, North ; Finsbury Pk. ; Goodmayes ; Green Lanes ; Hackney ; Hampstead ; Hampton Hill ; Harringay ; Higham's Park ; Highbury ; Hither Green ; Honor Oak Park ; Hornsey ; Hounslow ; Ilford ; Kentish Town ; Kew ; Kew Gardens ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Ladywell ; Lea Bridge Rd. ; Lee Green ; Lewisham ; Leytonstone ; Maida Vale ; Manor Park ; Mitcham ; Mortlake ; Munster Park ; Muswell Hill ; New Cross Gate ; Newington Green ; New Southgate ; Palmer's Green ; Penge ; Plaistow ; Plumstead ; Ponder's End ; Richmond ; Romford ; St. Margaret's ; East Twickenham ; Sidcup ; S. Tottenham ; Southgate ; Staines ; Stamford Hill ; Stoke Newington ; Stratford ; Sunningdale ; Surbiton ; Surbiton Hill ; Sutton ; Sydenham ; Teddington ; Thornton Heath ; Tottenham ; Tufnell Park ; Twickenham ; Walham Gn. ; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.) ; Westcombe Pk. ; West Green ; West Hampstead ; White Hart Lane ; Winchmore Hill ; Wood Green ; Woolwich.

140†**London and River Plate Bk.**, 7, Princes St., E.C.

142*†**London & South-Western B.**, 170, Fenchurch St., *Gen. Manager*, John Williams ; *Assistant Gen. Manager*, John Liscombe ; Acton ; Addiscombe ; Anerley ; Balham ; Barking ; Barnes ; Battersea ; Battersea Pk. ; Bayswater ; Bermondsey ; Bishopsgate ; Bloomsbury ; Borough ; Bow ; 256, Brixton Hill ; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd. ; Brompton Rd. ; 318, High Rd., Brondesbury ; Bushey ; Camberwell Grn. ; Park St., Camden Town ; Catford ; Charlton ; Cheapside ; Chelsea ; Chiswick ; Clapham ; Clapham Junc. ; Clapton ; Clerkenwell ; Coleman St. ; Cricklewood ; Crofton Pk. ; Brockley ; Croydon ; Croydon, South ; Dulwich ; Dulwich, East ; Ealing ; Ealing, West ; 183, Earl's Court Rd. ; Earlsfield ; East Ham ; East Molesey ; Edgware ; Eltham ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, East ; 82, Finsbury Pavement ; Finsbury Pk. ; 78, Fleet St. ; Forest Gate ; Forest Hill ; Fulham ; 56, Gt. Portland St. ; Hackney ; Hammersmith ; Hampstead ; Hampstead, South ; Hampstead, West ; Hanwell ; Harlesden ; Harrow ; 478, Harrow Rd. ; Hendon ; Hendon, West ; Highgate ; 148, Holborn ; Holland Park ; 403, Holloway Rd. ; Holloway, Upper ; Hornsey ; Ilford ; Islington ; Kennington ; Kensal Rise ; 230, Kentish Town Rd. ; Kew Bridge ; Kilburn ; King's Cross ; Kingston Hill ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Lavender Hill ; Lee Green ; Leyton ; Manor Pk. ; Merton ; Mile End (236, Whitechapel Rd.) ; Minories ; Mortlake ; New Barnet ; New Cross ; New Cross Gate ; New Malden ; Norbury ; Norwood, South, Upper, and West ; Notting Hill ; Oxford St. ; High St., Peckham ; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.) ; Putney ; 27, Regent St. ; Richmond ; St. John's Wood ; Shepherd's Bush ; Shoreditch ; Southwark ; Stanmore ; Stepney ; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.) ; Strand ; Streatham ; Streatham Common ; Stroud Green ; Sudbury and Wembley ; Sutton ; Sydenham ; Tooting ; Tottenham ; Tulse Hill ; Twickenham ; Upton Park ; Vauxhall ; Walham Green ; Wallington ; Walton-on-Thames ; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.) ; 260, Walworth Rd. ; Wandsworth ; Wanstead ; Watford ; Weaste ; W. Brompton ; W. Kensington ; Westminster (78, Victoria St.) ; West Smithfield ; Whetstone ; Willesden Grn. ; Wimbledon ; Wimbledon Common ; Woking ; Woodford ; Wood Green.

144*†**London and Westminster Bank**, *Joint Managers*, A. M. Hawthorn, T. J. Russell ; and *Secretary*, A. E. Mann ; 41, Lothbury ; 1, St. James's Square ; 274, High Holborn ; 6, Borough High Street ; 130, High St., Whitechapel ; 1, Stratford Place, W. ; 112 & 114, Oxford St. ; 217, Strand ; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd. ; 1, Brompton Sq. ; 62, Victoria St., S.W. ; 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington, N. ; 133, Westbourne Grove ; 8, Holborn Circus ; 44 & 46, Hampstead Rd., N.W. ; 106, Finchley Road, N.W. ; 94 & 96, High St., Kensington, W. ; Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey, N. ; 77 & 79, King Street West, Hammersmith ; 106A, High Road, Kilburn ; 79, Ebury St., Belgravia ; 5, St. Paul's Churchyard ; 1, Streatham High Rd., S.W. ; 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. ; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. ; 134, Marylebone Rd. ; N.W. ; 19, Uxbridge Rd., W. ; 149, Balham Hill, S.W. ; 161, Bow Road, E. ; 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. ; 140, Herne Hill, S.E. ; 98 & 100, City Road, E.C. ; 2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W. ; 12, New Kent Road, S.E. ; 59, St. Mary Axe ; 90, Wood St., E.C. ; 58 & 59, High St., Shoreditch.

145 **London Bank of Mexico and South America**, 94, Gracechurch Street.

147 **London Bank of Australia**, 2, Old Broad St.

136*†**London City and Midland**, *Managing Director*, E. H. Holden, M.P. ; *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, D. G. H. Pollock ; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris ; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street ; 52, Cornhill ; 199, High St., Acton ; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St. ; Balham and Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd. ; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd. ; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd. ; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd. ; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd. ; 140 & 141, Bishopsgate St. Without ; Blackfriars Rd. ; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn ; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue ; Charing Cross, 449, Strand ; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea ; 281, High Rd., Chiswick ; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill ; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd. ; 69, Coleman St. ; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St. ; 139, North End, Croydon ; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford ; 46, The Broadway, Ealing ; 20, Eastcheap ; 100 & 101, Fore St. ; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate ; 30, Durlmouth Rd., Forest Hill ; Fulham, Melmoth Place ; Mare St., Hackney ; 157, Hackney Road ; 22, King St., Hammersmith ; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay ; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct ; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market ; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington ; 165, High Rd., Kilburn ; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge ; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St. ; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham ; 324, High Rd., Leyton ; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone ; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction ; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill ; 19, High St., Marylebone ; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair ; 91, Mile End Road ; 129, New Bond St. ; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E. ; 89 90,

& 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 154, Portobello Rd.; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 156, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 66 & 67, George St., Richmond; 196, Lower Rd., Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 30& 31, High St., Shoreditch; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 337, Tottenham Court Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Walham Green; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Road, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction; 62, High Street, Harlesden; 13, Green's End, Woolwich.

148*†**London Joint-Stock Bank** (*General Manager*, Charles Gow), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; 52, Barbican; Buckhurst Hill; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Covent Garden, 110, Long Lane; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 120, High Holborn; 144, Leadenhall St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 69, High St.; 133, Regent St.; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; 61, St. Mary Axe; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd.; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station.

149†**London, Paris & American Bank**, 40, Threadneedle St.

150†**London Trading Bank**, 12, Coleman St., E.C.

152*‡McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles St., St. James's Square.

153†**Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co.**, 75, Cornhill.

154*†**Martin's Bank**, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.

156†**Mercantile B. of India**, 40, Threadneedle St.

161 **Mercantile B. of London**, 178, Wool Exchange.

162*†**Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales)**, 60, Gracechurch Street.

163 **Merchant Banking Co.**, 112, Cannon Street.

164†**Middlesex Bkg. Co.**, 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.

167 **Natal Bank**, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.

168*†**National Bank**, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Town; 286, Pentonville Road; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 276, Oxford Street; 2, Elgin Avenue, Harrow Road; 361 & 363, Goswell Road; St. Mary's Road, Harlesden; 180, Strand; and 23, Baker Street.

169 **Nat. B. of Australasia**, 123, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

170†**National Bank of China**, 61, Old Broad St.

170A†**National Bank of Egypt**, 4& 5 King William St.

171†**Nat. Bk. of India**, 17, Bishopsgate St. Within.

172 **National B. of New Zealand**, 15, Moorgate St.

173†**National Bank of Scotland**, 37, Nicholas Lane.

173A**National Bank of South Africa**, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.

174†**National Discount Company**, 35, Cornhill, E.C.

175*†**National Provincial Bank of England**, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 291B, Oxford St., W.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; 53, Baker St.; 218, Upper St., Islington Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; South Audley St., W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W.; 55 & 57, High St., Kensington; 494, Brixton Rd., S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; 45, Seven Sisters Rd.; 153, Sloane St.; 153, High St., Putney; 155, Mare St., Hackney; 114, High Holborn; and Savoy Court, Strand.

177*†**Parr's Bank**, Bartholomew La.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 87, Fleet St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent St.; 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.; 164 & 166, High St., Camden Town; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, Kingston Hill, Cobham, and Teddington; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Park; 201, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Rd.; 324, High Rd., Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 53, High St., Clapham; 415, High St., Stratford, E.; George Lane, Woodford; 1, Finsbury Square; 126, High Holborn; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate, N.; 23, High Road, Chiswick; 11, The Pavement, Seven Kings, Ilford; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 530, High Rd., Tottenham.

183†**Provincial B. of Ireland**, 8, Throgmorton Av.

184 **Queensland National Bank**, 8, Princes St., E.C.

185†Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.

186†Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.

188†Richardson and Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.

189*†Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St.

190†Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.

191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

192 **Royal B. of Queensland**, 31, Budge Row.

193†Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate Street.

194†Rüffer (A.) and Sons, 39, Lombard Street.

195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62, Gracechurch St.

199 Russo-Chinese Bank, 41, Threadneedle St.

197†Sale and Co., 54, Old Broad St., E.C.

196†Samuel Montagu and Co., 60, Old Broad St.

198†Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.

200†**Silver (S. W. and Co.)** and **Benjamin Edgington**, Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.

202†Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.

203†**Standard Bk. of S. Africa**, 10, Clement's Lane.

204†Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.

205 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury, E.C.

208†**Union Bank of Australia**, 71, Cornhill.

209*†**Union of London & Smiths Bank** (*General Manager*, R. H. Nunn; *Manager*, J. E. W. Goulding; *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assist. Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes St., E.C.; 1, Lombard St.; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent St.; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 12, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455,

Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 39, Heath St., Hampstead; Purley; 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; High St., Kensington; and 54 & 55, Bishopsgate Street Without.

210†**Union Bank of Scotland, 62,** Cornhill, E.C.

212†**Union Deposit Bk., 17,** King William St., W.C.

213 **Union Discount Co. of London, 39,** Cornhill, E.C.

214 **United States Exchange, 9,** Strand, W.C.

220 Western Australian Bk., 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.

221†White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane.

222†**Whiteley, William, 39,** Westbourne Grove, W.

223*†**Williams Deacon's Bank, 20,** Birchin Lane, E.C.; Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Rd., 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; and 22, St. Mary Axe.

225 **Yokohama Specie Bank, 120,** Bishopsgate St. Within.

# Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the United Kingdom, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1906 (1st January–30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

| Name of Bank. | When established | Capital. Subscribed. | Paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Shares. Of £ | Pd. per Share. | Highest & Lowest price, 1906. | Dividend for last complete year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | Per cent. |
| African Banking Corp. ....L. | 1890 | 800,000 | 400,000 | 140,000 | 10 | 5 | 6–4¾ | 6 |
| Alexanders & Co.....L. | 1891 | 900,000 | 500,000 | 50,000 | 10 | 10 & 5 | .. .. | .. |
| Anglo-Austrian Bank ..... | 1863 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 504,300 | k. 240 | k. 240 | 12½–11½ | 5 |
| Anglo-Californian .....L. | 1873 | 599,400 | 299,700 | 200,000 | 20 | 10 | 26–18 | 8 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L. | 1864 | 1,500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 15 | 5 | 14¼–13 | 12½ |
| Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ....L. | 1872 | 420,000 | 420,000 | 140,000 | 7 | 7 | 8⅛–7½ | 7⅜ |
| Anglo-Italian .....L. | 1866 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 14,000 | 5 | 5 | 7–6½ | 10 |
| Australian Joint-Stk. Bk. ...L. | 1853 | 547,302 | 154,569 | 5,000 | 3 10/- | 1 | .. .. | *nil.* |
| Bank of Adelaide..... | 1865 | 500,000 | 400,000 | 265,000 | 5 | 4 | 6⅞–6⅝ | 8 |
| Bank of Africa .....L. | 1879 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 645,000 | £8¾ | 6¼ | .. .. | 10 |
| Bank of Australasia..... | 1835 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,220,000 | 40 | 40 | .. .. | 12 |
| Bank of British North America | 1836 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 440,000 | 50 | 50 | 71¾–70 | 6 |
| Bank of British West Africa L. | 1894 | 150,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 10 | 4 | 6⅜–5⅞ | 8 |
| Bank of Egypt ..... | 1856 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 400,000 | 25 | 12½ | 29⅛–25 1/16 | 10 & B 15 |
| Bank of Ireland..... | 1783 | 3,000,000 | 2,769,230 | 1,034,000 | Stock | Stock | 338–332 | 11½ |
| Bank of Liverpool.....L. | 1831 | 10,500,000 | 1,312,500 | 805,000 | 100 | 12½ | 36⅛–36¼ | 14 |
| Bank of Mauritius ..... | 1894 | 125,550 | 125,550 | 55,000 | 10 | 10 | 12¼–11 | 6 |
| Bank of Montreal..... | 1817 | 2,956,804 | 2,956,804 | 2,464,704 | $100 | $100 | .. .. | 10 |
| Bank of New South Wales .... | 1817 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,450,000 | 20 | 20 | .. .. | 10 |
| Bank of New Zealand ..... | 1861 | 2,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 811,294 | 6 13/4 | 3 6/8 | 3¾–3¼ | 5 |
| Bank of Roumania .....L. | 1903 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 151,570 | 6 | 6 | .. .. | 7½ |
| Bank of Scotland ..... | 1695 | 1,875,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,000,000 | Stock | Stock | .. .. | 15 |
| Bank of Tarapaca & Argentina L. | 1888 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 175,000 | 10 | 5 | 5⅛ 4 11/16 | 6 |
| Bank of Victoria (Austr.) ...L. | 1852 | 2,816,760 | 1,478,010 | 170,000 | 10 & 10 | 10 & 5 | O. 4⅞–2½ ; P. 11·10 | P. 5, O. 4¼ |
| Bank of Whitehaven ..... | 1837 | 275,590 | 98,530 | 70,000 | 30 | 10 | 25½–24⅛ | 11¼ |
| Barclay & Company ..... | 1896 | 8,000,000 | 3,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 20 | 8 | .. .. | 15 |
| Belfast Banking Co..... | 1827 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 125 | 25 | 130–123¾ ; 53·49⅝ | 20 & 8 |
| *Birm. Dist. & Cnties. B. Co. L. | 1836 | 4,000,000 | 800,000 | 681,250 | 20 | 4 | .. .. | 15 |
| Bradford Banking Co..... L. | 1827 | 1,360,000 | 408,000 | 200,000 | 10 | 3 | 7 6⅝ | 11½ |
| Bradford District Bank .... L. | 1862 | 860,000 | 344,000 | 210,000 | 10 | 4 | 7¾–8¼ | 9·9 pr. sh. |
| Bradford Old Bank ..... L. | 1864 | 1,250,000 | 500,000 | 192,500 | 50 | 20 | 31⅞–30¼ | 9 |
| British Bank of S. Am. ....L. | 1863 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 375,000 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 9 |
| British Linen Bank ..... | 1746 | 1,280,000 | 1,280,000 | 1,700,000 | Stock | Stock | 508½–490½ | 20 |
| British Mutual Bkg. Co.....L. | 1857 | 200,000 | 68,136 | 50,000 | 5 | 1 10/- | 2–1⅞ | 5 |
| Caledonian Banking Co..... | 1838 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 43,000 | 12½ | 2½ | 8c9–7¾6 | 5 |
| Capital & Counties Bank .....L. | 1834 | 7,850,000 | 1,570,000 | 800,000 | 50 | 10 | 41½–39 | 26 |
| Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co. ...L. | 1836 | 400,000 | 100,000 | 85,000 | 20 | 5 | 22–20 | 19 |
| Chartered Bk. of India, &c. .. | 1853 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 975,000 | 20 | 20 | .. .. | 13 |
| Civil Service Bank ..... | 1852 | 48,167 | 24,103 | 2,600 | 1 | 10- | 10/6–5/0 | *nil.* |
| Clydesdale Bank, The ..... L. | 1838 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 780,000 | 50 | 10 | 27¾–26 1/16 | 12 |
| Colonial Bank (Chartered) .... | 1836 | 2,000,000 | 600,000 | 150,000 | 20 | 6 | .. .. | 7 |
| Commercl. B. of Australia ..L. | 1893 | 3,150,000 | 2,212,631 | *nil.* | 10/-&10 | 10 /-&10 | { Prcf. 6⅝–5¼ ; Ord. 16/6 7/0 | Prcf. 3 |
| Commercl. B. of Scotland ..L. | 1810 | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 20 | 93¼–90 | 20 |
| Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney ..L. | 1834 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,115,000 | 25 | 12½ | .. .. | 10 |
| Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris | 1889 | 6,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 740,432 | 20 | 20 | fr. 682–635 | 5½ |
| Credit Lyonnais ..... | 1863 | 10,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 20 | 20 | fr. 1,188–1,035 | 10 |
| Crompton & Evans' Union ..L. | 1877 | 1,250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 20 | 4 | 16¾–15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| Delhi & London Bank ..... L. | 1844 | 337,625 | 337,625 | *nil.* | 25 | 25 | 15⅛ 12⅞ | 4 |
| Deutsche Bank..... L. | 1870 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 4,854,928 | 30 & 60 | 30 & 60 | { 74–70½ ; 148 141 | 12 |
| Disconto Gesellschaft ..... | 1851 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 2,879,631 | .. | .. | .. .. | 9 |
| Dresdner Bank ..... | 1872 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,142,500 | 60 & 30 | 60 & 30 | 168⅛–154⅛ | 7½ |
| Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L. | 1852 | 1,078,875 | 539,438 | 280,000 | 25 | 12½ | 8½–6 | 4 |
| Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1766) | 1885 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Stock | Stock | .. .. | .. |
| Guernsey Banking Co..... L. | 1827 | 250,000 | 50,000 | 52,500 | 50 | 10 | 25½–24 | 13 |
| Guernsey Com. Banking Co. .. | 1835 | 80,000 | 28,000 | 60,436 | 100 | 35 | 120 | 22⅓ |
| Halifax Commil. Bkg. Co. ..L. | 1810 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 | 20 | 10 | 16–15½ | 8 |
| Halifax & Huddersfield Un. L. | 1836 | 1,200,000 | 300,000 | 110,000 | 40 | 10 | 14½–14 | 8 |
| Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co. ..L. | 1829 | 750,000 | 300,000 | 305,000 | 25 | 10 | 26¼–25 | 12½ |
| Hibernian Bank ..... L. | 1825 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 150,000 | 20 | 5 | .. .. | 6 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai..... | 1865 | $10000000 | $10000000 | $20950000 | $125 | $125 | 93½–1 | 17/6 pr. sh. & 20 B |

| Name of Bank. | When established | Capital. Subscribed. | Paid-up. | Reserve Fund. | Shares. Of £ | Pd. per Share. | Highest & Lowest Price, 1906. | Dividend for last complete year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | Per cent. |
| Imperial Bank of Persia ..... | 1889 | 650,000 | 650,000 | 130,000 | 6 10/- | 6 10/- | .. | 8/- per sh. |
| Imperial Ottoman Bank ..... | 1863 | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 893,871 | 20 | 10 | .. | 7 |
| Isle of Man Banking Co. ... | L. 1865 | 150,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 10 | 2 | $6\frac{1}{4}$—6 | 15 |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., | L. 1872 | 1,725,320 | 862,660 | 595,000 | 20 | 10 | 35—33 | 15 |
| Lancaster B. Co. (1st J.S.B.) | L. 1826 | 1,925,000 | 302,500 | 300,000 | 25 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $33\frac{1}{2}$—33 | 28s. per sh. |
| Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co. .. | L. 1833 | 464,650 | 162,627 | 250,000 | 200, 50 | 70, $17\frac{1}{2}$ | 265-260 ; 67-63 | 10 |
| Lloyds Bank ..... | L. 1865 | 24,072,500 | 3,851,600 | 2,900,000 | 50 | 8 | $33\frac{3}{8}$—$31\frac{3}{8}$ | $18\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Lond. B. of Mexico & S. Am. | L. 1864 | 800,000 | 480,000 | 320,000 | 10 | 6 | .. | 10 |
| London and Brazilian ..... | L. 1862 | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 700,000 | 20 | 10 | .. | 15 |
| London & River Plate ..... | L. 1862 | 1,500,000 | 900,000 | 1,000,000 | 25 | 15 | $55\frac{1}{2}$—48 | 20 |
| London Bank of Australia .. | L. 1893 | 1,276,747 | 548,015 | .. | 22 10/- | 7 10/- | $4\frac{1}{4}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$ | O. $2\frac{1}{4}$, $P5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| London & County Bnkg. Co., | L. 1836 | 8,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 80 | 20 | $98\frac{1}{2}$—93 | 20 |
| London and Hanseatic Bank, | L. 1873 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 170,000 | 20 | 10 | 12—11 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| London City and Midland .. | L. 1836 | 15,085,680 | 3,142,850 | 3,142,850 | 60 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $52\frac{1}{2}$—$48\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |
| London Joint-Stock Bank .. | L. 1836 | 12,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,140,000 | 100 | 15 | .. | 11 |
| Lond., Paris & American. Bk., | L. 1884 | 500,000 | 400,000 | 240,000 | 20 | 16 | .. | 8 |
| London and Provincial Bank, | L. 1864 | 1,600,000 | 800,000 | 1,415,000 | 10 | 5 | $22\frac{1}{2}$—$21\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |
| Lond. & South-Western Bk., | L. 1862 | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 50 | 20 | $73\frac{1}{4}$—$71\frac{1}{8}$ | 16 |
| London & Westminster Bk., | L. 1834 | 14,000,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,400,000 | 100 | 20 | $59\frac{1}{4}$—$52\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 |
| Manchester & County Bank, | L. 1862 | 5,460,200 | 928,234 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 17 | $61$—$59\frac{1}{4}$ | 15 |
| Manchstr. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co., | L. 1829 | 7,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,835,000 | 60 | 12 | $53\frac{1}{4}$—$48\frac{1}{4}$ | $17\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Martin's Bank (1570) ..... | L. 1891 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 140,000 | 20 | 10 | .. | 8 |
| Mercantile Bank of India .. | L. 1892 | 1,125,000 | 562,500 | 135,000 | 25 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | A $25\frac{1}{4}$—B $24\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 & 5 |
| Mercantile Bank of London, | L. 1911 | 46,800 | 38,601 | *Nil.* | 10 | 10 & 5 | .. | .. |
| Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, | L. 1889 | 28,140 | 14,070 | 4,500 | 1 | 10/- | .. | 4 |
| Merchant Banking Co. ..... | L. 1888 | 675,000 | 300,000 | 25,000 | 9 | 4 | $3^{3}/_{16}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), | L. 1866 | 5,000,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 50 | 5 | $14\frac{5}{16}$—$13\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Munster and Leinster Bank, | L. 1885 | 500,000 | 200,000 | 253,000 | 5 | 2 | $5^{13}/_{16}$—$5^{17}/_{32}$ | 12 |
| Natal Bank ..... | L. 1854 | 1,741,160 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 10 | 5&2 10/- | { O. $11\frac{1}{4}$—$10\frac{1}{4}$ ; P. $5\frac{1}{4}$—4 } | 12&2 B. |
| National Bank ..... | L. 1835 | 7,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 520,000 | 50 | 10 | $24\frac{3}{4}$—$23\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 & 1 B. |
| National Bk. of Australasia, | L. 1893 | 3,407,904 | 1,498,220 | 130,000 | 8 & 10 | 5 & 10 | O. $4\frac{1}{4}$—$3\frac{1}{8}$ | O. 4 P. 5 |
| National Bank of China .... | L. 1891 | 283,171 | 203,403 | $302,820 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. |
| National Bank of Egypt .... | L. 1898 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,112,498 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. |
| National Bank of India .... | L. 1863 | 1,200,000 | 600,000 | 575,000 | 25 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$—$33\frac{3}{8}$ | 12 |
| National Bk. of New Zealand, | L. 1872 | 1,125,000 | 375,000 | 300,000 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 12 |
| National Bank of Scotland .. | L. 1825 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,030,000 | Stock | Stock | .. | 20 |
| National B. of S. Africa .... | L. 1891 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 140,000 | 10 | 10 | $16\frac{1}{2}$—$14\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 |
| National Prov. B. of England, | L. 1833 | 15,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,300,000 | 75 & 60 | $10\frac{1}{2}$, 12 | .. | 17 |
| Northamptonshire Union .. | L. 1836 | 1,080,000 | 396,000 | 360,000 | 30 | 11 | $28\frac{1}{2}$—$27\frac{1}{4}$ | $25\frac{1}{2}$ |
| North and South Wales Bk., | L. 1836 | 3,000,000 | 750,000 | 512,000 | 40 | 10 | $35\frac{1}{2}$—$33\frac{1}{2}$ | $15\frac{1}{2}$ |
| North-Eastern Banking Co., | L. 1872 | 1,071,300 | 321,390 | 128,750 | 20 | 6 | $15—14\frac{3}{8}$ | 12 1 8 |
| North of Scotland Bank .... | L. 1836 | 2,000,000 | 400,000 | 267,500 | 20 | 4 | 11 7—10 16 3 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Northern Banking Co. .... | L. 1824 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 50 | 10 | { A $30\frac{1}{4}$—$29\frac{1}{4}$ ; B $15\frac{1}{16}$—$14\frac{3}{8}$ } | 12 & 6 |
| Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., | L. 1834 | 1,300,000 | 325,000 | 150,000 | 20 | 5 | $11\frac{7}{8}$—$10\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 |
| Palatine Bank ..... | L. 1899 | 500,000 | 87,500 | .. | 20 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{5}{8}$ 3 | 2 per sh. |
| Parr's Bank ..... | L. 1865 | 8,542,500 | 1,708,500 | 1,708,500 | 100 | 20 | $87\frac{1}{2}$—83 | 19 & B 1 |
| Provincial Bank of Ireland .. | L. 1825 | 4,080,000 | 540,000 | 365,000 | 100, 20 | $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10 | { O. $34\frac{1}{2}$—$32\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. $27\frac{1}{4}$—$26\frac{3}{8}$ } | 12 |
| Queensland National Bank, L. | 1872 | 800,000 | 413,245 | 48,000 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Royal Bank of Ireland ..... | L. 1836 | 1,500,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 50 | 10 | $26^{13}/_{16}$—$24\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |
| Royal Bank of Queensland .. | L. 1885 | 633,351 | 157,613 | 67,000 | 9 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 4—$3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Royal Bank of Scotland ..... | L. 1727 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 933,440 | Stock | Stock | $263$—$248\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 & 1 B. |
| Sheffield Banking Co. ..... | L. 1831 | 1,154,500 | 404,075 | 315,925 | 50 | $17\frac{1}{2}$ | $56\frac{1}{4}$—54 | 15 |
| Sheffield and Hallamshire .. | L. 1836 | 1,200,000 | 300,000 | 209,362 | 20 | 5 | $13\frac{1}{4}$—$12\frac{1}{8}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sheff. & Roth. Jt.-Stk. B. Co., | L. 1836 | 1,600,000 | 250,000 | 256,253 | 20 | 8 | $27\frac{1}{8}$—$25\frac{1}{2}$ | $16\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Société Générale ..... | 1864 | 12,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 887,000 | 20 | 10 | frs. 688—620 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stamford, Spal. & Bost. B. Co., | L. 1832 | 883,770 | 294,590 | 180,000 | 30 | 10 | $21\frac{1}{2}$—21 | 10 |
| Standard Bank of S. Africa, L. | 1862 | 6,194,100 | 1,548,525 | 1,997,050 | 100 | 25 | .. | 16 |
| Stuckey's Banking Co. ..... | L. 1806 | 2,040,000 | 408,000 | 355,000 | 60 | 12 | $61\frac{1}{2}$—$58\frac{1}{2}$ | $23\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Town & County B., Aberdeen, | L. 1825 | 1,260,000 | 252,000 | 160,000 | 35 | 7 | $20\frac{1}{4}$—$19^{1}/_{16}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ulster Bank ..... | L. 1836 | 3,000,000 | 500,000 | 700,000 | 25 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 13—$12\frac{3}{8}$ | 20 |
| Union Bank of Australia .. | L. 1837 | 4,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,085,000 | 75 | 25 | .. | 10 |
| Union of London & Smiths | L. 1839 | 22,934,100 | 3,554,785 | 1,150,000 | 100 | $15\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$—36 | 11 |
| Union Bank of Manchester .. | L. 1836 | 1,250,000 | 550,000 | 327,000 | 25 | 11 | 26—24 | 24 per sh. |
| Union Bank of Scotland .... | L. 1830 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 875,000 | 50 | 10 | $29\frac{3}{4}$—$28\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 |
| Wakefld. & Barnsley Un. Bk., | L. 1832 | 500,000 | 135,000 | 105,000 | 50 | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | $22\frac{1}{4}$—$19\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 |
| Western Australian Bank .. | L. 1841 | 250,000 | 150,000 | 350,000 | 10 | 10 | $32\frac{1}{2}$—30 | 20 |
| Whitehaven Jnt.-Stk. Bk. Co., | L. 1829 | 401,000 | 90,150 | 60,150 | 50 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $38\frac{1}{2}$—$37\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 |
| Williams Deacon's Bank .... | L. 1836 | 6,250,000 | 1,000,000 | 650,000 | 50 | 8 | $26\frac{3}{4}$—$23\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., | L. 1835 | 3,500,000 | 700,000 | 750,000 | 50 | 10 | 48—47 | 20 |
| York City & County Bkg. Co., | L. 1830 | 2,600,000 | 780,000 | 700,000 | 10 | 3 | $12\frac{7}{8}$—$11\frac{7}{8}$ | $18\frac{1}{2}$ |

* An arrangement has been entered into for the amalgamation of the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank with the Yorkshire Banking Co.

*(H.O.) signifies the Head Office of a Joint-Stock Banking Company; the Numbers refer to the London Agents in List, pages 287-291.*

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## BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

**Bank of Scotland.**—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, Bank-street (9 branches). *London Branch*, 19, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Airdrie, Alexandria, Annan, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beauly, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Buchlyvie, Callander, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle - Douglas, Coatbridge, Coldstream, Corstorphine, Cowpar-Angus, Crieff, Cumnock, Dalmeny, Dingwall, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundalane, Dundee (2 branches), Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Eskbank (Dalkeith), Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Gatehouse, Glasgow (24 branches), Govan, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Helensburgh, Innerleithen, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Lasswade, Lauder, Leith, Leith Walk, Lockerbie, Lossiemouth, Milngavie, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, New Cumnock, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Peebles, Perth (2 branches), Pitlochrie, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Shannanan, Stirling, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tain, Thurso, Uddingston, West Linton, Wick.

**Royal Bank of Scotland.**—*Head Office*, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-square (4 branches). *Dublin Branch*, 123, Bishopsgate - street Within. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Alyth, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ayton, Ballachulish, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Bowmore (Islay), Brechin, Brough Ferry, Buckhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Cardenden, Catrine, Coatbridge, Cockenzie, Cowdenbeath, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmellington, Dalmuir, Dalmuny, Dumfries, Dundee (2 branches), Dunfermline, Duns, Ecclefechan, Elgin, Eyemouth, Fairlie, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Girvan, Glamis, Glasgow (28 branches), Govan, Grangemouth, Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock (9 branches), Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelty, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Lanark, Larne, Lasswade, Leith (3 branches), Lesmahagow, Leven, Lochee, Lockerbie, Markinch, Maryhill, Maybole, Meigle, Melrose, Methil, Monifieth, Montrose, Motherwell, Munlochy, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newbiggin (Edin.), Newmilns, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Port Ellen (Islay), Port Glasgow, Portobello, Portpatrick, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Shotleston, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strathaven, Tighnabruaich, Tranent, Wishaw.

**British Linen Bank.**—*Head Office*, 38, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh (20 branches); *London Office*, Threadneedle-street, E.C. *Branches:* Aberdeen (2 branches), Airdrie, Alexandria (Dumbartonshire), Alloa, Annan, Arbroath, Ayr, Balfron, Berwick, Brechin, Broxburn, Carluke, Castle Douglas, Coatdridge, Coldstream, Crieff, Cupar-Fife, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee (3 branches), Dunfermline, Duncon, Duns, Elgin, Falkirk, Falkland, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow (29 district branches), Golspie, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kingussie, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Langholm, Largs, Leith (2 branches), Lesmahagow, Leven, Linlithgow, Lounhead, Melrose, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newcastleton, Newton-Stewart, Newtonmore, Rosewells, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth (2 branches), Port William, Renfrew, St. Andrews, Sanquhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Tain, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Uddingston, Wick, Wigtown, Wishaw, Wooler (5 sub-branches).

**Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, George-st. (12 City branches). *London Office*, 62, Lombard-street. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Abington, Alloa, Alness, Annan, Anstruther, Arbroath, Armadale (Linlithgowshire), Ayr, Ayton, Ballantrae, Banff, Beauly, Beith, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Bishopbriggs (Glasgow), Bridgeway, Bonhill, Bonnybridge, Burntisland, Callander, Cambuslang, Campbeltown, Carnwath, Castletown (Caithness), Chirnside, Coatbridge, Colinsburgh (Fifeshire), Comrie, Crail, Crieff, Cromarty, Cupar, Dalbeattie, Dalkeith, Dingwall, Douglas (Lanarkshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Earlston, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 29 branches), Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock (2 branches), Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Invergordon, Inverness, Jedburgh, Juniper Green, Kelso, Kilmarnock (2 branches), Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy (3 branches), Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Leith (2 branches), Lenzie, Lerwick, Leven, Linlithgow, Lochboisdale (South Uist), Lockerbie, Lybster, Markinch, Manchline, Maybole, Melrose, Montrose, Motherwell, Muir of Ord (Ross-shire), Musselburgh, Newburgh (Fifeshire), Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley (2 branches), Partick, Pathhead (Kirkcaldy), Peebles, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Portobello, Portpatrick, St. Andrews, Selkirk, Scalloway (Shetland), Shotts, Stirling, Stranraer, Stromness, Tain, Thurso, Turriff, West Calder, West Kilbride, Whitburn, Wick, Wishaw.

**National Bank of Scotland, Limited.**—*Head Office*, 42, St. Andrew-square (12 branches). *London Office*, 37, Nicholas-lane; *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Banff, Barrhead, Bathgate, Berwick-on-Tweed, Biggar, Brechin, Broughty Ferry, Campbeltown, Carluke, Castle - Douglas, Cellardyke, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowpar-Angus, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dingwall, Dumfries, Dundee, (2 branches), Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie, Falkirk, Pauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and 25 branches), Glenluce, Gourock, Govan, Grantown, Greenock (2 branches), Hamilton, Hawick, Helensburgh, Inverness, Inverness, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Pathhead (Kirkcaldy), Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largo, Leith, Leith Walk, Leven, Lochwinnoch, Lochwinnoch, Montrose, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth (2 branches), Pittenween, Portree, Rothesyden, St. Monance, Selkirk, Stirling, Stonehaven, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Ulkpool, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw.

**Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.**—*Head Offices:* in Glasgow, 192, Ingram-street (18 branches); in Edinburgh, 64, George-street (11 branches); *London Office*, 62, Cornhill; *Branches:* Aberdeen (5 branches), Aberfeldy, Aberlour, Alloa, Alva, Ardrishaig, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blair-Atholl, Blairgowrie, Bo'ness, Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Campbeltown, Castle-Douglas, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Dalbeattie, Dalry (Galloway), Darvel, Doune, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunning, Duncon, Edzell, Elgin, Elion, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Galston, Gatehouse, Girvan, Gourock, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Huntly, Inveraray, Inverness, Inverurie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Killin, Kilmarnock, do. Riccarton, Kincardine, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Ladybank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Leith Walk, Lerwick, Leslie, Lochgelly, Lochgilphead, Macduff, Mayboie, Mearns, Millport, Moffat, Moninive, New Aberdour, New Pitsligo, Paisley, do. Wellbank, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochry, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Roschearty, St. Margaret's Hope (Orkney), Scalloway (Shetland), Shetleston, Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Strachur (Lochfyne), Stranraer, Strathaven, Stromness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Thornton (Fife), Tillicoultry, Tollcross (Glasgow), Troon, Turriff, Wick.

**Clydesdale Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, 88, Vincent-place, Glasgow (20 branches); *London Office*, 29, Lombard-street, E.C.; *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ardrishaig, Ardrossan, Auchinleck, Ayr, Ballieston, Beith, Bellshill, Blantyre, Borrowstounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Bridge of Weir, Burnhouse, Campbeltown, Carluke, Castle Douglas, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Darvel, Denny, Dollar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunlop, Duncon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Edinburgh (6 branches), Elie, Falkirk, Garliestown, Greenock, do. East End, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Hunlytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Kilbarchan, Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Larbert, Leith, Lochgilphead, Lockerbie, Maxwelltown (Dumfries), Midcalder, Milnathort, Motherwell, Muirkirk, Neilston, New Galloway, Newmilns, Newton (Ayrshire), Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweem, Polbkshaws, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestwick, Renton, Rothesay, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, St. Monance, Sidcmaville, South Queensferry, Stonhousemuir, Stevenston, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strone, Tarbert, Tillicoultry, Tobermory, Wemyss Bay, West Kilbride, Whitehaven, Whitelands, Whithorn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington.

**Town and County Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Aberdeen, 62, Union-street (6 branches). *Branches:* Alford, Alyth, Auchinblae, Auchmgastt, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Boyndie, Buckie, Castletown (Caithness), Craigellachie. Cults (Aberdeen), Cuminestown, Dingwall, Dornoch, Dufftown, Dundee, Durno-Pitcaple, Echt, Elgin, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Hatton (Aberdeen), Hopeman, Huntly, Insch, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kemnay, Kildrummy, Lau-

rencekirk, Lerwick, Lybster, Methlick, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh (Aberdeen), Newburgh (Fife), New Deer, Newmill (Keith), Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Rhynie, Rothes, Rothienorman, Stonehaven, Strathdon, Strichen, Tarland, Tarves, Thurso, Tomintoul, Torphins, Turriff, Ugie, Wick, Woodside (Aberdeen). *London Agents*, Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

**North of Scotland Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Aberdeen (6 branches): *Branches*: Aberchirder, Aberlour, Aboyne, Alford, Arbroath, Archiestown, Ballater, Banchory, Banff, Berrie, Blairgowrie, Bridge of Allan, Broughty Ferry, Buckie, Carnoustie, Crieff, Cullen, Dufftown, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Elgin, Ellon, Fettercairn, Fife-Keith, Forres, Fraserburgh, Friockheim, Glenlivet, Huntly, Insch, Invergordon, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kintore, Kirkcaldy, Laurencekirk, Lerwick, Lochee, Longside, Lonmay, Lumphanan, Lumsden, Macduff, Methlick, Montrose, Nairn, NewDeer, New Maud, Oban, Old Deer, Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Port Erroll, Portree, Portsoy, Rhynie, Rothes, Sauchen (Cluny), Stirling, Stonehaven, Strichen, Tain, Tayport, Tobermory, Turriff, Wick. *Agents in London*, Barclay & Co., Limited, and Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

**Caledonian Banking Co. Limited.**—*Head Office*, Inverness; *Branches*: Avoch, Bonar-Bridge, Broadford, Buckie, Burghead, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Elgin, Forres, Fort Augustus, Fraserburgh, Fortrose, Gairloch, Garmouth, Glen Urquhart, Grantown, Halkirk, Hopeman, Invergarry, Kingussie, Kyle of Lochalsh, Lairg, Lochcarron, Lochmaddy, Lossiemouth, Mallaig, Muir of Ord, Nairn, Portree, Rothes, Stornoway, Strathpeffer. *Agents in London*, Bank of Scotland.

**Mercantile Bank of Scotland, Ltd.**—*Head Office*, 44, Bath Street, Glasgow. *Branches*: Cambuslang, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, Wishaw, Paisley, Johnstone, Ayr, Stonehouse, Edinburgh, Paisley, Perth, Gontbridge. *London Agents*, Birkbeck Bank.

**T. Cook & Son.**—Edinburgh and Glasgow (73).

**Charing Cross Bank.**—Edinburgh and Glasgow (52).

**American Express Co.**—Glasgow (5).

**Bank of Nigeria.**—Glasgow (27).

## BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

### PRIVATE BANKS IN DUBLIN.

BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & CO.—35, College-green. *London Agents*: Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited.

GUINNESS, MAHON, & Co.—College-green. *London Agents*, Parr's Bank, Limited.

### JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

**Bank of Ireland.**—*Head Office*, College-green, Dublin. *Branches*: Arklow, Armagh, Athlone, Baggotstown, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinrobe, Ballymena, Banagher, Bandon, Belfast (3 branches), Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dunmanway, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Kilbeggan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Midleton, Mitcheistown, Mountbellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh, Portadown, Queenstown, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal. 23 *Sub-Branches*. *London Agents*: Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

**Hibernian Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Dublin, 27. College-green (4 branches). *Branches*: Abbeyleix, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderrin, Ballybofey, Birr, Bray, Cavan, Cookstown, Cork, Drogheda, Dundalk, Edenderry, Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kiltimagh, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Loughrea, Mohill, Monaghan, Monasterevan, Mullingar, Naas, Navan, Newbridge, Oldcastle, Portumna, Rathfriland, Sligo, Strabane, Swinford, Thomastown, Tubbercurry, Tullamore, Wicklow. 29 *Sub-Branches*. *London Agents*: Lloyds Bank.

**Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Cork. *Branches*: Bandon, Bantry, Borrisokane, Bruff, Buttevant, Cahirciveen, Callan, Castletown Bere, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Drogheda, Drumcollogher, Dublin (4 branches), Dungarvan, Dunlavin, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Fethard (Co. Tipperary), Hospital, Kenmare, Kildysart, Kilfinane, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Lismore, Macroom, Maryborough, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket (Co. Cork), New Ross, Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Tallow, Tarbert, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford. 16 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

**Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Foster-place, Dublin. *Branches*, 24 and 25, Arran-quay, 14 and 15, Corn-market, 63 and 64, Upper Sackville-street, 102, Upper George-street, Kingstown, 46, North Wall, 54, Lower Biggot-street, 76, Rathmines-road, Cattle Market (*Thurs.*), Dalkey (*Tu. & Fri.*), and Monkstown (*Mon. & Thurs.*). *London Agents*: The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

**Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd.**—*Head Office*, 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Offices*, 5, College-street, 40 & 42, Capel-street and 12, Stephens Green North. *Branches*: Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Birr, Carlow, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clogheen, Clonmel, Coleraine, Coote-hill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Kinsale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle-West, Newry, Omagh, Skibbereen, Sligo, Strabane, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal. 28 *Sub-branches*.

**National Bank.**—*Head Office*, 13, Old Broad street, London. *Dublin Offices*, 34, College-green, Camden-street, Great Britain-street, Pembroke-road, Rathmines, and Westland-row. *Branches*: Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Baltinglass, Belfast, Birr, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir, Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Castleisland, Castlerea, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore (co. Galway), Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennistymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Graigue-na-Managh, Headford (co. Galway), Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilrush, Kingstown, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Midleton, Millstreet (co. Cork), Miltown-Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), New Ross, Newtownbarry, Portarlington, Rathkeale, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. 25 *Sub-branches*.

**Northern Banking Company, Ltd.**—*Head Office*, Belfast (4 branches). *Branches*: (Armagh, Ballieborough, Balbriggan, Ballinamore, Ballybay, Ballybofey, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Bray, Carndonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewellan, Claudy, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore (Co. Down), Drumshambo, Dublin (3 branches) Dungiven, Dungloe, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Holyrood, Irvinestown, Keady, Kilrea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtownstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Skerries, Strokestown, Virginia, Whitehead. 42 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: Glyn, Mills & Co., and Barclay & Co., Limited.

**Northern Banking Company, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Belfast (4 branches). *Branches*: Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor (Co. Down), Bushmills, Castleblayney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dublin, (4 branches), Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilrea, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Monaghan, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portaferry, Portrush, Rathfriland, Saintfield, Sligo, Strabane, Tandragee. 30 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

**Ulster Bank, Limited.**—*Head Office*, Belfast (5 branches). *Branches*: Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Belcoo, Belturbet, Blackrock, Carrickmacross, Castlederg, Castlepollard, Castlerea, Cavan, Clones, Coleraine, Cookstown, Cootehill, Cork, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore (Co. Tyrone), Dublin (3 branches, Dundalk, Edenderry, (King's Co.), Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Kilkenny, Killybegs, Kingstown, Larne, Letterkenny, Limerick, Lisburn, Lisnaskea, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Mullingar, Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Strabane, Tain, Tuam, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford. 87 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: London and Westminster Bank, Ltd., and Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., Prescott's Office.

**T. Cook & Son,** Belfast and Dublin (73).

**Charing Cross Bank,** Belfast (52).

# COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

*** *The numbers given in the following List refer to the London Office or of Foreign Banks drawn. See List of London Bankers, pages 287-292. Offices in London. Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.*

*Banks in London on which the Colonial The addresses there given are the Head*

*Aalesund.*—Aaelsund Kyeditbaiik, 118.
*Abbeville.*—Monchaux & Bignon, 75; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Aberdeen (Cape).*—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
*Acapulco.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Accra.*—Bank of Brit. W. Africa, 14; Bk. of Nigeria, 27.
*Adalia.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
*Adana.*—Imp. Ottoman, 117.
*Adelaide (Cape).*—St. Bk. of S. Af., 203.
*Adelaide (S. Aus.).*—B. of Australasia, 26; Eng ,Scot.,and Aust.Bk.93; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of Adelaide, 12; Commercial Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Aden.*—Bank of New S. Wales, 23.
*Aden.*—National Bank of India, 172.
*Adrianople.*—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117.
*Afium-Karahisaar.*—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117.
*Agen.*—Société Générale, 202; B. de France; Compt. Nat., 74; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Agra.*—Bank of Bengal, 75.
*Aguas Calientes.*—Lon. B. of Mex., 145.
*Ahmedabad.*—Bank of Bombay, 75.
*Ialia.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
*Aiguelles.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Aintab.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
*Aix-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône).*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 74; Société Générale, 202
*Aix-la-Chapelle.*—Aachener Di.-Co., 84
*Aix-les-Bains.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Ajaccio.*—J. Bozzo Costa.
*Akaroa.*—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
*Ak-Chehar.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.
*Akola.*—Bank of Bombay, 75.
*Akyab.*—Bank of Bengal, 75.
*Alais.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Albany (W. Aust.).*—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; West. Aust. Bk., 12.
*Albany (N.Y.).*—State Nat. Bk., 45.
*Albert Park.*—Eng.Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Albi.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Albion Park (N.S.W.).*—E., S.& A., 93.
*Albion (Queens.).*—Qnsld. Nat. Bank, 284.
*Albury.*—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Australasia, 26; Australian J. S. B., 33; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
*Alduna.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
*Alençon.*—Société Générale, 202; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.
*Aleppo.*—Imperial Ottoman Bank, 117.
*Alexander.*—B. of B. N. Amer., 28.
*Alexandra (N.Z.).*—Bank of N.Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N.Z., 172.
*Alexandra (Vic.).*—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; Nat. Bank of Aust., 169.
*Alexandria.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Crédit Lyon., 77; Anglo-Egyptian Bk., 9; Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117; L. Müller, 72; Thomas Cook & Son (Egypt), 73. National Bank of Egypt, 170.
*Alexandria (Ont.).*—U. Bk. of Canada, 77; Bank of Ottawa, 177.
*Algiers.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Alicante.*—Carey & Co.
*Alice.*—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 203.
*Alice Nortli (Cape).*—Bank of Africa, 25; Stand. Bk. of South Africa, 203.
*Allahabad.*—Bk. of Bengal, 75; Allahabad Bank, 209.
*Allendale.*—Nat. Bank of Aust., 169.
*Alliston (Ont.).*—Ontario Bank, 177.
*Allora.*—Australian Joint St. Bk., 13; Queensland Nat. Bank, 284; Com. of Sydney, 69.
*Almonte (Ont.).*—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193.
*Alstonville.*—Com. of Sydney, 69.
*Altona.*—Dresdner Bank, 83.
*Altona (Man.).*—Bk. of Montreal, 22.
*Alvie.*—London Bk. of Australia, 147.
*Alvinston.*—Johnston's Bank, 177.
*Amberley.*—Bank of N.S.W., 23.
*Amersfoort.*—Nat. Bk. S. Africa, 173A.
*Amherst.*—Bank of Nova Scotia, 193; Bank of Montreal, 22; Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Amiens.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Comptoir Nat., 74.
*Amoy.*—Hongkong and Shanghai, 122; Nat. Bank of China, 170.
*Amrasti.*—Bank of Bombay, 75.
*Amritsar.*—Nat. Bank India, Delhi & London Bk., 82.
*Amsterdam.*—Determeyer Weslingh & Son., 135; B. de Paris et Pays Bas, 148; Netherland Trading Soc., 209; Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., 128; Amsterdamsche Bk., 135; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Blydenstein & Co., 2.
*Ancona.*—L. Clansen, 209; B. Almagia.
*Andover.*—Bank of Montreal, 22.
*Angaston.*—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bank of Adelaide, 12.
*Angers.*—Créd Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
*Angora.*—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117
*Anguolême.*—Société Gén., 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat., 74.
*Annapolis.*—Union Bk.of Halifax, 144; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.
*Annecy.*—Soc.Gén., 202; Créd.Lyon., 77.
*Annonay.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
*Antibes.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Antigonishe.*—Merchants' Bank, 26; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26; Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Antigua.*—Colonial Bank, 65
*Antofagasta.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145; Tarapaca and Argentina, 28.
*Antung.*—Yokohama Specie, 225.
*Antwerp.*—H. A. de Bary & Co., 209; Banque Anvers, 144; B. Centrale Anversoise, 148; G. de Brouwer & Co., 254; American Express Co., 5.
*Appila Yarrowie.*—Eng., Sc.&Aus.,93.
*Apollo Bay.*—Com. Aust., 70.
*Apt.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Aramac.*—Bank N.S. Wales, 23.
*Ararat (Vic.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Lon. B. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29.
*Aratapu.*—Nat. Bank N. Zea., 173.
*Arcachon.*—Eng.B.,F. Audap & Co.,71.
*Archangel.*—Russian Bank, 195.
*Arcoona.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Arequipa.*—Lond. Bank of Mexico, 145.
*Argentan.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Arica.*—London Bank of Mexico, 145.
*Arichat.*—Union Bk. of Halifax, 144.
*Arles.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Armentières.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Armidale.*—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 13; Com. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Victoria, 29.
*Armstrong.*—Bank of Montreal, 22.
*Arnprior.*—Bk. of Ottawa, 177; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193.
*Arras.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Arrow.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Ard Vale.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93.
*Ashburton (N.Z.).*—Un. Bank of Aust., 208; Bank of N. Zealand, 24; Bank of Australasia, 26; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.
*Ashcroft (B.C.).*—Bk. B.N. Amer., 28.
*Ashfield.*—Bank of N.S.W., 23.
*Asnières.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Assiout.*—Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170A.
*Assouan.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170A.
*Astrakhan.*—Russian Bank, 175.
*Athens.*—Ionian B., 119; Société Ottomane, 206; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Athens (Ont.).*—Merc. B. of Canada, 26.
*Attin (B.C.).*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17; Roy. Bk. of Can., 26.
*Aubervilliers.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Auburn.*—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Auch.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Auckland.*—Bk. of Australasia, 26; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Bank of N.Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N.Z., 172; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Augsburg.*—Friedr. Schmid & Co., 118.
*Auray.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Aurillac.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Aurora (Ont.).*—Ontario Bank, 177.
*Aussig.*—Anglo-Austrian, 7.
*Austin (Nevada).*—Bank of Austin, 8.
*Autun.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Auxerre.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77
*Avellaneda.*—Brit. B. S. Amer., 39; London & R. Plate Bk., 140.
*Avenel.*—Com. Bank of Australia, 70.
*Avignon.*—Soc. Gen., 202; Créd. Ly., 77.
*Avonside (Christchurch).*—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
*Axim.*—Bank of British West Africa, 14; Bank of Nigeria, 27.
*Aylmer (Ontario).*—Molson's Bk., 177; Traders' Bank of Canada, 173.
*Ayr.*—Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Ayr-shire.*—Nat. Bk. Australasia, 169; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Baddeck.*—Union Bk. of Halifax, 144.
*Baden (Suisse).*—Bank of Baden.
*Baden-Baden.*—Oberrheinische B., 75; F. S. Meyer, 75; Meyer & Diss, 209.
*Bagdad.*—Imp. Ott. Bank, 117.
*Bagnères de Luchon.*—Compt. Nat., 71.
*Bahia.*—Lond.& Brazil Bk., 133; Banco Mercantile do Bahia, 135; Brit. Bk. of S. America, 39; Bk. de Bahia.
*Bahia Blanca.*—London & R. Plate, 140; Bk. of Tarapacá & Argentina, 28.
*Bairnsdale.*—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Bk. of Australasia, 26; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 148; Union Bank of Australia, 208.
*Baku.*—Russian Bk., 195.
*Balaclava.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Balaklava.*—Com. Bank of Aust., 70; Bank of Adelaide, 12.
*Balclutha.*—Nat. Bank New Zealand, 172; Bank of New Zealand, 24.
*Balfour.*—Natal Bank, 167.
*Ballan.*—Com. Bank of Australia, 70.
*Ballarat (Victoria).*—Bk.of Australasia, 26; Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Bk. of Victoria, 29; Lon. Bk. of Australia, 147; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 148; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Ballina (N.S.W.).*—Commercial Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Aust., 26.
*Balmain.*—Bk.of New South Wales, 23; Eng., Scot. and Aust. Bank, 93.
*Balmoral.*—Bank of Victoria, 29.
*Balranald.*—Australian Jt. Stock, 13.
*Baltimore.*—Alex. Brown & Sons, 45; Hambleton & Co., 173; Nat. Exchge. Bank, 196.
*Bangalore.*—Bank of Madras, 21.
*Bangalow.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Bangkok.*—Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 122; Oh. Bk. of India, &c., 53.

*Bannockburn.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Bangana.*—Com. Bank of Aust., 70.
*Barbedine.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Barbados.*—Colonial Bank, 65.
*Barberton.*—Bank of Africa, 15; Stand. Bank of S. A., 203; Natal Bank, 167; National Bank, 173A.
*Barcaldine.*—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bank of N. S. Wales, 1.
*Barcelona.*—Crédit Lyon., 77.
*Bareilly.*—Bank of Upper India, 209.
*Barham (N.S. W.).*—Nat. Bk. Aust. 169.
*Barkley East.*—Stand. Bk. S. Afr., 203.
*Barmen.*—Barmer Bank, Verein, 10.
*Barraba (N.S.W.).*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23.
*Barranca.*—London & River Plate, 140.
*Barrie.* Bk. of Toronto, 136; Canad. Bank of Commerce, 17.
*Barrington (N.S.).*—Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Barrington Passage.*—Union Bk. of Halifax, 144.
*Barton Upon Irwell.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Basle.*—Banque Fédérale, 77; Swiss Bankverein, 205.
*Bassorah.*—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 127.
*Batavia.*—Ch. Bk. of India, 53; Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 122; Nethn. Trdg. Soc., 209.
*Bathurst (Af.).*—Bank of Nigeria, 37; Bank of British West Africa, 14.
*Bathurst (N.B.).*—Roy. B. of Canada, 26; Bank of Montreal, 22.
*Bathurst (N.S. W.).*—Australian J.S. Bk., 13; Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Utd. Bk. of Sydney, 148; Bank of Australasia, 16.
*Battleford.*—Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 18; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 17.
*Bautzen.*—Dresdner Bank 83.
*Bayonne.*—Société Generale, 202; Credit Lyonnais, 77.
*Beaconsfield.*—Stand. Bk. of S. Af. 203.
*Bedford.*—London Bk. of Aust., 147; Bk. of Victoria, 29.
*Bear River.*—Un. Bk. of Halifax, 144.
*Beauvais.*—Credit Lyonnais, 77.
*Beaudesert.*—Queens. Nat., 184; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Bk. of Aust. Asia, 16.
*" (Tasmania).*—Nat. Bk. of Tas., 68.
*Beaufort (Victoria).*—B. of Victoria, 29.
*Beaufort West (S. Africa.)*—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.
*Beaulieu.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Beaune.*—Créd. Ly., 77; Compt. Nat., 72; Société Générale, 202.
*Beauvais.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bedford (S.A.).*—Std. Bk. S. Afr., 203
*Beeac.* Lon. Bank of Aust. 147
*Beech Forest.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Beechworth, Vic.*... Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of Vic., 29.
*Beelleigh.*—Commercial of Aust., 70.
*Beeac.* Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Aust. J. S. Bk., 13; Bank of Aust., 16.
*Beira (East Africa).*—Bk. of Afr., 15; Standard Bank of S. Africa, 203.
*Belfast.*—National Bank, 173A.
*Belfort.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bellary.*—Bank of Madras, 21.
*Belleville.* Bk. of Montreal, 22; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60; Bk. of Commerce, 17; Dominion Bk., 173.
*Belleville-sur-Saone.*—Crédit Lyon. 77.
*Bellingen.* Com. Bank of Sydney, 69; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
*Belmont.*—Bank B.N. Amer., 18.
*Benalla.* Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 148.
*Benambra.*—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
*Benares.*—Bank of Bengal, 75.
*Bendigo or Sandhurst (Vic.).* Bk. of Vict., 29; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Col. Bk. of Aust. 148; Nat. Bk of Australasia, 169; Lond. Bk. Aust., 147; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Benha.*—Nat. Bank of Egypt, 170A.
*Benin.*—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
*Beni-Souef.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bank of Egypt, 170A.
*Benoni.*—National Bank, 173A; Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.
*Berbice.*—British Guiana Bank, 201; Colonial Bank, 65.
*Bergen.*—Bergens Kredit Bank, 84; Bergens Privatbank, 213; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Bergerac.* — Société Générale, 202; Comptoir National, 71.
*Berhampore.*—Bank of Madras, 21.
*Berlin.*—Moser & Co., 209; Deutsche Bk., 84; Schickler Frères, 30; Bk. für Handel and Ind., 77; S. Bleichröder, 201; Dresdner Bank, 83; Disconto-Gesellschaft, 80.
*Berlin (Ontario).*—M. Bk. of Canada, 60; Bk. of Hamilton, 175; Bk. of Com., 17.
*Berne.*—Bank of Berne, 77.
*Berrigan.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
*Berringa.*—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Berry (N.S. W.).*—Eng., Scot and Aust. Bank, 93; Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Berwick (Vict.).*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Berwick (N.S.).*—Com. B. of Windsor, 209; Union Bk. of Halifax, 144.
*Besancon.*—S. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Bethal.*—National Bank of South Africa, 173A; Stan. B. S. Africa, 203.
*Bethlehem (S. Afr.).*—Bk. of Africa, 15; Nat. Bk. of Orange R. Colony, 203.
*Beulah (Vic.).*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Beverley.*—West. Aust. Bank, 12; Un. Bank of Australia, 208.
*Beyrout.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 127; Henry Heald & Co., 75; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Beziers.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Compt. Nat., 72.
*Bharonagar.*—Bank of Bombay, 75.
*Biarritz.*—E. H. W. Bellairs, 148; Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Bilbao.*—Bank de Bilbao, 77.
*Biledjik.*—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 127.
*Bindipathnam.*—Bank of Madras, 21.
*Binnaway (N.S.W.).*—Com. Bk. Sydney, 69.
*Birchip.*—Nat. Bank Australasia, 169; Com. Bank Aust., 70.
*Bi-chu Gross.*—Bk. of Montreal, 22
*Birregurra.*—Col. Bank of Aust. 148.
*Black Range.*—West. Aust. Bk., 12; Union of Aust., 208.
*Blackall (Queensland).*—Q. Nat. Bank, 184; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Blackheath.*—Com. Bank of Aust., 70.
*Blantyre.* Stand. Bank S. Africa, 203.
*Blayney (N.S.W.).*—Com. B. Co. Syd., 69.
*Blenheim (N.Z.).*—Bank of New Zeal., 24; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 172; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Blithheim (Ont.).*—Bank of Comm., 17.
*Bloemfontein.*—Bk. of Africa, 15; Nat. Bank of Orange River Colony, 203; African B. Corp., 14; Stand. S. Africa, 203; National Bank of S. Africa, 173A.
*Blois.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.
*Bluff.*—Bank of New Zealand, 24.
*Blumberg.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
*Blyth.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12; Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Bobcaygeon.*—Bk. of B. N. Amer., 18.
*Bodenback.*—Anglo-Austrian, 7.
*Boggabri (N.S. W.).*—Aust. Jt. S. B., 13.
*Bogotá.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Boisseuain (Han.).*—U. Bk. of Canada, 177; Dominion Bank, 173.
*Boksburg (S. Afr.).*—Std. Bank of Sth. Africa, 203; Nat. Bank, 173A.
*Bolbec.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Bologna.*—L. Gavarnazi & Co.
*Bombala.*—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. J. S. B., 13.
*Bombay.*—Mercantile Bank of Indal, 160; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 72; Grindlay, Groom & Co., 105; Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 122; Nat. Bk. of India, 192; King, King & Co., 123; Char. Bk. of India, Aust., & China, 53; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Yokohama Specie Bk., 215; Forbes & Co., 95; Bk. of Bombay, 75; Cox & Co., 95; Interl. Bkg. Corp., 128.
*Bone.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bona.*—Jonas Cahn, 209.
*Bonny.*—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
*Booleroo Centre.*—Eng, S. and Aust., 93.
*Boonah.*—Queens. Nat. Bank, 184; Royal Bank of Queens., 192.
*Boort.*—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169.
*Bordeaux.*—J. Violett & Cie., 209; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Gén., 202; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 72.
*Bordertown.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Bordighera.*—Edwd. E. Bevis, 135.
*Boshof.*—Nat. B. Orange R. Colony, 203.
*Boston (U.S.).*—Lyon Bros. & Co., 45; Foote & French, 159; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Amer. Express Co., 5; Mass. Nat. Bk., 8; Merchants' Nat. Bk., 22. Lee, Higginson & Co., 191.
*Boulder.* Western Aust. Bk., 12; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23; Com. of Aust., 70.
*Boulogne-sur-Mer.*—Adam & Co., 5; Société Générale, 202.
*Boulogne-sur-Seine.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Credit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bourg.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bourges.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Bourke.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Australian J. S. Bk., 13; Lon. Bk. of Australia, 147.
*Bowen (Queensland).*—Bk. N.S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
*Bowmanville.*—Ontario Bank, 177; Stand. Bank of Can., 173.
*Boyle.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Australian J. S. Bk., 13; Lon. Bk. of Australia, 147.
*Bowen (Queensland).*—Bk. N.S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
*Box

208 ; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69 ; Queensland National Bank, 184 ; London Bank of Australia, 147 ; Com. Bank of Australia, 70 ; Royal Bank of Queensland, 192 ; Bank of New Queensland, 27 ; Eng., Scot. and Aust. Bank, 93.

*Bellabula*.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 203.

*Brisbane*.—Société Générale, 202.

*Broach*.—Bank of Bombay, 75.

*Broad Arrow*. Western Aust. Bk., 12 ; Bank of Aust., 16.

*Brookfield*.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.

*Brockville (Ont.)*. Bk. of Montreal, 23 ; Molson's B., 177 ; B. of Toronto, 236.

*Broken Hill (N.S.W.)*. Bank of Australasia, 16 ; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208 ; Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147 ; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169 ; Bk. of N.S.W., 23 ; Com. of Aust., 70.

*Brookton*.—West. Aust. Bank, 12.

*Broome*. Union Bank of Aust., 208.

*Broome Hill*.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.

*Brousse*.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117

*Bruges*.—English Bank, 154.

*Brunn*.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7.

*Brunswick*. Brunswick Bank, 84.

*Brunswick, Vic.)*.—Col. B. of Aust., 148. Un. B. of Aust., 208; Com. B. of Aust., 70.

*Brushgrove*.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.

*Brussels*. Bigwood & Morgan, 209 ; B. de Paris et des Pays Bas, 148 ; Thos. Cook & Son, 73 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77 ; Cassel & Co., 148 ; Comptoir D'Escompte, 71.

*Brussels (Canada)*.—Stand. Bank, 173.

*Bruthen*.—Bank of Victoria, 29.

*Buchanyet*.—Bank of Roumania, 25.

*Buckenburg*.—Dresdner Bank, 85.

*Buckingham (Quel.)*.—Ontario Bk., 177.

*Budapest*.—Anglo-Austrian Bk., 7 ; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.

*Buenos Ayres*.—Lond. and River Plate, 140 ; Banco del Comercio, 177 ; Brit. Bank of S. America, 140 ; Lond. and Brazilian, 133 ; Tarapaca & Argen., 28.

*Buffalo (U.S.A.)*.—German Bank of Buffalo, 177 ; Bank of Buffalo, 209.

*Bulli*.—Eng. Scot. and Aust. Bk., 93

*Bulls*. Bk. of N. Zealand, 24 ; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.

*Bula-Bula*.—London Bk. of Aust., 147.

*Bulong*.—West. Aust. Bank, 12.

*Bulawayo (South Africa)*.—St. Bank of S. Africa, 203 ; Bank of Africa, 15 ; African Banking Corporation, 21.

*Bunbury*.—U. B. of Aust., 208 ; Australian Bk., 12 ; Bk. of Aust., 16.

*Bundaberg*. Queensld., Nat. Bk., 184 ; Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23 ; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69 ; Union Bk. of Aust., 208 ; Royal Bk. of Queensland, 192.

*Bundarra*.—Com. of Sydney, 69.

*Bungendore*.—Bk. of New S. Wales 23.

*Buninyong*.—Nat. Bk. of Australsia, 169.

*Bunyip*.—Com. of Aust., 70.

*Burgher sdorp*.—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203 ; African Bkg. Corpn., 15.

*Burketown (Queensld.)*.—Q. Nat. B., 184.

*Burnie (Tasmania)*.—Bk. Australasia, 16 ; Nat. Bank Tasmania, 68 ; Union of Aust., 208.

*Burnley*.—Bank of Australasia, 16.

*Burrawang*.—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.

*Burrowa (N.S.W.)*.—Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23 ; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.

*Burtville*.—West Aust. Bank, 12.

*Burutu*.—Bank of Nigeria, 27.

*Burwood*. Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.

*Bushire*.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 116.

*Busselton*.—W. Aust. Bank, 12.

*Bute*.—Eng., Scot., and Aust., 93.

*Butterworth*.—Stan. Bk. of S. Afr., 203.

*Byron Bay*.—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.

*Caboolture*.—Com. of Aust., 70.

*Cadiz*.—Bank of Spain, 191 ; J. E. Gomez, 209.

*Caen*. Société Générale, 202 ; Crédit Lyon., 77 ; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.

*Cahors*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Caiffa*.—Imp. Ottn. Bank, 117.

*Cairns*.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 184 ; Bk. of Australasia, 16 ; Bk. of New S. W., 23 ; Bk. of N. Queensland, 27.

*Cairo*.—Bk. of Egypt, 20 ; Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117 ; Anglo Egypt. Bk., 9 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77 ; Mosse, 72 ; Thomas Cook & Son (Egypt), 73 ; National Bank of Egypt, 170A.

*Cala*.—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 203.

*Calabar*.—Bank of Nigeria, 27 ; Bank of Brit. W. Africa, 14.

*Calais*.—Créd. Lyon., 77 ; Compt. Nat., 71.

*Calama*.—Tarapacá & Argentina, 28.

*Calcutta*.—Bank of Bengal, 75 ; Ch. Bk. of India, &c., 53 ; Mercantile Bk. of India, 160 ; Land Mortgage Bk. of I., 123 ; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71 ; Delhi and Lond. Bk., 82 ; Nat. Bk. of India, 171 ; Gillanders & Co., 75 ; Grindlay & Co., 105 ; King, Hamilton & Co., 123 ; Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 122 ; Thos. Cook & Son, 73 ; International Bkg. Corp., 128.

*Caledon*.—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.

*Calgary* (Alberta).—Bk. of Montr., 22 ; Imp. B. of Canada, 152 ; Union B. of Canada, 177 ; Can. Bk. of Com., 27 ; Bk. of Brit. N. America, 28 ; Dominion Bk., 173.

*Calicut*.—Bank of Madras, 22.

*Calitao*.—Lon. B. of Mexico & S.A., 145.

*Callington*.—Com. of Aust., 70.

*Callorie*.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.

*Calvinia*.—African Bkg. Corpn., 15 ; Standard Bank of South Africa, 203.

*Camberwell (Victoria)*.—Eng., Scot. and Aust. Bk., 93 ; Com. of Aust., 70.

*Camboyan*.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.

*Cambrai*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Cambridge*. Bk. of New Zealand, 24 ; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.

*Camden*. Bank of New South Wales, 23 ; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.

*Campbellford*.—Bk. of B. N. Amer., 18.

*Campbell Town (N.S. W.)*. Bk. of New S. W., 23 ; Com. Bk. of Syd., 69.

*Campbelltown (N.B.)*.—B. of N. Scotia, 193.

*Campeche*.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.

*Camperdown*.—Col. Bank of Australasia, 148 ; Bank of Victoria, 29 ; Union Bank of Aust., 208.

*Candelo*.—Bk. of Sydney, 69.

*Cannes*.—Cognett & Riddett, 136 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77 ; Soc. Générale, 202 ; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.

*Canning*.—Canadian Bk. of Comm., 17.

*Canoghat (Canada)*.—Stand. Bk., 173.

*Canowindra (N.S.W.)*.—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 69 ; Bk. of N.S.W., 23.

*Canso (N.S.)*.—People's Bank, 209 ; Bank of Montreal, 22.

*Canterbury*.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.

*Canton*.—Intern. Bkg. Corp., 128.

*Cape Coast Castle*.—Bk. of Nigeria, 27 ; Bank of British West Africa, 14.

*Capetown*.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr. 203 ; Bk. of Afr., 15 ; African Bkg. Corp., 15 ; Nat. Bk. 173A ; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.

*Carberry*.—Union of Canada, 177.

*Carcassonne*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.

*Carcoar*.—City Bk. Sydney, 148 ; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.

*Carisbrook*.—London Bk. of Aust., 147.

*Carleton Place*.—Bank of Ottawa, 177 ; Union Bank of Canada, 177.

*Carlsbad*.—Benedikt Bros. 209.

*Carlshamn*.—Skanes Enskilda Bk., 118.

*Carlsruhe*.—G. Muller & Co., 132.

*Carlton (Victoria)*.—London Bank of Aust., 147 ; Bk. of Victoria, 29 ; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70 ; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.

*Carman (Man.)*.—Bank of Hamilton, 175 ; Union Bank of Canada, 177 ; Can. Bank of Commerce, 17.

*Carnarvon*.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.

*Carnarvon (West Aust.)*.—Union Bk. of Aust., 203.

*Carolina*.—Nat. Bank, 173A.

*Carpentras*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Carrieton*.—Bank of Adelaide, 12.

*Carterton*.—Bank of New Zealand, 24 ; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.

*Carthagena*.—Bank of Spain, 191.

*Casma*.—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69 ; Bk. of New South Wales, 23 ; Union of Aust., 208 ; Lond. Bk. Aust., 147.

*Cassel (Hesse)*.—Goldschmidt Bros.

*Cassilis*.—Com. of Aust., 70.

*Castanbol*.—Imp. Ottoman, 117.

*Casterton*. Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169 ; Bk. of Victoria, 29 ; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 149 ; Union of Aust., 208.

*Castlemaine (Vict.)*.—Bk. of Australasia, 16 ; Bk. of New S. Wales, 23 ; Bk. of Victoria, 29 ; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 148 ; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.

*Castres*. Société Générale, 202 ; Compt. Nat. d'Escompte, 71.

*Cathcart (S. Afr.)*.—St. Bk. of S. Af., 203 ; Bk. of Africa, 15.

*Caudry*.—Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Caulnabel*.—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.

*Cavaillon*.—Soc. Générale, 202 ; Comptoir National, 71.

*Cavalla*.—Imp. Ottoman Bk., 117.

*Cawnpore*.—Bank of Bengal, 75 ; Nat. Bank of India, 171.

*Cayuga*.—Can. Bank of Commerce, 17.

*Celon*.—Chart. of India, 53 ; Intercl. Bkg. Corp., 128.

*Cedarville*.—Stan. Bk. of S. Africa, 203.

*Celaya*. London Bank of Mexico, 145.

*Cephalonia*.—Ionian Bank, 129.

*Ceres (S. Africa)*.—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.

*Cerro Gordo*.—L. B. of Mexico, 145.

*Cessnock*.—Com. Sydney, 69.

*Cette*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Crédit Lyon., 77 ; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.

*Chalonnes-Marne*. Soc. Générale, 202

*Chalons-s.-Saône*. Soc. Generale, 202 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.

*Chambery*.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.

*Chambon-feugerolles*.—Soc. Gén., 202.

*Chamounix*.—Paul Payot ; B. du Commerce.

*Charenton*.—Société Générale, 202 ; Créd. Lyon., 77.

*Charleston (U.S.)*.—B. of Charleston, 136.

*Charleston (N.Z.)*.—Bk. of New South Wales, 23.

*Charlestown*.—Natal Bank, 167.

*Charlotte (France)*.—Crédit Lyon., 77.

*Charleville (Queensld.)*.—Q. Nat. Bank 184 ; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.

*Charlottetown (P.E.I.)*. Merchants' Bk. of P.E.I., 136 ; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193 ; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 26 ; Bk. of Montreal, 22.

*Charlton (Vic.)*.—Bk. of Vic., 29 ; Com. Bk. of A., 70 ; Bank of Australsia., 16.

*Charters Towers (Queensland)*.—Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23 ; Queens. Nat. Bk., 184 ; Aust. Nat. St., 13 ; Bk. of Australsia., 16 ; Lond. Bk. of Aust., 147 ; Union Bk. of Aust., 208 ; Bk. of Queensland, 27 ; Royal Bk. of Queensland, 192.

*Chartres*.—Société Général, 202 ; Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Chateaudun*.—Société Générale, 202.

*Chateau Thierry*.—Soc. Générale, 202.

*Châteauroux*.—Société Générale, 202.

*Chatellerault*.—Créd. Lyonnais, 77.

*Chatham (N.B.)*.—Bk. of Montreal, 22 ; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.

*Chatham (Ont.)*.—Merchnts' Bk. of Can., 60 ; Bk. of Montreal, 22 ; Standard Bk., 173 ; Bk. of Montreal).

*Chatillon-sur-Seine*.—Crédit Lyon., 77.

*Chatswood*.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 69.

*Chaumont*.—Société Générale, 202.

*Chauny*.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.

*Chefoo*.—Eliken.—Bk. of Egypt, 20.

*Chefoo*.—Yokohama Specie, 125.

*Cheltenham (Vic.)*.—Eng. Scot. & Aust. 93

*Chemnitz*.—Dresdner Bank, 85.

*Cherbourg*.—Société Generale, 202 ; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.

*Chibu El Kom*.—Nat. Bk. Egypt, 170A.

*Chicago*.—First Nat. Bk., 136 ; Chicago Nat. Bk., 136 ; Bk. of Montreal, 22 ; Met. Nat. Bk., 209 ; Continental Nat. Bk., 209 ; Merchants' Loan and Trust

Co. Bk , 207; Cook & Son, 73; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 193; Americn. Exp.Co., 5.
*Chicago.* London Bank of Mexico & South America, 145.
*Chihuahua.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Childers.*—Com. Bank of Sydney, 69; Queensland Nat., 184; Bank of N. Queensland, 27.
*Chillago.*—Bank of Austl., 16.
*Chillan.*—Bank of Chile, 136; Tarapaca and Argentina, 28.
*Chiltern.*—Bk. of Australasia, 26; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Chinon.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Chittagong.*—Nat. Bank India, 171.
*Choisy-le-Rot.*—Soc. Générale, 220.
*Cholet.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Christchurch.*—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; B. of N. Z., 24; B. of New S. Wales, 23; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
*Christiana.*—Nat. Bk. S. Af., 173*a*
*Christiania.* — Centralbanken for Norge, 144; Norske Credit B., 135; Norske Diskontobank, 83; T. Cook & Son, 73.
*Christianstadt.*—Christ. Enskilda Bk., 128; Skanes Enskilda Bank, 128.
*Cincinnati.*—First Nat. Bank, 136; Citizens' Nat. B., 209.
*Clanwilliam,* Stand. Bk. of S. Af., 203.
*Clare (S. Austl.).*—Eng., Scot. and Aus. Bk., 93; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169.
*Claremont.*—Stan. Bk. S. Afri a, 203; Bk. of Africa, 25.
*Clarenholm.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Clarke's Harbour.*—U. of Halifax, 144.
*Clermont (Queensland).*—Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Clermont-Ferrand.*—Crédi. Lyon., 77.
*Cleveland (Ohio).*—Comm. Nat. B., 209; Nat. B. of Comm., 45.
*Cleveland (S. Afr.).* Nat. Bk. S. Af., 173*a*.
*Clifton (S. Afr.).*—Nat. Bk. S. Af., 173*a*.
*Clifton.*—Queensld. Nat. B., 184; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13; Nat. Bank Aust., 208; Union Bank of Australia, 208.
*Clifton Hill.*—Lond. Bk. of Australia, 147; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
*Clinton (N.Z.).*—Bank of N.Z., 24.
*Clinton (Ontario).*—Molson's Bank, 177.
*Cloncurry.*—Queensland Nat., 184; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Clunes (Victoria).*—Lon. B. of Australia, 192; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Clyde (N.Z.).*—B. of N.Z., 24.
*Coaticooke (Canada).*—Eastern Townships, 173.
*Cobalt.*—Can. Bnk. of Commerce, 17.
*Cobar.*—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Australia Joint Stock, 13.
*Cobargo.*—Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Cobden.*—Nat. Bk. of Austisia., 169.
*Coblentz.*—L. Seligman.
*Cobourg (Ont.).*—B. of Toronto, 136.
*Cobrain (Vic.).*—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Coburg.*—Schradt & Hoffmann.
*Coburg (Vic.).*—Union Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Coff's Harbor.*—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Cognac.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 71; Soc. Gén., 202.
*Cohuna.*—Un. of Aust., 208.
*Coire.*—Banque des Grisons, 209.
*Colac.*—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; B. of Vic., 26; Col. B. of Australasia, 149; Comm. B. of Australia, 70; Union B. of Aust., 208.
*Colborne (Canada).*—Standard B., 173.
*Coleraine.*—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bank of Victoria, 29.
*Colesberg.*—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
*Collarenebri.*—Bank of N.S.W., 23.
*Collie.*—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Colima.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Collingwood (Canada).*—B. Commerce, 17; Bk. of Toronto, 136; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
*Collingwood (Vict.).*—Nat. B. of Aust., 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16; English, Scottish and Aust. Bk., 93.
*Cologne.*—S. Oppenheim, jun., & Co., 10; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Colombo.*—Hongkong & Sh., 112; Merc. Bk. of India, 160; Bk. of India, 171; Bk. of Madras, 1; Chartered Bank of India, &c., 53; T. Cook & Son, 73.
*Comet.*—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 203; Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173*a*.
*Compiègne.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Condobolin.*—Australian Jt. Stk. 13; Com. Bankg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Conjola.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Constance.*—Macfire & Co.
*Constantine.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Constantinople.*—Imp. Ottoman B, 117; Soc. Ottomane, 206; Crédit Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Cookhouse.*—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203.
*Cookshire (Quebec).*—People's B., 209; Bank of Montreal, 22.
*Cooktown.*—Queensland Nat. Bank, 184; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; B. of N. Queensland, 27.
*Coolaman.*—Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Coolgardie.*—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Western Australian Bank, 13; Bk. N. S. Wales, 23; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
*Coona.*—B. of N. S. W., 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Austrln. Jt. St. B., 13.
*Coonabarabran.*—Australian Jt. St., 13.
*Coonamble (N. S. W.).*—Aust. Jt. St. B. 13; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Coorah.*—Bank of Australia, 70.
*Coorambong.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Cootamundra (N. S. W.).*—Bank of N. South Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; B. of Australsia, 16.
*Copenhagen.*—Private B. 209; Danske Landmandsbank, 135.
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*Coquimbo.*—Tarapaca & Argentina, 28.
*Coraki.*—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; London Bk. of Aust., 147.
*Coramba.*—Com. Bank of Sydney, 69.
*Cordova.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Corfu.*—Ionian B., 119.
*Cornwall (Ontario).*—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Ontario Bank, 177.
*Coromandel.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Cororoit.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Corowa (N.S.W.).*—Bank of Australasia, 16; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Corryong.*—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
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*Cradock (S. Afr).*—Stan. B. S. Afr., 203; Bank of Africa 25.
*Cranbourne.*—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Cranbrook.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Creswick (Victoria).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Creuznach.*—Beckhard & Sons, 209.
*Cromwell.*—B. of N.Z., 24; Nat. B. N.Z., 172.
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*Crow's Nest.*—Queensland Nat. Bank, 184; Bank of N. S. Wales, 23; Bank of Aust., 16.
*Croydon.*—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Royal Bk. of Queensland, 192.
*Crusted (Le).*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
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*Cubalting Pool.*—West. Aust. Bk., 12; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
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*Cunnock.*—Com. Bank of Sydney, 69.
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*Curramulka.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
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*Dalby.*—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Queensland Nat. Bank, 184; Un. of Aust., 208.
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*Duck Lake.*—Bk. of B. N. Amer., 18.
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*Grahamstown (S. Africa).*—Stand. Bk. of S.Afr., 203; B. of Afr., 15; African Bkg. Corp., 21.
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*Majunga (Madag.).*—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 77.
*Malaga.*—Clemens & Co.,148; Thornton & Co., 9.
*Malvlon (Victoria).*—Bk. of New South Wales, 23; Bank of Victoria, 29; London Bank of Aust., 147.
*Malilda.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Malmesbury (S. Afr.).*—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 203; African Bk. Corp., 12.; Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173A.
*Malmö.*—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 118.
*Malmsbury.*—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
*Malta.*—J. Bell & Co.,209; Anglo Egypt. B. 9; C.B. Eynaud & Co., 72; Anglo-Maltese, 175; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; J. Scicluna & Co., 113; Turnbull & Somerville, 205.
*Malvern (Viet.).*—Eng. S. & Aust., 93; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
*Malvern(South).*—Eng.,Scot.& Aus., 93.
*Mamers.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Manawatu (N. Zealand).*—Bk of New Zeald., 24; Bank of Australasia, 16.
*Manukau.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Manunjary.*—Compt. d'Escompte, 72.
*Manaos (Brazil).*—Bk. de Manaos, 75; London & Brazilian, 133.
*Mandalay.*—Nat. Bank of India, 171.
*Mangaweka.*—Bank of N. Zealand, 24.
*Manila.*—Hongkong and Shanghai B. Corp., 112; J. M. Tuason & Co., 209; Chartered Bank of India, 53; International Banking Corp., 126.
*Manilla.*—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Bk. New South Wales, 23.
*Manitou.*—Bk. of Canada, 177.
*Manly.*—Aust. Joint Stock, 13.
*Mannheim.*—Koster's Bk.; Dresdner Bank, 83.
*Mannum.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
*Manoora.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust. B., 93.
*Manosque.*—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 72.
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*Mansfield (Vic.).*—Bank of New South Wales, 23; Col. B. of Austlsia., 148.
*Mansoura.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170A.
*Mantes.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Mantsbury.*—Union Bk. S. Af., 203; Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173A.
*Marble Bar.*—Un. Bk. Aust., 208.
*Marburg.*—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184.
*Marceba.*—Bank North Queens., 27.
*Markham (Canada).*—Standard B., 173.
*Marmande.*—Société Générale, 202.
*Marrickville.*—Bank of Aust., 70.
*Marseilles.*—Société Générale, 202; Comptoir d'Escomnte, 71; Créd. Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; King, H. S. & Co., 123.
*Martinborough.*—Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Martinique.*—Colonial Bank, 65.
*Marton (New Zealand).*—B. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Maryborough (Queensland).*—Bank of New South Wales, 23; Com. Bk. of Sydney & Un. Bk. of Australia, 208; Qnsld.Nat. B., 184; B. of Austlas., 16.
*Maryborough (Vict.).*—London Bk. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29; U. B. of Aust., 208.
*Maseru.*—St. B. of South Africa, 203.
*Masterton (N.Z.).*—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of N.S.W. 23; U. B. of Aust., 208.
*Matamata.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Matamoros.*—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.
*Matatiele.*—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203.
*Matauru (N.Z.).*—Bk. of N. Zeald., 24.
*Matehuala.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Matemoros.*—Atlantic B. Corpn., 12.
*Maubeuge.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
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*Mayence (Mainz.).*—G. L. Kayser, 290.
*Mazamet.*—Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 72; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Mazatlan.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Mbabane.*—Nat. Bk. S. Af., 173A.
*Meaford (Ontario).*—Molson's Bk., 77.
*Meckering.*—West Aust. Bank, 12.
*Medan.*—Char. Bk. of India, 53.
*Medicine Hat.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Meekatharra.*—West Aust. Bk. 12.
*Meerut.*—Bank of Upper India, 209.
*Meissen.*—Dresdner Bank, 83.
*Melbourne.*—Bank of Australasia, 16, Eng., Scot. and A. Bk., 93; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; B. of Victoria, 29; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; London Bk. of Aust., 147; National Bk. of Australasia, 169; Union Bk., 208; B. of New Zeal., 24; Comptoir d'Escompte, 71; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Land Mortgage B. of Vict., 130; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Melfort.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Melita.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
*Melrose.*—Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Melton.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Melun.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Memphis (U.S.A.).*—Un. & Planters' Bank, 45.
*Mendoza.*—London & River Plate, 140; Tarapaca and Argentina, 28.
*Menton.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Menzies.*—Bank of Austlsia., 26; West Aust., Bk., 12.
*Merced.*—Merced Savings Bank, 8.
*Meredith.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*Merida (Yucatan).*—London Bank of Mexico, 145.
*Merrickville.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
*Merrigum.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
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*Messina.*—Caller, Walker & Co.
*Metzger.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
*Metz.*—Banque de Metz.
*Meulan.*—Soc. Générale,202.
*Meurthet.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Mexico.*—Lond. B. of Mex. & S. Am., 145; Nat. Bk. of Mexico, 200; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Interl. Bkg. Corp.,128.
*Meziere.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
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*Meurthet.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Mexico.*—Lond. B. of Mex. & S. Am., 145; Nat. Bk. of Mexico, 200; Bk. of Montreal, 22; Interl. Bkg. Corp.,128.
*Meziere.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Middelburg(Cape).*—St.B.of S.Af., 203; Bank of Africa, 25.
*Middelburg (Trans.).*—St. B. of S. A., 203; Natl. Bk.,173A; Bk.of Africa, 25.
*Middleton (N.S.).*—Com. B. of Windsor, 209; Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 17; Union B. of Halifax, 209.
*Middlemarch.*—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
*Midhirst.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
*Milland (Ont.).*—Bk. B. N. Amer. 28.
*Milland Junction.*—W. Aust. Bk., 12; Com. Aust., 70.
*Millau.*—Vuarnier & Co., 209; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
*Milawa.*—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169; Lond. Bk. of Aust., 147.
*Mildura.*—Nat. Bk. of Austlsia, 169; Bank of Victoria, 29.
*Millar's Flat.*—Bk. of New Zeald., 24.
*Millau.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Millicent.*—Un. & Austln. B., 93; Union B. of Aust., 208.
*Millthorpe.*—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
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*Milton (N.S. W.).*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Milton (N.Z.).*—Nat. B. of N.Z., 172; Bk. of New Zeal., 24.
*Minieh.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170A.
*Minlaton (S.A.).*—B. of Adelaide, 12.
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*Minnedosa.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
*Mintaro.*—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
*Minyip.*—Bank of Australasia, 148; Com. B. of Australia, 70.
*Mirboo North.*—Bk. of Australasia, 26.
*Mitchell (Ont.).*—Merchants' B., 60.
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*Mittagong.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
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*Mobile (Alabama).*—First Nat. Bk., 45.
*Modderfontein.*—Nat. B. of S.A., 173A.
*Moissac.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Molong.*—Australian Jt. Stock Bank 13; Commerce B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Moltens (Cape).*—St. B. of S.Africa, 203; African Banking Corporation, 12.
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*Montargis.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Montauban.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
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*Monte Carlo.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; T. Cook & Son, 73.
*Montego Bay.*—National Bank, 65.
*Montélimar.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Montereau.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
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*Montpellier.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
*Montreal (Canada).*—B. of Brit. N. Am., 28; Merc. B. of Can., 60; B. of Mont., 22; Ont. B., 177; Bk. of Toronto, 136; Union B., 177; Molson's B., 177; Quebec B., 26; Bk. of Com., 17; Banque Nationale, 173; D'Hochelaga, 60; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
*Montreux.*—B. of Montreux, 144; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
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*Moonta (S. Australia).*—National Bk. of Australasia, 169; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
*Moora.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Mooroopna (Victoria).*—B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70.
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*Moose Jaw.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177; Can. Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Moosomin.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177; Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
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*Moree (N.S.W.).*—B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Morelia.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
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*Morlaix.*—Soc. Générale, 202.
*Mornington (Vict.).*—Col. B. of Aust., 148.
*Morpeth.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Morrinsville.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.
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*Moruya (N.S.W.).*—Bank of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Morwell (Vict.).*—B. of Australasia, 16.
*Moscow.*—J. W. Junker & Co.; Volga Kama Com. B., 191; Russian B. 195; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Moujet (Algeria).*—National Bank of N. Zeald., 172; Bank of New Zeald., 24.
*Mosman.*—Eng., Scot. and Austr., 93; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
*Moss Vale.*—Comi. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Eng., Scot. & Aust. Bk., 93.
*Mossel Bay.*—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 203; African B. Corp., 14.
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*Mount Barker.*—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. B. of Aust., 169; W. Aust. B., 12.
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*Mount Gambier.*—Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk., 93; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Mount Magnet.*—West. Aus. Bk., 12.
*Mount Malcolm.*—West Aust. Bk., 12.
*Mount Morgan.*—Queensland Nat., 184; Bk. of N. Queens., 27.
*Mount Morgans.*—West Aust. Bk., 12; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Mount Pleasant.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
*Mount Torrens.*—B. of Adelaide, 12.
*Moyhu.*—Bk. of Victoria, 29.
*Mudgee.*—B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Aust. Jt. St., 13; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Muizenberg.*—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 203.
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*Mullumbimby.*—Bk. of N.S. Wales, 23; Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Mundoora.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12.
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*Murchison.*—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. Bank of Australia, 70.
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*Murton.*—Comm. Bk. of Australia, 70.
*Murwillumbah.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. N.S.W., 23; B. Aust., 16; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
*Mussoorie.*—Delhi & London B., 82; Mussoorie Bank, 209.
*Muswellbrook.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bank of Australasia, 16.
*Muttaburra.*—Queens. Nat. B., 184.
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*Nagambie.*—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 148.
*Nagasaki.*—Hong Kong & Sh., 112; Yokohama Specie, 225.
*Nagpore.*—Bank of Bengal, 21, 75.
*Nairobi.*—Nat. Bk. of India, 171.
*Nambour.*—Com. of Aust., 70; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
*Nanaimo.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
*Nanango.*—Royal of Queens., 192.
*Nancy.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Nannine.*—West Aust. B., 12.
*Nantes.*—Société Générale, 202; Comp. d'Escompte, 72; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
*Napier (N.Z.).*—Union Bk. of Australia, 208; B. of N.Z., 24; Nat. B. of N.Z., 172; B. of Australsia, 16; B. of N.S. Wales, 23.
*Naples.*—W. J. Turner & Co., 209; A. Auverny & Co., 128; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; American Express Co., 5.
*Naracoorte.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169; Union Bk. of Australia, 208.
*Narandera.*—Aust. Joint Stock, 13; Commercial B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N.S.W., 23; Un. of Aust., 208.
*Narbonne.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
*Nar-Nar-Goon.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Narrabri.*—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69; B. of Australsia, 16; B. of N.S.W., 23.
*Narramine.*—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Narrogin.*—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169; West. Austr. Bank, 12; Un. of Aust., 208.
*Naseby (N.Z.).*—B. of N.Z., 24; B. of N.S.W., 23.
*Nasratabad.*—Imp. Bk. of Persia, 116.
*Nathalia.*—B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; B. of Victoria, 29.
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*Nazli.*—Imp. Ott. Bank, 117.
*Neepawa.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177; Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Nerrim.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Nerrim, South.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Nelson (B.C.).*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17; B. of Montreal, 22; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
*Nelson (N.Z.).*—Union Bk of Australia, 208; Bk. of N.Z., 24; Bk. of N. South Wales, 23; Nat. Bk. of N.Z., 172.
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*Neuchatel.*—Pury & Co.; Dupasquier & Co.
*Neuilly-sur-Seine.*—Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
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*Nevers.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Cr. Lyon., 77.
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*New Plymouth (N.Z.).*—B. of N.Z., 24; Nat. Bk. of N.Z., 172; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Un. of Aust., 208.
*New Westminster.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17; B. of Montreal, 22.
*New York.*—Brown Brothers & Co., 45; B. of Brit. N. Amer., 28; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Hongkong & Shang., 112; E. Kelly, 72; Kessler, 100; Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, 177; Lond. & Brazilian Bk., 133; Maitland, Coppell & Co., 201; Merchants' Bank of Canada, 60; Bank of Montreal, 22; Yokohama Specie, 225; J. Munroe & Co., 3; Nat. B. of Commerce, 100; B. of N.Y., 209; Ninth Nat. Bk., 30; C. B. Richard & Co., 177; Wells, Fargo & Co., 209; White & Co., 135; Winslow & Co., 100; Colonial Bank, 65; Lond., Par. & Amer., 149; L. & R. Plate, 140; Lazard Bros., 131; African B. Corp., 14; Baring, Magoun & Co., 31; Blair & Co., 42; Amer. Ex. Co., 5; Can. Bk. of Com., 17; Char. Bk. of India, 53; Standard Bank of S. Africa, 203; Frazar & Sale, 197; Bank of Africa, 15; International Bkg. Corp., 118.
*Newcastle.*—Standard Bank of South Africa, 203; Natal Bank, 167; Bk. of Africa, 15.
*Newcastle (N.B.).*—B. of Nova Scotia, 193; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 26; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
*Newcastle (N.S.W.).*—B. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Australian Jt. St. Bk., 13; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Lon. B. of Australia, 147; Com. B. of Australia, 70.
*Newcastle (W. Aust.).*—Aust. B., 12.
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*Newton (Auckland).*—Bk. of N. Ze., 24; Nat. Bank of N. Zealand, 172.
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*Newtown (N.S.W.).*—B. of Aust., 16; B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
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*Nhill (Victoria).*—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Com. B. of Aus., 70; Nat. B. Aus., 169.
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*Nimes.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat. d'Esc., 71.
*Niort.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Noarlunga.*—B. of Adelaide, 12.
*Nogent-sur-Marne.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
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*North Sydney (N.S.W.).*—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. of Sydney, 69.
*North Sydney.*—B. of Nova Scotia, 193; Union of Halifax, 144.
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*Nowra (N.S.W.).*—Eng., Scot. & Aust. B., 93; Com. Bkg. Co. of Syd., 69; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
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*Nuremberg.*—M. C. Huber, 100; Bredenecr Bank, 83; Deutsche Bank, 84.
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*Oakland (U.S.A.).*—1st Nat. B., 149; Savings B., 8.
*Oakleigh (Vict.).*—Eng., Sc. & Aust. B., 93.
*Oakville.*—Bk. of Montreal, 22.
*Oamaru (N.Z.).*—B. of N.Z., 24; Nat. B. of N.Z., 172; Union Bk. of Aust., 208; Bk. of N.S.W., 23.
*Oatlands (Tas.).*—Comm. B. of Tasm., 23.
*Oaxaca.*—London Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Obessa.*—Russian B., 195; Créd. Lyon., 77.
*Obuupo.*—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
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*Omeo (Vict.).*—Col. B. of Australasia, 148; Com. B. of Australia, 70.
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*Orangeville (Canada).*—B. of Comm., 17.
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*Ormondville.*—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
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*Otautau.*—B. of New Zeal., 24; Nat. Bk. N.Z., 172.
*Ottawa (Ont.).*—Bank of British N. America, 18; Bank of Montreal, 22; Quebec B. 25. Merchants' B., 60; Molson's Bk., 177; Union Bank, 177; Bk. of Ottawa, 177; Ontario Bk., 177; Bk. of Commerce, 17; Banque Nationale, 173; Roy. Bk. of Can., 26.
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*Parramatta.*—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aus. Jt. Stk. Bk., 13.
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*Volkerust (Trans.).*—Natal Bk., 167; National B., 173A.

*Vrede.*—Nat. B. Orange Riv. Col., 203.
*Vrijheid (S. Afr.).*—Bank of Africa, 15; Natl. Bk., 173a; Natal Bk., 167.
*Vryburg.*—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
*Waggit-Wagga.*—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stk., 13; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Union B. of Aust., 203; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Wagin.*—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169; West Aust. Bk., 12.
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*Waikouaiti (N.Z.).*—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
*Wainuie (N.Z.).*—B. of New Zealand, 24; Union Bank of Australia, 203.
*Waipawa (N. Zealand).*—Bank of Australasia, 16; B. of New Zealand, 24; Bank of New South Wales, 23
*Waipiata.*—Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Waipukurau (N.Z.).*—B. of N. Zeal., 24 Bank of New South Wales, 23.
*Wairoa.*—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
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*Waitara (N.Z.).*—Bk. of Com., 17.
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*Walcha (N.S.W.).*—Com. Sydney, 69.
*Walgett (N.S.W.).*—Com. B. Co. of Syd. 63; B. of N. S. W., 23.
*Walhalla (Vict.).*—B. of Australsia., 16; B. of Victoria, 29.
*Walkerton (Ontario).*—Merchants' B., 60; Can. Bk. of Com. 17.
*Walkerville.*—Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
*Walla Walla (Wash.).*—Baker-Boyer Nat. Bk., 8.
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*Wangaratta (Vict.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; London Bk. of Aust., 147; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Vic., 29; Union Bank of Aust., 203.
*Wangerrip.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Waratah.*—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
*Wariadla (N.S.W.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Warrackwabeal (Vict.).*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Warragul (Victoria).*—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Aus., 147.
*Warrandyte.*—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Warren (N.S.W.).*—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69.
*Warri.*—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
*Warrina.*—Lond. Bk. of Aust., 147.
*Warrnambool (Vic.).*—Bk. of Australsia, 16; Bk. of Vic., 29; Nat. B. of Australsia., 169; Col. B. of Australsia., 148; B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Warsaw.*—Disconto Bk.; B. of Poland.
*Warwick (Queensland).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Qnsl. B., 184; Aus. Jt. St., 13; Roy. Bk. of Queensland, 192; U. B. of Aust., 208; Com. of Sydney, 69.
*Washington.*—Lewis Johnson & Co., 45; Lon. & San Fran., 141; International Banking Corporation, 118.
*Waseya.*—Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
*Watchem.*—Bk. of Victoria, 29.
*Watchuppa.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Waterloo (N.S.W.).*—Com. of Syd., 69.
*Waterloo (Ont.).*—Molson's Bank, 177; Can. Bk. of Com., 17.
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*Waubra.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Waukegan.*—Com. of Sydney, 69.
*Waverley (N.S.W.).*—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; B. of N. S. W., 23.
*Waverley (N.Z.).*—Bk. of Austral'sia, 16; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Wawanesa.*—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
*Webberburn (Vict.).*—B. of Austls., 15.
*Wee Waa.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Aust., 16.
*Weimar.*—Julius Elkan; Imperial Bank of Germany, 148.
*Welland (Canada).*—Imperial Bk., 138.
*Wellington (Cape).*—St. B. of S. Af., 203.
*Wellington (N.S.W.).*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Wellington (N.Z.).*—Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of N. Zeal., 24; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
*Welshpool.*—Bk. of Aust., 16.
*Wentworth (N.S.W.).*—Aus. Jt. Stk., 13.
*Wepener.*—Stand. Bk. of S. Af., 223; Nat. Bk. Orange River Colony, 203.
*Werribee.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70.
*West Hawthorn.*—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
*West Maitland.*—Un. B. of Aust., 208.
*West Melbourne.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93; Bk. N.S. Wales, 23.
*Westbury.*—Com. Bk. of Tas., 23.
*Weston.*—Bk. of Brit. N. Am., 18.
*Westport (N.Z.).*—Bk. of N.S.W., 23; B. of N.Z., 24.
*Wezio.*—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 118.
*Weymouth.*—Royal Bk. of Canada, 25.
*Whangarei.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Bk. of Aust., 16.
*Whitby (Ontario).*—Dominion Bk., 173.
*White Horse.*—Can. B. of Com., 17.
*Whittlesea.*—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Wiarton.*—Un. Bk. Canada, 177; Can. Bk. of Commerce, 17.
*Wiborg.*—Finlands Bank, 197.
*Wickham (N.S.W.).*—Aust. Jt. St. B., 13.
*Wiesbaden.*—Bernhard Berlé & Co., 77; Imper. Bk. of Germany, 148; Deutsche Bk., 84.
*Wilcannia (N.S.W.).*—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 13; Com. B. Co of Sydney, 69.
*Williams.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
*Williamstown (Vic.).*—Com. B. of Aus., 93; Eng., & Austrl. Bk., 93; B. of Australasia, 16.
*Willow (Cal.).*—B. of Willow, 8.
*Willowie.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
*Willowmore (S.A.).*—St. B. S. Af., 203; Bank of Africa, 15.
*Wilmington.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
*Wilmington (N.S.W.).*—Nat. Aus., 169.
*Wilsona.*—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
*Winberg (S. Af.).*—Bank of Africa, 15; Nat. Bk. Orange River Colony, 203.
*Winchester.*—Un. Bk. Canada, 177
*Windsor (N.S.W.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Windsor (N. Scotia).*—Com. B. of Wind., 209; Canadian B. of Com., 17; Union of Halifax, 144.
*Windsor (Ontario).*—Merchants' B., 60; B. of Com., 17; Traders' B., 173; Un. B. of Canada, 177.
*Windsor (Vict.).*—Eng., Sc., & Aust., 93.
*Winghan.*—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
*Winnebago.*—B. of Brit. W. Africa, 14.
*Winnipeg.*—Bk. of Montreal, 22; B. of Ottawa, 177; Imp. Bk. of Can., 132; Un. B. of Can., 177; Merchants Bk., 60; Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 18; Banque D Hochelaga, 60; Molson's Bk., 177; Dominion Bank, 173; Canadian B. of Commerce, 17; B. of Hamilton, 175; Alloway & Champion, 30.
*Winterthur.*—Bk. of Winterthur, 100.
*Winton (N.Z.).*—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24.
*Winton (Queens.).*—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Wiseabard (S.A.).*—Eng., Scot. & Aus. Bk., 93.
*Witbank.*—Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173 v.
*Wodonga.*—B. of Vic., 29; B. of N.S.W., 23.
*Woiwelle (N.S.W.).*—Peoples Bank, 209; Un. of Halifax, 144; B. of Mont., 22.
*Wollongong.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust. B., 93 Comml. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stck., 13.
*Wolmaransstad.*—National Bk. of South Africa, 173a.
*Woodburn (Scotia).*—London Bk. of Aust., 147; Aust. Joint Stock Bank, 13.
*Woodend (Vic.).*—Com. B. of Aus., 70.
*Woodland (Cal.).*—B. of Woodland, 8.
*Woodside.*—B. of Adelaide, 12.
*Woodstock (N.B.).*—B. of Nova Scot., 193; Bk. of Halifax, 137; Roy B. of Canada, 26; B. of Montreal, 22.
*Woodstock (Ont.).*—Imp. B. of Canada, 132; B. of Com., 17; Molson's B., 177.
*Woolstock (S. Af.).*—Stand. S. Af., 203
*Woolville (N.Z.).*—Bk. of N.Z., 24
*Woomelang.*—Com. of Aust., 70.
*Woonona.*—Eng., Scot. & Aust. Bk., 93.
*Worcester (S. Af.).*—St. B.S.Afr., 203; Af. Bg. Corp., 14; Nat. B. S.A., 173a.
*Wornas.*—Pfalzische Bk., 84.
*Woznessensk.*—Russian Bank, 195.
*Wangkana.*—Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Wurzburg.*—Oehminger's Son & Co.
*Wyalong.*—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
*Wycheproof.*—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Wynberg.*—Af. B. Co., 14.
*Wyndham (N.Z.).*—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
*Wynyard.*—Nat. B. of Tas., 68; B. of Australasia, 16.
*Wyong.*—Com. B. of Australia, 70; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
*Xanthie.*—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 127.
*Yacka.*—Bank of Adelaide, 12; Eng., Scot., and Aust., 93.
*Yackandandah.*—B. of Australsia., 16.
*Yaegan.*—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184.
*Yankalilla.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
*Yarck.*—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
*Yarmathan.*—London B. of Aust., 147.
*Yarmouth (Nova Scotia).*—Yarm Bk., 209; Nova Scotia B., 193; B. Mont., 22; Union Bank of Halifax, 144.
*Yarrum-Yarrum.*—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of Victoria, 29.
*Yarrawonga.*—Nat. B. of Aust., 169.
*Yarrawonga.*—B. of Australsia., 16; Nat. B. of Australsia., 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
*Yass.*—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Joint Stock B., 13; B. of N.S.W., 23.
*Yea.*—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147.
*Yezd.*—Imp. Bank of Persia, 116.
*Yoilo.*—Hongkong & Shanghai, 122.
*Yokohama.*—Chart. Bk. of India, 53; Hongkong & Shanghai 122; Yokohama Specie, 225; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 71; National Bank of China, 170; Sale & Frazar, 197; International Banking Corp. 118
*Young (N.S.W.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; City B., Sydney, 148; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
*Yreka (Cal.).*—Siskiyou B. Co., 8.
*Ystad.*—Christian-stads Enskilda B. 118
*Zacatecas.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145; Banco de Zacatecas, 8.
*Zag Lazig.*—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170a.
*Zamora.*—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
*Zante.*—Ionian Bank, 119
*Zanzibar.*—Nat. Bk. of India, 171.
*Zeehan (Tas.).*—Bank of Australasia, 16; Com. B. of Tas., 23; Nat. B. of Tas., 68
*Zeerust (S. Afr.).*—Nat. Bk., 173 v; Stand. Bk. S. A., 203.
*Zernatt.*—Gallaud & Co.
*Zungurn.*—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
*Zurich.*—Swiss Credit Co., 100; Banque Federale, 77; Kugler & Co., 154; Swiss Bankverein, 206; T. Cook & Son, 73.
*Zwickau.*—Dresdner Bank, 83.

* The total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,402,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 92,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,000 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British ports.

| Constituent Parts. | Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population, 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland ..... | 121,000 | 43,660,000 |
| EUROPEAN DEPENDENCIES ..... | 121 | 200,000 |
| ASIATIC DEPENDENCIES:—Cyprus ..... | 3,590 | 250,000 |
| Empire of India and its Dependencies..... | 1,900,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Ceylon and Maldives ..... | 26,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Eastern Asia ..... | 2,000 | 1,000,000 |
| AFRICA:—South ..... | 1,238,000 | 6,300,000 |
| West ..... | 600,000 | 33,000,000 |
| East and Central ..... | 750,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Mauritius, Seychelles, &c..... | 900 | 400,000 |
| AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. ..... | 3,200,000 | 5,000,000 |
| DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c. ..... | 3,750,000 | 5,000,000 |
| West India Islands and South America ..... | 122,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Falkland Islands ..... | 7,500 | 2,000 |
| ANTARCTIC: South Georgia..... | 1,500 | ..... |

(1) The United Kingdom consists of the Kingdom of England, the Principality of Wales (A.D. 1284), the Kingdom of Scotland (A.D. 1603), and the Kingdom of Ireland (A.D. 1801), with a total area of 121,377 square miles, and an estimated population of 43,659,121.

(2) The Empire of India extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, and with its dependencies occupies a total area of 1,900,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 300,000,000.

(3) The British Dominions beyond the Seas include:—

EUROPE. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus.

ASIA. The Island of Ceylon and its dependencies, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hong Kong and Weihaiwei, with portions of the Island of Borneo and the Island of Labuan, in the Eastern Archipelago.

AFRICA (excluding the "occupied" Ottoman Province of Egypt and the jointly "protected" Sudan Provinces). There are in the West, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast Colony, Lagos and Southern Nigeria with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria; in the South and South-East, the self-governing Cape Colony, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and the self-governing Colony of Natal, with the Territories of the British South Africa Company, commonly known as Rhodesia, which form a connecting link between the Colonies and Protectorates in the South and the Protected Territories in the East and Centre of the vast Continent, which are known as the East Africa, With, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Central Africa, and the Somaliland Protectorates. About 500 miles east of Madagascar lie the island of Mauritius, with its dependencies, and the Seychelles Islands.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Dominion of Canada, which extends over the whole of the northern portion of North America, except Alaska in the North-West, and contains an area of nearly 3,750,000 square miles, with about 5,530,000 inhabitants, and the Island of Newfoundland (which, together with the Dominion, is self-governing), with 40,000 square miles and 200,000 inhabitants, occupy the greater portion of the northern half of America. The West India Colonies of Jamaica, Turk's and Caicos Islands, Bahamas, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago, have a total area of nearly 12,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,360,000.

SOUTH AMERICA. The mainland Colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras, and the detached islands of Ascension, Falklands and dependencies, and St. Helena.

AUSTRALASIA.—The Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Island Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania, and, together with the Colony of New Zealand, is self-governing. The Fiji Islands, a portion of New Guinea, and certain Protected Islands in the South Seas, contribute to a total area for the Australasian Dominions of approximately 3,174,000 square miles, and contain a population of nearly 5,000,000.

* An enlarged edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, containing the whole of the Popular Edition, together with a supplement devoted to the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Foreign Countries, Sport, Additional Astronomical Tables, Shipping and Railways, Holiday and Health Resorts, County and Municipal Directory, &c., is also published, neatly half bound, 792 pages, price 2s. 6d. net. (See Table of Contents, p. 470.)

# Population of the United Kingdom.

PREVIOUS to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1570.....4,160,221 | 1670.....5,773,646 |
| 1600.....4,811,718 | 1700.....6,045,008 |
| 1630.....5,600,517 | 1750.....6,517,035 |

During the eighteenth century, manufactures attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than anyone supposed. Since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

| | 1801. | 1811. | 1821. | 1831. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. & W. | 9,334,549 | 10,156,988 | 12,000,236 | 13,896,797 | 15,914,148 | 17,927,609 | 20,066,224 | 22,712,266 | 25,974,439 | 29,002,525 | 32,527,843 |
| Scotland. | 1,608,420 | 1,805,864 | 2,093,456 | 2,364,386 | 2,620,184 | 2,888,742 | 3,062,294 | 3,360,018 | 3,735,573 | 4,025,647 | 4,472,103 |
| Ireland | *5,319,867 | 7,767,401 | 8,175,124 | 6,552,385 | 5,798,967 | 5,412,377 | 5,174,836 | 4,704,750 | 4,458,775 | | |
| Islands | *82,810 | 103,710 | 124,040 | 143,126 | 143,447 | 144,638 | 141,260 | 147,842 | 150,370 | | |
| Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad. | | | 202,954 | 212,194 | 250,356 | 216,080 | 215,374 | 224,211 | 367,736 | | |
| U.K. &c. | 16,345,646 | 24,392,485 | 27,036,450 | 27,724,056 | 29,321,288 | 31,845,379 | 35,241,482 | 38,104,975 | 41,976,827 | | |

* Certain 1801 figures are by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1901, IRELAND, 1821-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1901.†

| | Population. | | | Increase. | | Families. | | Inhabited Houses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Decennial. | Per Cent.‡ | Number. | Persons in each. | Number. | Persons to each |
| 1801. | 4,254,735 | 4,637,801 | 8,892,536 | — | — | 1,806,723 | 4·69 | 1,575,923 | 5·64 |
| 1811. | 4,873,605 | 5,290,631 | 10,164,256 | 1,271,720 | 14·00 | 2,142,147 | 4·74 | 1,797,504 | 5·65 |
| 1821. | 5,850,319 | 6,149,917 | 12,000,236 | 1,835,980 | 18·06 | 2,493,423 | 4·81 | 2,088,156 | 5·75 |
| 1831. | 6,771,196 | 7,125,601 | 14,156,988 | 1,896,561 | 15·80 | 2,921,874 | 4·77 | 2,481,544 | 5·60 |
| 1841. | 7,777,586 | 8,136,562 | 15,914,148 | 2,017,351 | 14·48 | ** | ** | 2,943,945 | 5·41 |
| 1851. | 8,781,225 | 9,146,384 | 17,927,609 | 2,013,461 | 12·89 | 3,712,290 | 4·83 | 3,278,039 | 5·47 |
| 1861. | 9,776,259 | 10,289,965 | 20,066,224 | 2,138,615 | 11·90 | 4,491,524 | 4·47 | 3,739,505 | 5·37 |
| 1871. | 11,058,934 | 11,653,332 | 22,712,266 | 2,646,042 | 13·21 | 5,049,016 | 4·50 | 4,259,117 | 5·33 |
| 1881. | 12,639,903 | 13,334,537 | 25,974,439 | 3,262,173 | 14·36 | 5,633,192 | 4·61 | 4,831,519 | 5·38 |
| 1891. | 14,053,901 | 14,949,624 | 29,002,525 | 3,028,086 | 11·65 | 6,131,001 | 4·73 | 5,451,497 | 5·32 |
| 1901. | 15,728,613 | 16,799,230 | 32,527,843 | 3,525,318 | 12·17 | 7,036,868 | 4·62 | 6,260,852 | 5·20 |
| Scotland | | | | | | | | | |
| 1801. | 739,091 | 869,329 | 1,608,420 | — | — | 364,079 | 4·41 | 294,553 | 5·46 |
| 1811. | 826,296 | 979,568 | 1,805,864 | 197,444 | 12·27 | 402,068 | 4·49 | 304,093 | 5·93 |
| 1821. | 982,623 | 1,108,898 | 2,091,521 | 285,657 | 15·82 | 447,960 | 4·66 | 341,474 | 6·12 |
| 1831. | 1,114,456 | 1,249,930 | 2,364,386 | 272,865 | 13·04 | 502,301 | 4·70 | 369,393 | 6·40 |
| 1841. | 1,241,862 | 1,378,322 | 2,620,184 | 255,798 | 10·82 | 550,428 | 4·76 | 502,852 | 5·21 |
| 1851. | 1,375,479 | 1,513,263 | 2,888,742 | 268,558 | 10·25 | 600,098 | 4·81 | 370,308 | 7·80 |
| 1861. | 1,449,848 | 1,612,446 | 3,062,294 | 173,552 | 6·00 | 678,584 | 4·51 | 393,220 | 7·78 |
| 1871. | 1,603,143 | 1,756,875 | 3,360,018 | 297,724 | 9·72 | 742,604 | 4·52 | 412,185 | 8·02 |
| 1881. | 1,769,475 | 1,936,098 | 3,735,573 | 375,555 | 11·18 | 872,712 | 4·60 | 739,005 | 5·05 |
| 1891. | 1,942,717 | 2,082,930 | 4,025,647 | 290,074 | 7·77 | 876,089 | 4·59 | 817,568 | 4·92 |
| 1901. | 2,173,755 | 2,298,348 | 4,472,103 | 446,456 | 11·09 | 967,200 | 4·62 | 926,914 | 4·82 |
| Ireland. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1821. | 3,341,926 | 3,459,901 | 6,801,827 | — | — | 1,312,032 | 5·18 | 1,142,602 | 5·95 |
| 1831. | 3,794,880 | 3,972,521 | 7,767,401 | 965,574 | 14·19 | 1,385,066 | 5·61 | 1,249,816 | 6·21 |
| 1841. | 4,029,576 | 4,135,548 | 8,175,124 | 407,723 | 5·25 | 1,472,739 | 5·55 | 1,328,839 | 6·15 |
| 1851. | 3,190,630 | 3,361,755 | 6,552,385 | §1,622,739 | §19·85 | 1,204,319 | 5·44 | 1,046,223 | 6·28 |
| 1861. | 2,837,370 | 2,961,597 | 5,798,967 | §753,418 | §11·50 | 1,128,300 | 5·14 | 995,156 | 5·83 |
| 1871. | 2,639,753 | 2,772,624 | 5,412,377 | §386,590 | §6·67 | 1,071,494 | 5·04 | 961,380 | 5·63 |
| 1881. | 2,533,277 | 2,641,559 | 5,174,836 | §237,541 | §4·39 | 995,074 | 5·20 | 914,108 | 5·66 |
| 1891. | 2,318,053 | 2,385,797 | 4,704,750 | §470,086 | §9·08 | 932,113 | 5·05 | 870,578 | 5·40 |
| 1901. | 2,200,040 | 2,258,735 | 4,458,775 | §245,975 | §5·23 | 910,256 | 4·90 | 858,158 | 5·20 |
| Islands. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1851. | 66,854 | 76,272 | 143,126 | — | — | — | — | 21,845 | 6·55 |
| 1861. | 66,140 | 77,307 | 143,447 | 321 | 0·22 | 31,530 | 4·55 | 23,012 | 6·23 |
| 1871. | 66,222 | 78,416 | 144,638 | 1,191 | 0·83 | — | — | 23,982 | 6·02 |
| 1881. | 66,031 | 75,179 | 141,260 | §3,378 | §2·34 | — | — | 24,197 | 5·84 |
| 1891. | 69,555 | 78,287 | 147,842 | 6,582 | 4·66 | — | — | 25,824 | 5·72 |
| 1901. | 70,576 | 79,794 | 150,370 | 2,528 | 1·71 | - | - | 27,770 | 5·41 |

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

From the above figures it appears that the population of the United Kingdom (including Islands in the British Seas) in 1901 showed an increase of upwards of 3,725,000 when compared with the population in 1891, and the number of inhabited houses an increase of 908,000.

IN the following table the Population and Birth and Death Rates for the year 1905 are shown for some large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The population of each town in the United Kingdom (with the exception of certain Irish towns) is estimated to the middle of 1905.

| Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts. | Populatn. | Ratio per 1,000. | | Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts. | Populatn. | Ratio per 1,000. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Births. | Deaths. | | | Births. | Deaths. |
| London (the Metropolis) | 4,684,794 | 27·1 | 15·6 | West Hartlepool | 71,313 | 29·2 | 15·8 |
| Aston Manor | 81,320 | 26·3 | 13·1 | Wigan | 86,581 | 33·8 | 18·6 |
| Birkenhead | 116,035 | 32·0 | 15·4 | Willesden | 138,080 | 30·0 | 11·6 |
| Birmingham | 542,959 | 29·3 | 16·2 | Wolverhampton | 99,456 | 28·7 | 15·0 |
| Blackburn | 133,067 | 24·1 | 16·2 | York | 82,362 | 28·0 | 14·2 |
| Bolton | 178,111 | 25·0 | 15·1 | | | | |
| Bootle | 62,758 | 33·1 | 18·2 | Belfast | 349,180 | 31·8 | 20·0 |
| Bournemouth | 66,168 | 16·8 | 12·3 | Cork | 76,122 | 27·6 | 21·7 |
| Bradford (Yorks) | 286,799 | 21·1 | 15·2 | Dublin (with suburbs) | 375,350 | 29·5 | 21·2 |
| Brighton | 127,183 | 23·0 | 13·5 | Limerick | 38,151 | 27·2 | 18·2 |
| Bristol | 358,515 | 27·0 | 14·6 | Londonderry | 39,892 | 28·7 | 18·1 |
| Burnley | 101,682 | 26·3 | 16·6 | Waterford | 26,769 | 26·4 | 17·7 |
| Cardiff | 180,054 | 26·6 | 13·4 | | | | |
| Coventry | 75,134 | 28·7 | 14·6 | Aberdeen | 167,537 | 29·2 | 16·2 |
| Croydon | 147,704 | 26·4 | 12·5 | Dundee | 164,269 | 28·6 | 18·0 |
| Derby | 122,207 | 25·4 | 14·6 | Edinburgh | 336,390 | 23·0 | 16·1 |
| Devonport | 76,864 | 29·1 | 13·9 | Glasgow | 809,986 | 30·0 | 17·9 |
| East Ham | 123,381 | 29·8 | 11·7 | Greenock | 70,253 | 30·5 | 18·8 |
| Gateshead | 120,620 | 32·7 | 15·5 | Leith | 81,664 | 29·7 | 13·9 |
| Grimsby | 68,153 | 29·2 | 14·8 | Paisley | 85,604 | 27·7 | 16·1 |
| Halifax | 108,419 | 19·2 | 14·6 | Perth | 34,214 | 24·0 | 17·1 |
| Hanley | 64,667 | 33·6 | 19·3 | | | | |
| Hastings | 66,820 | 17·7 | 12·8 | Alexandria | 362,750 | 40·7 | 30·1 |
| Hornsey | 84,070 | 18·5 | 7·6 | Amsterdam | 553,513 | 26·6 | 13·8 |
| Huddersfield | 94,888 | 23·8 | 17·0 | Antwerp | 291,949 | 24·3 | 14·0 |
| Hull | 258,127 | 30·1 | 16·3 | Baltimore | 550,000 | * | 19·4 |
| Ipswich | 70,802 | 27·7 | 14·6 | Berlin | 2,006,850 | 24·6 | 17·2 |
| King's Norton | 69,630 | 25·7 | 9·1 | Bombay | 982,000 | 19·5 | 48·6 |
| Leeds | 456,787 | 27·1 | 15·2 | Boston | 596,565 | * | 18·5 |
| Leicester | 228,132 | 25·9 | 13·3 | Breslau | 465,547 | 30·2 | 23·0 |
| Leyton | 114,555 | 28·1 | 10·3 | Brussels | 598,467 | 19·1 | 14·5 |
| Liverpool | 730,143 | 33·3 | 19·6 | Buda-Pesth | 836,267 | 25·5 | 19·2 |
| Manchester | 631,185 | 29·5 | 18·0 | Buenos Ayres | 994,320 | 35·1 | 16·0 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 73,848 | 38·3 | 22·1 | Cairo | 650,371 | 40·9 | 34·6 |
| Middlesbrough | 98,369 | 35·0 | 21·0 | Calcutta | 935,289 | 16·7 | 34·4 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 264,511 | 32·1 | 16·8 | Cape Town | 77,668 | 35·0 | 21·5 |
| Newport (Mon.) | 72,880 | 31·3 | 15·8 | Chicago | 1,990,750 | * | 13·7 |
| Northampton | 92,441 | 20·9 | 12·6 | Christiania | 222,373 | 27·6 | 16·3 |
| Norwich | 116,741 | 27·5 | 16·3 | Copenhagen | 425,000 | 28·1 | 16·3 |
| Nottingham | 251,671 | 26·5 | 16·5 | Dresden | 509,300 | 28·3 | 17·8 |
| Oldham | 140,225 | 24·3 | 18·0 | Hamburg | 791,460 | 25·8 | 15·8 |
| Plymouth | 116,000 | 25·6 | 16·3 | Johannesburg | 155,642 | 23·3 | 27·4 |
| Portsmouth | 201,975 | 28·0 | 16·6 | Madras | 509,246 | 45·8 | 58·7 |
| Preston | 115,721 | 28·3 | 17·9 | Milan | 529,127 | 25·8 | 21·4 |
| Reading | 77,674 | 25·7 | 13·4 | Moscow | 1,154,000 | * | 27·9 |
| Rhondda | 124,988 | 37·5 | 19·1 | Munich | 534,000 | 30·3 | 20·1 |
| Rochdale | 86,390 | 21·8 | 16·7 | New Orleans | 333,000 | * | 22·0 |
| Salford | 231,524 | 30·7 | 16·9 | New York | 4,024,780 | 25·8 | 18·3 |
| Sheffield | 440,424 | 29·8 | 17·0 | Paris | 2,750,000 | 19·4 | 17·4 |
| Smethwick | 62,625 | 30·6 | 13·3 | Philadelphia | 1,438,318 | 22·8 | 17·3 |
| Southampton | 114,897 | 25·0 | 14·4 | Prague | 430,569 | 24·1 | 22·0 |
| South Shields | 109,360 | 32·1 | 16·1 | Rio de Janeiro | 905,000 | 17·4 | 16·2 |
| St. Helens | 89,843 | 36·2 | 17·1 | Rome | 518,176 | 23·5 | 20·6 |
| Stockport | 98,320 | 27·2 | 16·7 | Rotterdam | 370,390 | 33·9 | 14·7 |
| Sunderland | 152,761 | 34·4 | 18·6 | San Francisco | 475,000 | * | 15·4 |
| Swansea | 96,384 | 31·9 | 16·7 | St. Petersburg | 1,391,000 | 29·3 | 25·0 |
| Tottenham | 116,232 | 30·9 | 12·8 | Stockholm | 318,395 | 24·0 | 15·9 |
| Wallasey | 62,460 | 26·6 | 12·5 | Sydney | 524,100 | 26·3 | 11·0 |
| Walsall | 92,998 | 29·9 | 14·1 | The Hague | 234,459 | 28·1 | 13·7 |
| Walthamstow | 116,297 | 28·9 | 10·8 | Toronto | 262,000 | 22·0 | 14·9 |
| Warrington | 68,301 | 33·5 | 17·0 | Trieste | 193,387 | 31·5 | 28·1 |
| West Bromwich | 67,823 | 31·6 | 16·7 | Turin | 361,317 | 19·0 | 19·9 |
| West Ham | 294,997 | 30·7 | 14·8 | Venice | 169,417 | 23·4 | 22·9 |
| | | | | Vienna | 1,897,630 | 26·9 | 19·3 |

* Rate not stated.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 to 1905-6.

| Year | Taxes | Net Postal. | Crown Lands | Suez Canal | Total. | Expenditure | Surplus or Deficit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1886-7 | 75,115,000 | 2,639,107 | 370,000 | 178,946 | 79,124,107 | 78,348,101 | + 776,006 |
| 1887-8 | 75,660,000 | 2,950,455 | 390,000 | 198,829 | 79,000,455 | 76,621,846 | + 2,378,609 |
| 1888-9 | 73,597,000 | 3,335,701 | 430,000 | 198,829 | 77,362,701 | 76,573,718 | + 788,983 |
| 1889-90 | 73,414,000 | 3,524,003 | 430,000 | 238,595 | 77,368,003 | 74,147,001 | + 3,221,002 |
| 1890-1 | 73,578,000 | 3,649,311 | 430,000 | 198,829 | 77,657,311 | 75,901,054 | + 1,756,257 |
| 1891-2 | 75,349,000 | 3,355,686 | 430,000 | 198,829 | 79,125,686 | 78,058,673 | + 1,067,013 |
| 1892-3 | 74,800,000 | 3,062,940 | 430,000 | 198,829 | 78,292,940 | 78,272,929 | + 20,011 |
| 1893-4 | 75,427,000 | 2,908,156 | 420,000 | 198,829 | 78,755,156 | 78,924,592 | – 169,436 |
| 1894-5 | 78,655,000 | 3,091,196 | 410,000 | 394,995 | 82,551,191 | 81,785,850 | + 765,431 |
| 1895-6 | 85,116,000 | 3,766,502 | 415,000 | 673,418 | 89,970,920 | 85,761,418 | + 4,209,472 |
| 1896-7 | 86,974,000 | 3,604,000 | 415,000 | 694,076 | 92,115,885 | 89,642,669 | + 3,373,216 |
| 1897-8 | 88,548,000 | 3,615,000 | 415,000 | 698,684 | 95,049,024 | 91,370,994 | + 3,678,010 |
| 1898-9 | 89,450,000 | 3,663,000 | 430,000 | 678,856 | 96,139,193 | 95,953,235 | + 185,858 |
| 1899-00 | 99,630,000 | 3,905,163 | 450,000 | 801,818 | 104,786,981 | 118,669,483 | – 13,882,502 |
| 1900-1 | 109,562,000 | 3,897,520 | 500,000 | 814,767 | 114,774,287 | 167,981,867 | – 53,207,580 |
| 1901-2 | 121,893,000 | 3,957,044 | 455,000 | 847,570 | 127,152,614 | 179,676,830 | – 52,524,216 |
| 1902-3 | 129,933,000 | 4,050,987 | 455,000 | 933,778 | 135,372,765 | 168,304,775 | – 32,932,010 |
| 1903-4 | 119,350,000 | 4,309,067 | 460,000 | 936,151 | 125,115,218 | 130,530,775 | – 5,415,557 |
| 1904-5 | 120,530,000 | 4,674,950 | 470,000 | 990,198 | 126,665,148 | 125,251,241 | + 1,413,907 |
| 1905-6 | 119,875,000 | 5,462,151 | 480,000 | 1,053,323 | 126,870,474 | 123,404,854 | + 3,465,620 |

*Local Revenue and Expenditure.*—The amount raised in 1903-4 was £158,253,849, of which £80,237,762 was from Rates, &c., £19,220,540 from Government contributions (consisting partly of payments for Rates on Government property, and partly of sums returned to Local Authorities on account of Licences locally paid and for the relief of Agricultural Rates, &c.), and £36,433,133 from the issue of Loans. The Expenditure amounted in 1902-3 to £152,291,314, of which £15,991,833 was spent in Poor Relief, £16,274,433 by School Boards, and £91,832,450 for Police and Sanitary and other Public Works. The Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities at the end of the financial year 1903-4 amounted to £469,205,425 (England and Wales £393,882,146, Scotland £59,314,968, Ireland £16,008,311). The Gross Estimated Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rate in England and Wales in 1904-5 was £243,061,842, the Rateable Value being £199,355,590.

*Municipal Trading.*—The receipts from Municipal Undertakings in England and Wales in 1903-4 were:—Water, £4,296,780; Gas, £7,385,850; Electric Light, £2,265,901; and Tramways, £4,746,514. In Scotland £876,374 was derived from Water Undertakings; £1,743,512 from Gas; £384,494 Electric Light; and £937,873 from Tramways.

The sum of £501,188 was also raised in 1904-5 for the *Lighthouse Service* in the United Kingdom, of which £492,649 represented Light Dues collected; the sum of £500,687 was expended in the same period in the maintenance of Lighthouses and Vessels, &c. The various *Pilotage Authorities* raised £588,831 in 1904, mainly from Pilotage Rates, and expended £574,585, including £503,674 paid to pilots.

## EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1905-1906.

| Receipts. | £ |
|---|---|
| Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 1 April, 1905 | 7,430,278 |
| Total Revenue (as detailed below) | 143,977,575 |
| Repayment of Advances | 1,105,000 |
| Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c. | |
| For Supply Purposes | 33,933,000 |
| Under Finance Act, 1905 | 9,854,604 |
| Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities), for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts, Naval Works Acts, Military Works Act, Land Registry Buildings Act, Public Buildings Expenses Act, Uganda Railway Act, and for the purposes of the Cunard Agreement Act | 5,564,000 |
| Amount temporarily borrowed: | |
| On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund and on Ways and Means | 2,000,000 |
| On credit of Ways and Means | 8,000,000 |
| Casual Receipts (Suez Canal shares drawn and paid off) | 8,461 |
| Total Receipts | £211,872,918 |

| Issues. | £ |
|---|---|
| Consolidated Fund Services | 30,805,955 |
| Supply Services | 109,700,000 |
| To meet other Expenditure | |
| (1) Telegraph Acts (1892-1904) | 750,000 |
| (2) Naval Works Acts (1895-1905) | 3,216,000 |
| (3) Military Works Acts (1897-1901) | 1,250,000 |
| (4) Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 | 23,000 |
| (5) Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 | 199,000 |
| (6) Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904 | 710,016 |
| Advances: | |
| For Purchase of Bullion | 640,000 |
| Interest on Exchequer Bonds | 180,000 |
| Bills and Bonds paid off | 43,933,000 |
| Temporary Advances Repaid | 8,586,092 |
| For Redemption of Debt | 1,413,907 |
| Suez Canal shares realised and applied to Redemption of Debt under Finance Act (1898) | 8,461 |
| Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1906 | 10,451,487 |
| Total Issues | £211,872,918 |

## THE BUDGET, 1906-7.

In the Financial Statement or Budget for the Year 1906-1907 (1 April to 31 March), introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 30 April, 1906, the **Revenue** was estimated at £144,860,000 on the existing basis of taxation, and the **Expenditure** at £141,786,000, leaving an estimated **Surplus** of £3,074,000. The sum of £500,000 was therefore added to the Sinking Fund, and £135,000 set aside for Educational grants, and a reduction was effected in the Tea Duty (£920,000), while the Export duty on coal was abolished (£1,000,000), and changes proposed in the Postal Rates (£105,000), decreasing the Revenue by £2,025,000. The final figures were adopted at £142,835,000 for Revenue, and £142,421,000 for Expenditure, leaving a Balance of £414,000 for contingencies. The Revenue in 1905-6 exceeded the Budget estimates by £1,524,000, the Receipts from Taxes showing an increase of £925,000 (Customs + £425,000, Excise + £30,000, Estate Duties − £30,000, Stamps + £180,000, Land Tax − £30,000, and Property and Income Tax + £350,000). The non-tax Revenue was £599,000 more than the Budget estimate (Post Office + £380,000, Telegraph Service + £80,000, Crown Lands + £10,000, Suez Canal Shares + £65,000, and Miscellaneous Heads of Revenue + £64,000. These increases made the final receipts of Revenue, 1905-1906, £143,978,000, leaving a realised surplus of £3,465,620.

## THE NATIONAL INCOME.

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | £33,730,000 | £34,475,000 |
| Excise | 30,750,000 | 30,230,000 |
| Property & Income Tax | 31,250,000 | 31,350,000 |
| Estate Duty | 12,350,000 | 12,970,000 |
| Post Office | 16,100,000 | 16,880,000 |
| Telegraph Service | 3,830,000 | 4,130,000 |
| Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps) | 7,700,000 | 8,180,000 |
| Land Tax | 750,000 | 720,000 |
| House Duty | 2,000,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Crown Lands (net) | 470,000 | 480,000 |
| Suez Canal Dividends | 1,014,304 | 1,098,594 |
| Fee and Patent Stamps | 983,000 | 984,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 443,100 | 529,981 |
| Total National Income | £143,370,404 | £143,977,575 |

Of the sources of National Income mentioned in the above table of details :—

(I.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are **Exported Coal** (£2,183,973), **Beer** (£22,708), **Chicory** (£48,363), **Cocoa** (£273,100), **Coffee** (£181,166), **Currants** (£111,431), **Dried Plums** (£47,498), **Figs** (£57,240), **Prunes** (£10,626), **Raisins** (£248,390), **Spirits** (£3,724,356), **Sugar, &c.** (£6,177,953), **Tea** (£6,814,908), **Tobacco and Snuff** (£13,380,878), **Wine** (£1,175,789).

(II.) EXCISE is derived mainly from **Intoxicants**, which account for £29,517,252 (*Spirits* £16,953,178, and *Beer* £12,564,074), the remainder accruing from *Licences (£222,954) and **Railway Duty** (£353,424).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this **PROPERTY** contributes £8,167,930, which is made up of £7,948,867 from **Lands and Tenements**, and £219,063 from the **Occupation of Land**; the share from INCOME TAX is £23,126,821, being £2,065,453 from **Annuities and Dividends**; £18,526,493 from **Trades and Professions**, and £2,534,875 from **Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.**

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: The total amount of Estate Duty payable to the Exchequer is £9,188,506 (£4,336,141 being payable to Local Taxation Accounts). Other contributories are £3,006,562 from **Legacy**, £673,851 from **Succession**, and £48,344 from **Corporation Duties**.

(V.) The POST OFFICE and TELEGRAPH contributions are made up of £17,547,544 from the **Sale of Postage Stamps**, £465,255 collected in cash for **Postage of Letters, &c.**, and £579,359 **Poundage on Money and Postal Orders**, while £4,637,477 was received for transmission of **Telegrams**, of which £548,524 was refunded to Cable Companies.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included **Deeds** £3,499,758, **Bills of Exchange** £773,301, **Companies' Capital Duty** £429,175, **Bonds to Bearer** £451,869, **Contract Notes** above 1*d.* £205,883, **Patent Medicines** £324,112, **Marine Insurances** £237,746, **Licences and Certificates** £174,506, **Life Insurances** £81,140, **Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks** £119,264, **Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d.* stamps** £1,624,721, **Share Warrants** £155,801, **Loan Capital Duty** £20,265, **Foreign Certificates** £26,487, and **Playing Cards** £20,370.

One of the remaining items, the **SUEZ CANAL SHARES** (£1,023,208 interest and dividend on 170,584 ordinary shares, and £30,115 on 6,018 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention. The estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was £31,080,000 on 31 March, 1906.

## THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| A. The National Debt (see pp. 188-189) | £27,000,000 | £28,000,000 |
| B. Civil List | 470,000 | 470,000 |
| Annuities to the Royal Family (see p. 82) | 108,374 | 106,000 |
| Annuities and Pensions | 140,471 | 154,273 |
| Salaries and Allowances | 79,190 | 78,768 |
| Courts of Justice | 514,001 | 511,024 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 256,594 | 304,094 |
| Payments to Local Taxation Accounts | 1,156,867 | 1,156,768 |
| | £29,765,497 | £30,805,955 |

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES:

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Navy | £36,830,000 | £33,300,000 |
| Army (including Ordnance Factories) | 29,225,000 | 28,850,000 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services | 27,450,000 | 28,430,000 |
| Customs and Inland Revenue Departments | 3,003,000 | 3,148,000 |
| Post Office | 10,198,000 | 10,630,000 |
| Telegraph Service | 4,660,000 | 4,648,000 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 735,000 | 700,000 |
| | £112,191,000 | £109,706,000 |
| Total Expenditure | £141,956,497 | £140,511,955 |

* The amount produced by the Licence Duties in 1905-1906 was made up as follows:—Publicans' Licences £1,791,555, Dog Licences £624,448, Carriage Licences £571,824, Game Licences £203,861, Licences for Man Servant £263,993, Gun Licences £118,464, Armorial Bearings £74,118, Auctioneers, &c. £93,222, Dealers in Gold and Silver Plate £65,976, Pawnbrokers £38,122, Hawkers and Pedlars £28,608. Of this total £4,141,876 was paid to the Local Taxation Accounts and £222,954 to the Exchequer.

| Year | Gross Estimate. | Net Estimate. | Increase over last Year. | Expended. | No. of Officers & Men. Seamen. | Marines. | First Lord. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| 1891–1892 | 15,210,620 | 14,215,100 | + 429,100 | 14,150,000 | 56,995 | 14,005 | Ld. G. Hamilton. |
| 1892–1893 | 15,266,811 | 14,240,200 | + 25,100 | 14,302,000 | 49,133 | 14,379 | ,, |
| 1893–1894 | 15,267,674 | 14,240,100 | — 100 | 14,048,000 | 51,428 | 14,865 | Earl Spencer. |
| 1894–1895 | 18,371,713 | 17,366,100 | +3,126,000 | 17,642,000 | 57,026 | 15,365 | ,, |
| 1895–1896 | 19,613,821 | 18,701,000 | +1,334,900 | 19,637,238 | 61,945 | 15,363 | ,, |
| 1896–1897 | 22,774,318 | 21,823,000 | +3,122,000 | 22,271,902 | 65,757 | 15,861 | G. J. Goschen. |
| 1897–1898 | 23,280,473 | 22,238,000 | + 415,000 | 22,170,000 | 70,472 | 16,841 | ,, |
| 1898–1899 | 24,733,832 | 23,778,400 | +1,540,400 | 24,058,000 | 75,709 | 17,807 | ,, |
| 1899–1900 | 27,578,039 | 26,594,500 | +2,816,100 | 26,000,000 | 70,322 | 18,290 | ,, |
| 1900–1901 | 29,822,522 | 28,791,900 | +2,197,400 | 29,520,000 | 82,821 | 18,590 | ,, |
| 1901 1902 | 31,964,973 | 30,875,500 | +2,083,600 | 31,030,000 | 85,323 | 19,590 | Earl of Selborne. |
| 1902–1903 | 32,376,717 | 31,255,500 | + 380,000 | 31,170,000 | 88,691 | 19,589 | ,, |
| 1903–1904 | 35,836,841 | 34,457,500 | +3,202,000 | 35,476,000 | 93,385 | 19,580 | ,, |
| 1904 1905 | 38,327,838 | 36,889,500 | +2,432,000 | 36,830,000 | 101,287 | 20,378 | ,, |
| 1905 1906 | 35,078,187 | 33,389,500 | −3,500,000 | 33,390,000 | 101,140 | 19,983 | ,, |
| 1906–1907 | 33,573,302 | 31,869,500 | −1,520,000 | ... | 102,748 | 19,235 | Ld. Tweedmouth. |

The naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1905 6 was £33,200,000, of which the U.K. contributed £32,863,600. The aggregate *net* tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 10,554,520 (U.K.) and 1,601,521 (India and Colonies), total 12,156,101 net tons, which carried the annual value of nearly £1,500,000,000 (including bullion and specie) in 1905-6. The naval expenditure is therefore 2·2 per cent., if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spend as follows in millions of £ —U.S.A., 20·2 to protect 3,996,479 tons of Mercantile Shipping; Japan, 5·2 for 873,530 tons; Russia, 12 for 862,909 tons; Germany, 10·5 for 3,564,798 tons; and France, 12·5 for 1,728,038 tons.

| Details for Four Years. | 1903–1904. (*a*) Net. | 1904–1905. (*a*) Net. | 1905–1906. (*a*) Net. | 1906–1907. (*a*) Net. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Effective Services.** | | | | |
| 1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c. | 6,312,800 | 6,691,000 | 6,672,000 | 6,820,700 |
| 2. Victualling and Clothing | 2,292,500 | 2,428,000 | 2,356,600 | 2,053,200 |
| 3. Medical Estabs. and Services | 259,000 | 293,000 | 277,500 | 275,500 |
| 4. Martial Law | 15,500 | 15,500 | 14,000 | 14,700 |
| 5. Educational Services | 116,100 | 154,000 | 161,900 | 165,600 |
| 6. Scientific Services | 69,400 | 72,600 | 69,300 | 65,100 |
| 7. Royal Naval Reserves | 297,500 | 404,500 | 420,600 | 426,600 |
| 8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.— | | | | |
| I. Personnel | 2,991,800 | 3,044,200 | 2,768,300 | 2,407,600 |
| II. Materiel | 4,786,700 | 5,062,800 | 4,816,900 | 2,827,200 |
| III. Contract Work | 9,571,500 | 10,314,000 | 7,827,800 | 8,588,400 |
| 9. Naval Armaments | 3,206,100 | 3,646,000 | 3,087,557 | 2,586,020 |
| 10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs | 1,502,000 | 1,634,200 | 1,905,200 | 1,954,500 |
| 11. Miscellaneous Effective Services | 409,500 | 444,000 | 454,000 | 482,200 |
| 12. Admiralty Office | 306,400 | 327,400 | 336,400 | 351,500 |
| Total Effective Services | 32,136,800 | 34,531,200 | 30,966,500 | 29,408,800 |
| **Non-Effective Services.** | | | | |
| 13. Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay | 784,300 | 796,200 | 800,900 | 820,700 |
| 14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances | 1,186,300 | 1,208,800 | 1,233,900 | 1,256,300 |
| 15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities | 350,100 | 353,300 | 388,200 | 383,700 |
| Total Non-Effective Services | 2,320,700 | 2,358,300 | 2,423,000 | 2,460,700 |
| Grand Total | £34,457,500 | £36,889,500 | £33,389,500 | £31,869,500 |

(*a*) *Appropriations in Aid.*—These consist of sums paid: By India £103,400, Australian Commonwealth £200,000, New Zealand £40,000, Cape Colony £50,000, Natal £35,000, and Newfoundland £3,000 a total of £431,400. £405,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £250,000 from the sale of old ships, £150,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £25,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £53,500. The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1906, was £770,000; additions to the value of £3,502,200 and issues to the value of £1,592,200 were anticipated, so that the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1907, is £917,000. Steam coal to the value of £1,500,000 is expended in one year.

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1891–1892 to 1906–1907.

| Year. | Gross Estimate. | (a) Net Estimate. | Increase over Last Year. | Expended. | No. of Men | Secretary of State for War. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1891–92 | 20,550,507 | 17,545,300 | − 352,600 | 17,441,293 | 153,696 | Earl Stanhope, *C.* |
| 1892–93 | 20,664,962 | 17,631,200 | + 85,900 | 17,587,772 | 154,073 | ,, |
| 1893–94 | 20,750,651 | 17,802,800 | + 171,600 | 17,813,293 | 154,442 | H. C. Bannerman, *L.* |
| 1894–95 | 21,004,390 | 18,080,900 | + 278,100 | 17,935,920 | 155,347 | ,, |
| 1895–96 | 20,805,758 | 17,983,800 | − 97,100 | 18,470,535 | 155,403 | ,, |
| 1896–97 | 20,938,978 | 18,042,100 | + 58,300 | 18,156,520 | 156,174 | Marq. of Lansdowne, *C.* |
| 1897–98 | 21,362,422 | 18,340,500 | + 298,400 | 19,528,390 | 158,774 | ,, |
| 1898–99 | 22,359,599 | 19,220,500 | + 880,000 | 20,096,373 | 180,513 | ,, |
| 1899–1900 | 23,822,333 | 20,617,200 | + 1,396,700 | 43,065,398 | 184,853 | ,, |
| 1900–1901 | 92,309,153 | 88,999,400 | + 68,382,200 | 91,343,544 | 430,000 | ,, |
| 1901–1902 | 91,781,539 | 87,915,000 | − 1,084,400 | 92,669,874 | 450,000 | St. John Brodrick, *C.* |
| 1902–1903 | 73,859,899 | 69,310,000 | − 18,605,000 | 68,863,527 | 420,000 | ,, |
| 1903–1904 | 37,619,489 | 34,245,000 | − 35,065,000 | 34,245,000 | 235,761 | ,, |
| 1904–1905 | 32,371,043 | 28,830,000 | − 5,415,000 | 29,225,000 | 227,000 | H. O. Arnold-Forster, *C.* |
| 1905–1906 | 33,370,725 | 29,813,000 | + 983,000 | 28,430,000 | 221,300 | ,, |
| 1906–1907 | 33,023,561 | 29,796,000 | − 17,000 | — | 204,100 | R. B. Haldane, *L.* |

COMPARISON OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The Estimates for 1906–7 show a decrease of £17,000, and the Army is decreased by 17,200 men. In the year 1904–5 the Military Expenditure of the United Kingdom amounted to £31,559,638 (inclusive of loan expenditure), and India spent £20,175,694, while other parts of the Empire accounted for £11,749,963 (of which amount £7,289,553 fell upon the Imperial Exchequer), a grand total of £63,485,295. The Ordinary Military Expenditure of other countries was as follows:—Russia, £38,841,784; Germany, £32,241,627; France, 27,358,743; U.S.A., £23,168,773 (exclusive of £28,000,000 for Pensions), Austria-Hungary, £17,595,072; Italy, £11,451,340; and Japan, £4,787,457.

| DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS. | 1903–1904. (a) Net. | 1904–1905. (a) Net. | 1905–1906. (a) Net. | 1906–1907. (a) Net. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Pay, &c., of the Army | 9,647,000 | 9,532,697 | 10,101,000 | 10,220,000 |
| 2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c. | 530,000 | 454,340 | 482,000 | 490,000 |
| 3. Militia: Pay, &c. | 907,000 | 817,000 | 817,000 | 819,000 |
| 4. Yeomanry: Pay, &c. | 480,000 | 468,000 | 438,000 | 423,000 |
| 5. Volunteers: Pay, &c. | 1,280,000 | 1,220,000 | 1,220,000 | 1,244,000 |
| 6. Quartering, Transport and Remounts | 1,838,000 | 2,255,650 | 2,190,000 | 2,111,000 |
| 7. Supplies and Clothing, &c. | 6,895,000 | 5,033,950 | 4,630,000 | 4,492,000 |
| 8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c. | 1,822,000 | 887,200 | 808,000 | 745,000 |
| 9. Armaments and Engineer Stores | 4,820,000 | 1,910,390 | 1,306,000 | 1,386,000 |
| 10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs | 1,920,000 | 1,982,400 | 2,330,000 | 2,353,000 |
| 11. Military Education: Pay, &c. | 134,500 | 124,660 | 130,000 | 132,000 |
| 12. Miscellaneous Effective Services | 62,000 | 65,690 | 72,000 | 77,000 |
| 13. War Office and Army Accounts Dept. | 331,500 | 497,623 | 545,000 | 559,000 |
| Total of Effective Services | 30,667,000 | 25,249,600 | 25,669,000 | 25,051,000 |
| II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES. | | | | |
| 14. Retired Pay, Half-pay, &c., for Officers | 1,638,000 | 1,666,000 | 1,666,000 | 1,694,000 |
| 15. Pensions for Warrant Officers, &c. | 1,745,000 | 1,676,000 | 1,673,000 | 1,684,000 |
| 16. Superannuation, &c., Allowances | 195,000 | 189,000 | 181,000 | 180,000 |
| Total | 34,245,000 | 28,780,000 | 28,600,000 | 28,609,000 |
| III.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES. | | | | |
| 17. General Stores | ... | ... | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 18. Guns, Carriage and Ammunition | ... | 50,000 | 1,183,000 | 1,157,000 |
| Total | £34,245,000 | £28,830,000 | £29,813,000 | £29,796,000 |

(a) *The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid.* These consist of contributions from India, *net* £434,700, and the Colonies, £498,000 (Canada, £5,000; Ceylon, £135,800; Mauritius, £25,700; Hong Kong, £128,300; Straits Settlements, £182,500; Malta, £5,000; and Natal, £4,000), and of £100,000 paid by Egypt, while £23,000 is derived from the purchase of discharges. The sum of £27,000 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £42,400 from sale of provisions and forage; £90,000 from the sale of old stores, &c.; £45,000 barrack damages; £67,500 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £24,500 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £47,000 from Sandhurst.

| Year. | Gross Estimate. | Estimated Receipts, &c. | (a) Appropriations in Aid. | Net Estimate. | Increase over last Year. | Expended. | Revenue Departments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1893–94 | 18,129,929 | 1,146,082 | (a) See Note at foot. | 16,983,847 | +773,221 | 17,887,513 | 12,970,785 |
| 1894–95 | 20,031,785 | 1,149,934 | | 17,538,285 | +554,438 | 19,018,460 | 13,619,982 |
| 1895–96 | 20,647,410 | 1,148,016 | | 19,297,744 | +1,759,459 | 19,874,766 | 13,761,322 |
| 1896–97 | 21,214,703 | 1,120,312 | | 19,795,040 | +497,296 | 19,569,897 | 14,152,246 |
| 1897–98 | 21,599,685 | 1,313,574 | | 20,167,968 | +372,928 | 21,266,221 | 14,543,166 |
| 1898–99 | 23,191,384 | 1,290,931 | | 21,792,646 | +1,624,678 | 22,064,792 | 15,433,697 |
| 1899–1900 | 23,680,461 | 1,399,750 | | 22,179,665 | +386,919 | 22,961,859 | 16,191,071 |
| 1900–1901 | 24,400,456 | 1,570,159 | | 22,838,808 | +659,143 | 23,734,823 | 16,688,634 |
| 1901–1902 | 25,173,018 | 1,666,360 | | 23,630,120 | +791,312 | 24,461,656 | 17,523,842 |
| 1902–1903 | 28,029,582 | 1,661,283 | | 26,939,738 | +3,309,618 | 25,989,672 | 17,803,250 |
| 1903–1904 | 28,208,536 | 1,270,870 | | 26,920,369 | −19,369 | 27,359,220 | 18,517,220 |
| 1904–1905 | 29,700,094 | 1,037,244 | | 27,983,920 | +1,063,551 | 28,323,532 | 18,806,647 |
| 1905–1906 | 30,336,722 | 1,175,507 | | 27,438,714 | −545,206 | 29,070,742 | 19,435,475 |
| 1906–1907 | 30,999,789 | 1,305,779 | | 28,010,850 | +572,136 | ... | 19,958,941 |

| Details for Four Years. | 1903—1904. (a) Net. | 1904—1905. (a) Net. | 1905—1906. (a) Net. | 1906—1907. (a) Net. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Civil Service. | | | | |
| I. Public Works and Buildings | 2,557,712 | 2,617,368 | 2,697,711 | 2,790,280 |
| II. Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money) | 2,589,692 | 2,685,621 | 2,738,163 | 2,746,285 |
| III. Law and Justice | 3,939,579 | 3,881,853 | 3,860,306 | 3,888,894 |
| IV. Education, Science and Art | 14,531,824 | 15,798,217 | 16,328,947 | 16,978,282 |
| V. Foreign and Colonial Services | 2,190,998 | 2,006,288 | 1,913,195 | 1,859,305 |
| VI. Non-effective & Charitable Services | 689,521 | 661,246 | 816,502 | 800,345 |
| VII. Miscellaneous (including £100,000 for the Coronation of His Majesty) | 131,707 | 333,327 | 259,397 | 253,238 |
| Total Civil Service | 26,631,033 | 27,983,920 | 28,614,221 | 29,316,629 |
| Revenue Departments. | | | | |
| Customs | 913,000 | 919,000 | 924,600 | 952,700 |
| Inland Revenue | 2,200,500 | 2,185,100 | 2,236,000 | 2,259,500 |
| Post Office | 10,067,500 | 10,200,618 | 10,720,538 | 11,092,736 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 786,790 | 786,420 | 781,790 | 731,094 |
| Post Office Telegraphs | 4,549,430 | 4,715,509 | 4,772,547 | 4,922,911 |
| Total Revenue Departments | 18,517,220 | 18,806,647 | 19,435,475 | 19,958,941 |
| Grand total | £45,148,253 | £46,790,567 | £48,049,696 | £49,275,570 |

## DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £106,776 in 1905. £63,000 was paid to His Majesty; £6,849 laid out for the benefit of the estate; £6,071 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,010 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £13,069. Capital account, December, 1905, £32,292 in cash and £40,000 in securities.

## DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1905, £139,606. £77,490 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £19,199 was laid out for the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £16,194; superannuations, &c., £2,046; expenses of management, £9,716; leaving a balance in favour of 1906 of £14,262. Capital account, December, 1905, £29,769 in cash and £406,786 in securities.

## WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, OR CROWN LANDS.

The receipts amounted on 31 March, 1905, to £665,155; expenditure to £154,063. £470,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £29,104, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £154,063. The balances (capital account) on 31 March, 1905, were £148,543 cash and £377,350 stock.

(a) *Appropriations in Aid.* Under Class I. Receipts at the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy and Army at Osborne, £1,860; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £8,970; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £30,450; Geological Survey Maps, £750; and for map revision, £3,500; harbour dues, £2,600; and £3,000 in lieu of rates on Foreign Embassies and Legations in London. Class II.—Fees for Private Bills, &c.; House of Lords, £25,000; House of Commons, £25,000; Home Office fees and fines, £9,000; Board of Trade fees, £9,320; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £51,950; Bankruptcy Department, £153,547; Board of Agriculture fees, £32,800; Royal Mint, profit on coinage, £276,200; Sales by Stationery Office, £113,000. Class III. Supreme Court fees, £54,500; County Court fees, £505,333; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £16,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £48,000; Police Tax, &c., £53,122; payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £25,695. Class IV. Queen's College (Ireland) fees, £6,750. Class V. Consular Court fees, &c., £95,020. Class VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £3,500 exclusive of £1,800 stamp duty on dignities conferred. Tower of London, Admission Fees, £2,000.

## THE INCOME TAX.

A TAX on Income was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, in order to meet the expenses of the French War, and at the conclusion of peace in 1801 it was abolished. In 1803 the Income Tax was again imposed as a Property Tax, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at the present time, the rate being 1s. in the £ on incomes exceeding £60, except in the case of Schedule B, where the rate was 9d. in England and 6d. in Scotland. In 1805 the rate was increased by 3d., and in 1807 the figures were 2s. in the £ on Schedules A, C, D, and E, 1s. 6d. on Schedule B for England and 1s. for Scotland. At the conclusion of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years (1816–1842), to be re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel on June 22, 1842, at the rate of 7d. in the £ on all incomes exceeding £150. Since that date the Tax has become one of the principal sources of National Income, with rates varying from 1s. 4d. in 1857 to 2d. in 1874–1876. The following table shows the rate of the Tax from 1842, when it produced about £5,000,000, or about £710,000 per 1d. of tax, to 1881, when the yield was £10,000,000, or £2,000,000 per 1d. of tax. A table is also given of the tax since April 5, 1881, showing rate and produce.

| Year. | Exempt. | Rate. | Year. | Exempt. | Rate. £100. | Rate. £150. | Year. | Exempt. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | | £ | | | | £ | |
| 1842 | 150 | 7d. | 1853 | 100 | 5d. | 7d. | 1865-6 | 100 | 4d. |
| 1843 | Do. | 7d. | 1854 | Do. | 10d. | 1s. 2d. | 1867 | Do. | 5d. |
| 1844 | Do. | 7d. | 1855 | Do. | 11½d. | 1s. 4d. | 1868 | Do. | 6d. |
| 1845 | Do. | 7d. | 1856 | Do. | 11½d. | 1s. 4d. | 1869 | Do. | 5d. |
| 1846 | Do. | 7d. | 1857 | Do. | 5d. | 7d. | 1870 | Do. | 4d. |
| 1847 | Do. | 7d. | 1858 | Do. | 5d. | 5d. | 1871 | Do. | 6d. |
| 1848 | Do. | 7d. | 1859 | Do. | 6½d. | 9d. | 1872 | Do. | 4d. |
| 1849 | Do. | 7d. | 1860 | Do. | 7d. | 10d. | 1873 | Do. | 3d. |
| 1850 | Do. | 7d. | 1861 | Do. | 6d. | 9d. | 1874-5 | Do. | 2d. |
| 1851 | Do. | 7d. | 1862 | Do. | 6d. | 9d. | 1876-7 | *a* 150 | 3d. |
| 1852 | Do. | 7d. | 1863 | Do. | ... | 7d. | 1878-9 | Do. | 5d. |
| | | | 1864 | Do. | ... | 6d. | 1880 | Do. | 6d. |
| | | | | | | | 1881 | Do. | 5d. |

| From and to April 5th. | Exemptions. | Rate in £. | Produce. | From and to April 5th. | Exemptions. | Rate in £. | Produce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-1882 | £150 | 5d. | £9.950,000 | 1893-1894 | £150 | 7d. | £15,200,000 |
| 1882-1883 | Do. | 6½d. | 11,900,000 | 1894-1895 | *b* 160 | 8d. | 15,600,000 |
| 1883-1884 | Do. | 5d. | 10,720,000 | 1895-1896 | Do. | 8d. | 16,100 000 |
| 1884-1885 | Do. | 6d. | 12,000,000 | 1896-1897 | Do. | 8d. | 16,650,000 |
| 1885-1886 | Do. | 8d. | 15,200,000 | 1897-1898 | Do. | 8d. | 17,250,000 |
| 1886-1887 | Do. | 8d. | 15,900,000 | 1898-1899 | *c* Do. | 8d. | 18,000,000 |
| 1887-1888 | Do. | 7d. | 14,440,000 | 1899-1900 | Do. | 8d. | 18,750,000 |
| 1888-1889 | Do. | 6d. | 12,700,000 | 1900-1901 | Do. | 1s. | 26,920,000 |
| 1889-1890 | Do. | 6d. | 12,770,000 | 1901-1902 | Do. | 1s. 2d. | 34,800,000 |
| 1890-1891 | Do. | 6d. | 13,250,000 | 1902-1903 | Do. | 1s. 3d. | 38,800,000 |
| 1891-1892 | Do. | 6d. | 13,820,000 | 1903-1904 | Do. | 11d. | 30,800,000 |
| 1892-1893 | Do. | 6d. | 13,470,000 | 1904-1907 | Do. | 1s. | 31,350,000 |

NOTES.—Differential rates were abolished in 1863. *a* Not exceeding £100 exempt; not exceeding £200, first £60 exempt. In 1872 incomes not exceeding £300 had the first £80 exempt. *b* Not exceeding £150 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £120 exempt. *c* Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £100 exempt. *d* Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £150 exempt; not exceeding £600, first £120 exempt; not exceeding £700, first £70 exempt.

## TEN YEARS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the ten years 1895-6 to 1904-5. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Lands); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

| Year. | Land and Houses. | Businesses. | Foreign Investments. | Salaries. | Total. | Rate in £. | Produce of 1d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | d. | £ |
| 1895-6 | 145,917,380 | 271,768,638 | 36,394,180 | 33,878,682 | 487,958,880 | 8 | 2,033,162 |
| 1896-7 | 147,329,579 | 284,400,461 | 36,127,937 | 35,806,653 | 503,664,630 | 8 | 2,098,602 |
| 1897-8 | 148,146,174 | 303,598,980 | 35,966,088 | 37,499,958 | 525,211,200 | 8 | 2,188,380 |
| 1898-9 | 153,110,123 | 318,555,003 | 36,703,116 | 39,861,208 | 548,229,450 | 8 | 2,284,289 |
| 1899-00 | 153,875,858 | 332,149,361 | 36,165,000 | 42,678,520 | 564,868,749 | 8 | 2,353,619 |
| 1900-1 | 156,109,672 | 354,038,230 | 38,170,385 | 45,787,966 | 594,106,253 | 12 | 2,475,442 |
| 1901-2 | 156,789,779 | 363,027,479 | 40,758,889 | 47,164,772 | 607,550,919 | 14 | 2,531,462 |
| 1902-3 | 156,620,813 | 361,403,999 | 42,310,728 | 48,271,363 | 608,606,903 | 15 | 2,535,862 |
| 1903-4 | 160,628,942 | 364,383,933 | 40,286,157 | 49,713,341 | 615,012,373 | 11 | 2,562,551 |
| 1904-5 | 161,901,204 | 365,734,308 | 41,357,950 | 50,835,535 | 619,328,097 | 12 | 2,580,533 |

THE NATIONAL DEBT amounted on 31 March, 1906, to £788,990,187 *Gross* and £744,871,911 *Net*, being at the rate of £17 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population of the United Kingdom; the annual cost for 1905-6 being £28,000,000, or 13*s.* 0*d.* per head. This amount is mainly the remnant of the growth of many years, and nearly all was raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

| Year. | £ | Year. | £ | Year. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1793... | 4,877,956 | 1801...27,305,271 | | 1809...12,298,375 | |
| 1794... | 6,998,389 | 1802...14,638,254 | | 1810... | 7,792,444 |
| 1795...30,464,831 | | 1803... | 8,752,761 | 1811...19,143,953 | |
| 1796...22,244,982 | | 1804...14,570,763 | | 1812...24,790,697 | |
| 1797...30,350,873 | | 1805...16,649,801 | | 1813...39,649,282 | |
| 1798...16,858,503 | | 1806...13,035,344 | | 1814...34,563,603 | |
| 1799...21,714,863 | | 1807...10,432,934 | | 1815...20,241,807 | |
| 1800...23,030,520 | | 1808...12,095,044 | | 1816... | 514,059 |

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, capitalised in the manner adopted since 1835, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000. With peace secured, efforts were made to reduce the Debt, and the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

| Year | £ | Year. | £ | Year. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1817... | 1,825,814 | 1824... | 7,456,559 | 1831... | 2,673,858 |
| 1818... | 1,624,606 | 1825... | 9,900,735 | 1832... | 5,696 |
| 1819... | 3,163,130 | 1826... | 1,195,531 | 1833... | 1,023,784 |
| 1820... | 1,918,019 | 1827... | 2,023,028 | 1834... | 1,776,378 |
| 1821... | 4,104,457 | 1828... | 4,667,965 | 1835... | 1,270,050 |
| 1822... | 2,962,564 | 1829... | 2,760,003 | 1836... | 1,590,727 |
| 1823... | 5,261,725 | 1830... | 1,935,465 | 1837... | 1,985,885 |

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:

| Year. | £ | Year. | £ | Year. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1858... | 2,971,727 | 1872... | 3,443,023 | 1886... | *Nil.* |
| 1859... | 58,441 | 1873... | 6,899,370 | 1887... | 5,993,723 |
| 1860... | 2,868,254 | 1874...15,094,807 | | 1888...30,703,615 | |
| 1861... | 381,691 | 1875... | *Nil.* | 1889... | 7,426,812 |
| 1862... | 1,038,371 | 1876... | 7,094,132 | 1890... | 8,636,931 |
| 1863... | 968,099 | 1877... | 1,106,831 | 1891... | 4,709,820 |
| 1864... | 9,236,915 | 1878... | *Nil.* | 1892... | 5,412,351 |
| 1865... | 4,054,429 | 1879... | *Nil.* | 1893... | 6,894,203 |
| 1866... | 8,789,050 | 1880... | 4,034,595 | 1894... | 4,543,540 |
| 1867... | 1,886,986 | 1881... | 5,350,543 | 1895... | 8,943,427 |
| 1868... | *Nil.* | 1882...15,647,752 | | 1896... | 7,620,502 |
| 1869... | 1,092,700 | 1883... | 6,669,421 | 1897... | 7,630,258 |
| 1870... | 4,073,603 | 1884... | 9,952,555 | 1898... | 6,643,365 |
| 1871... | 5,303,406 | 1885... | 6,093,283 | 1899... | 6,873,119 |

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £635,040,965, being a decrease since the accession of Queen Victoria of £153,000,000; the annual charge having decreased in the same period from £29,000,000 to £23,000,000. The war in South Africa and the military operations in China together accounted for an increase in the *gross* amount of £149,482,000, the balance of cost (£67,684,000) being contributed by Revenue.

The total gross Debt on 31 March was as follows in 1905 and 1906:—

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| I. FUNDED DEBT:— | | |
| (*a*) Permanent | £635,682,863 | £634,047,429 |
| (*b*) Annuities ... | 47,756,246 | 43,459,548 |
| II. Unfunded Debt ... | 71,633,000 | 65,713,000 |
| III. Other Capital Liabilities ..... | 41,664,382 | 45,770,210 |
| Total Gross Debt ... | £796,736,491 | £788,990,187 |

From these totals must be deducted the following assets:—

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Suez Canal Shares..... | £30,857,000 | £31,080,000 |
| Unrepaid Loans..... | 630,000 | 390,000 |
| Colonial contributions to Pacific Cable ..... | 1,428,211 | 1,415,053 |
| Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity ..... | 58,812 | 42,730 |
| Cunard Debentures ... | — | 739,016 |
| Exchequer Balances... | 7,430,278 | 10,451,487 |
| Total ..... | £40,404,301 | £44,118,276 |
| Leaving the net Liabilities at..... | £756,332,190 | £744,871,911 |

| Year ending 31 March. | Funded Debt. | Terminable Annuities. | Unfunded Debt. | Other Liabilities. | Gross Total. | Assets. | Exchequer Balances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1889 | 607,057,811 | 75,279,438 | 16,093,322 | 870,198 | 699,300,769 | 5,311,136 | 5,592,002 |
| 1890 | 585,959,852 | 71,731,869 | 32,252,305 | 819,812 | 690,663,838 | 5,709,688 | 5,220,261 |
| 1891 | 579,472,082 | 68,458,798 | 36,140,079 | 1,883,059 | 685,954,018 | 5,273,437 | 6,370,897 |
| 1892 | 577,944,665 | 64,421,912 | 35,312,994 | 2,262,196 | 679,941,767 | 5,209,428 | 6,255,169 |
| 1893 | 589,533,082 | 60,761,490 | 20,748,270 | 2,624,722 | 673,647,564 | 5,214,792 | 5,082,535 |
| 1894 | 587,631,096 | 57,076,898 | 21,446,300 | 2,949,730 | 669,104,024 | 4,940,883 | 5,977,119 |
| 1895 | 580,015,919 | 53,582,722 | 17,400,300 | 3,101,666 | 660,160,607 | 25,109,571 | 6,300,827 |
| 1896 | 589,145,878 | 49,351,465 | 9,975,800 | 4,065,962 | 652,540,105 | 23,566,354 | 8,975,201 |
| 1897 | 587,628,732 | 44,941,947 | 5,133,000 | 4,136,168 | 644,909,847 | 23,269,905 | 9,867,134 |
| 1898 | 585,787,624 | 40,515,080 | 8,133,000 | 3,830,778 | 636,266,482 | 25,241,799 | 10,918,422 |
| 1899 | 583,185,305 | 36,243,230 | 8,133,000 | 7,478,370 | 635,040,965 | 27,154,961 | 8,919,173 |
| 1900 | 952,606,897 | 69,238,885 | 16,133,000 | 10,186,482 | 634,165,265 | 23,667,503 | 3,517,947 |
| 1901 | 551,182,153 | 61,677,469 | 18,133,000 | 14,731,256 | 705,723,878 | 32,115,678 | 5,596,918 |
| 1902 | 609,537,248 | 63,190,859 | 25,133,000 | 20,532,279 | 758,215,653 | 37,228,803 | 8,566,948 |
| 1903 | 640,085,726 | 55,560,036 | 25,133,000 | 27,570,428 | 798,349,190 | 38,405,917 | 6,637,127 |
| 1904 | 637,633,319 | 51,363,458 | 23,633,000 | 31,868,323 | 794,498,100 | 35,362,629 | 4,263,842 |
| 1905 | 635,682,863 | 47,756,246 | 71,633,000 | 41,664,382 | 796,736,491 | 40,404,301 | 7,430,278 |
| 1906 | 634,047,429 | 43,459,548 | 65,713,000 | 45,770,210 | 788,990,187 | 44,118,276 | 10,451,487 |

The Debt is of three descriptions :—I. Funded (*a*) *Permanent*, (*β*) *Terminable* ; II. Unfunded ; III. Certain other Liabilities.

### I. Funded Debt.—(*a*) *Permanent.*

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March :—

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. *Consols*... | £586,584,501 | £585,116,399 |
| 2¾ per cent. *Consols*... | 4,397,492 | 4,363,606 |
| 2½ per cent. (16 Vict.) | 31,054,600 | 30,921,554 |
| Bank of England Debt | 11,015,100 | 11,015,100 |
| Bank of Ireland do. ... | 2,630,769 | 2,630,769 |
| | £635,682,862 | £634,047,429 |

### (*β*) *Terminable Annuities.*

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1906 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,428,341, created 1830–1888) ..... | £13,975,821 |
| (2) Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.'s Annuity (£36,000, created in 1862 and expiring in 1908) ..... | 85,460 |
| (3) Annuities created by the National Debt Act 1883, National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, National Debt (Supplemental) Act 1888, and the Finance Act 1899 :— | |
| (*a*) Chancery Fund Annuities (£2,324,516 expiring in 1906) | 1,189,082 |
| (*b*) Savings Banks Annuities (£490,533 expiring in 1913–1914)..... | 3,850,268 |
| (*c*) Savings Banks Annuities (£773,637 expiring in 1924–1925) ..... | 12,506,737 |
| (*d*) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924) ..... | 10,914,421 |
| (4) Minor Annuities : | |
| (*a*) Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity (£83,672 created in 1888 and expiring in 1917) ..... | 937,759 |
| (*b*) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934) ..... | |
| Total Capital Value... | £43,459,548 |

### II. Unfunded Debt.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1906, these consisted of six and twelve months' Treasury Bills (for Supply purposes) to the amount of £19,213,000, and also of War Stock and War Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable in 1910 to the amount of £30,000,000, Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.), repayable in 1907 to the amount of £6,500,000, and 2¾ per cent. bonds repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £10,000,000.

### III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums, which are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge, stood as follows on 31 March, 1906 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Russian Dutch Loan Annuity ..... | £42,285 |
| Under Barracks Act, 1890 ..... | 1,397,836 |
| ,, Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1904 | 4,419,405 |
| ,, Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902 | 4,792,268 |
| ,, Public Offices Act, 1895..... | 419,801 |
| ,, (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897 ... | 471,943 |
| ,, Royal Niger Comp. Act, 1899 | 731,319 |
| ,, Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905 | 17,843,531 |
| ,, Military Works, 1897 to 1901 | 11,959,517 |
| ,, Land Registry Buildings, 1900 | 200,000 |
| ,, Pacific Cable Act, 1901 ..... | 1,940,539 |
| ,, Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 ..... | 45,654 |
| ,, Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 ..... | 506,222 |
| ,, Cunard Agreement Act, 1904 | 1,000,000 |
| Total..... | £45,770,210 |

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1906, these amounted to the following sums :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Liability to Suitors (Chancery) ..... | £2,332,132 |
| ,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates ..... | 956,153 |
| ,, ,, Suitors (Ireland) ..... | 259,151 |
| Fee and other Funds ,, ..... | 163,285 |
| Court of Bankruptcy ,, ..... | 42,542 |
| Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England) | 81,285 |
| ,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,, | 39,788 |
| ,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland) ... | 1,459 |
| ,, Prize Money..... | 8,289 |
| Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office) | 20,000 |
| Unclaimed Dividends ,, | 923,032 |
| Total..... | £4,727,116 |

### Cost of the Debt.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below :—

| | 1904–1905 | 1905–1906 |
|---|---|---|
| I. Annual Interest— | | |
| Funded Debt— | £ | £ |
| (*a*) Perpetual Annuities :— | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 14,697,267 | 14,651,950 |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 122,300 | 120,602 |
| 2½ per Cents. ..... | 778,196 | 775,657 |
| Dividend Account.. | — | 10,000 |
| Government Debts :— | | |
| Bank of England ... | 275,377 | 275,377 |
| Bank of Ireland..... | 65,769 | 65,769 |
| (*b*) Terminable Annuities ..... ..... | 6,518,739 | 6,548,668 |
| Unfunded Debt..... | 2,116,448 | 1,918,863 |
| II. Cost of Management. | 188,325 | 183,776 |
| III. New Sinking Fund ... | 2,237,679 | 3,449,338 |
| Total ..... | £27,000,000 | £28,000,000 |

# Trade of the United Kingdom.

## General Trade (Merchandise), 1840, and 1854 1905.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| *1840..... | * No returns available before 1854 | | |
| 1854..... | 152,389,053 | 115,821,092 | 268,210,145 |
| 1855..... | 143,542 850 | 116,691,300 | 260,234,150 |
| 1856..... | 172,544,154 | 139,220,353 | 311,764,507 |
| 1857..... | 187,844,141 | 146,174,301 | 334,018,742 |
| 1858..... | 164,583,832 | 139,782,779 | 304,366,611 |
| 1859..... | 179,182,355 | 155,692,975 | 334,875,330 |
| 1860..... | 210,530,873 | 164,521,351 | 375,052,224 |
| 1861..... | 217,485,024 | 159,632,498 | 377,117,522 |
| 1862..... | 225,716,976 | 166,168,134 | 391,885,110 |
| 1863 . .. | 248,919,020 | 196,902,409 | 445,821,429 |
| 1864..... | 274,863,924 | 212,656,542 | 487,520,466 |
| 1865..... | 271,072,285 | 218,831,576 | 489,903,861 |
| 1866..... | 295,290,274 | 238,905,682 | 534,195,956 |
| 1867 ..... | 275,183,137 | 225,802,529 | 500,985,666 |
| 1868 ..... | 294,693,608 | 227,778,454 | 522,472,062 |
| 1869..... | 295,460,214 | 251,877,856 | 532,475,266 |
| 1870..... | 303,257,493 | 244,080,577 | 547,338,070 |
| 1871..... | 331,015,480 | 283,574,700 | 614,590,180 |
| 1872..... | 354,693,624 | 314,588,834 | 669,282,458 |
| 1873..... | 371,287,372 | 311,004,765 | 682,292,137 |
| 1874..... | 370,082,701 | 297,650,464 | 667,733,165 |
| 1875..... | 373,939,577 | 281,612,323 | 655,551,900 |
| 1876..... | 375,154,703 | 255,776,602 | 631,931,305 |
| 1877..... | 394,419,682 | 252,346,020 | 646,765,702 |
| 1878..... | 368,770,742 | 245,483,858 | 614,254,600 |
| 1879 ..... | 362,991,875 | 248,783,364 | 611,775,239 |
| 1880..... | 411,229,565 | 286,414,466 | 697,644,031 |
| 1881..... | 397,022,489 | 297,082,775 | 694,105,264 |
| 1882 ..... | 413,019,608 | 306,660,714 | 719,680,322 |
| 1883..... | 426,891,579 | 305,437,070 | 732,328,649 |
| 1884..... | 390,018,569 | 295,967,583 | 685,986,152 |
| 1885..... | 370,967,955 | 271,474,308 | 642,442,263 |
| 1886 ..... | 349 863,472 | 268,959,463 | 618,822,935 |
| 1887..... | 362,227,564 | 281,262,885 | 643,490,449 |
| 1888..... | 387,635 743 | 298,577,541 | 686,213,284 |
| 1889..... | 427,637,595 | 315,592,679 | 743,230,274 |
| 1890..... | 420,691,997 | 328,252,118 | 748,944,115 |
| 1891..... | 435 441,264 | 309,113,718 | 744,554,982 |
| 1892..... | 423,793,882 | 291,640,166 | 715,434,048 |
| 1893..... | 404,688,178 | 277,138,270 | 681,826,448 |
| 1894..... | 408,344,810 | 273,785,867 | 682,130,677 |
| 1895..... | 416,680,658 | 285,832,407 | 702,522,065 |
| 1896..... | 441,808,904 | 296,379 214 | 738,188,118 |
| 1897 ..... | 451,028,960 | 294,174,118 | 745,203,078 |
| 1898..... | 470,544,702 | 294,013,988 | 764,558,690 |
| 1899..... | 485,035,583 | 329,534,658 | 814,570,241 |
| 1900..... | 523,075,163 | 354,373 754 | 877,448,917 |
| 1901..... | 521,990,198 | 347,864,268 | 869,854,466 |
| 1902..... | 528,391 274 | 349,238,779 | 877,630,053 |
| 1903 ..... | 542,600,289 | 360,373,672 | 902,973,961 |
| 1904 ..... | 551,038,628 | 371,015,321 | 922,053,949 |
| 1905 ..... | 565,019,917 | 407,596,527 | 972,616,444 |

The volume of General Trade (Merchandise) has increased from £268,210,145 in 1854 to £972,616,444 in 1905, the Imports having risen from £152,389,053 in 1854 to £565,019,917 in 1905, and the Exports from £115,821,092 to £407,596,527 in 1905. The greatest volume of Trade was recorded in 1905, exceeding the previous best (1904) figures by £50,562,495.

| Year. | Total of Imports Per Head. | | | Domestic Exports Per Head. | | | Total of Trade Per Head. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1840 | * | | | 1 | 18 | 9 | * | | |
| 1854 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| 1855 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| 1856 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| 1857 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 10 |
| 1858 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 5 |
| 1859 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 2 |
| 1860 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 7 |
| 1861 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 5 |
| 1862 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| 1863 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| 1864 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 0 |
| 1865 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 2 |
| 1866 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 10 |
| 1867 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 3 |
| 1868 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| 1869 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 6 |
| 1870 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 2 |
| 1871 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 1 |
| 1872 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 6 |
| 1873 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 9 |
| 1874 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 10 |
| 1875 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 4 |
| 1876 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 11 |
| 1877 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 9 |
| 1878 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 6 |
| 1879 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 8 |
| 1880 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 10 |
| 1881 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 5 |
| 1882 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| 1883 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 13 | 2 |
| 1884 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| 1885 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 9 |
| 1886 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 10 |
| 1887 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 11 | 8 |
| 1888 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 2 |
| 1889 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 10 |
| 1850 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 7 |
| 1891 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 11 |
| 1892 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 1893 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 1894 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 1 |
| 1895 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 18 | 3 |
| 1896 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 10 |
| 1897 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 9 |
| 1898 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 8 |
| 1899 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 7 |
| 1900 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 5 |
| 1901 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 8 |
| 1902 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| 1903 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| 1904 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| 1905 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 1 |

The General Trade (Merchandise) has increased from £9 14s. 0d. per head in 1854, when the population was estimated at 27,700,000, to £22 10s. 1d. in 1905, the population having increased to 43,221,123 (estimated). The Imports show an increase from £5 10s. 2d. (1854) to £13 1s. 5d., and the Domestic Exports from £3 10s. 2d. (1854) to £7 12s. 7d. (1905).

## Foreign and Colonial Trade.

IMPORTS (Foreign and Colonial).

| Year. | From Foreign Countries. | From Colonies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1886 | 267,979,429 | 81,884,043 | 349,863,472 |
| 1887 | 278,428,989 | 83,798,665 | 362,227,564 |
| 1888 | 300,720,005 | 86,915,738 | 387,635,743 |
| 1889 | 330,371,524 | 97,266,071 | 427,637,595 |
| 1890 | 324,530,783 | 96,161,214 | 420,691,997 |
| 1891 | 335,976,546 | 99,464,718 | 435,441,264 |
| 1892 | 326,027,578 | 97,766,304 | 423,793,882 |
| 1893 | 312,918,724 | 91,769,454 | 404,688,178 |
| 1894 | 314,432,644 | 93,912,166 | 408,344,810 |
| 1895 | 321,159,448 | 95,530,210 | 416,689,658 |
| 1896 | 348,600,875 | 93,208,029 | 441,808,904 |
| 1897 | 357,001,186 | 94,027,774 | 451,028,960 |
| 1898 | 370,921,685 | 99,623,017 | 470,544,702 |
| 1899 | 378,133,842 | 106,901,741 | 485,035,583 |
| 1900 | 413,434,242 | 109,640,921 | 523,075,163 |
| 1901 | 416,305,318 | 105,684,850 | 521,990,198 |
| 1902 | 421,474,817 | 106,916,457 | 528,391,274 |
| 1903 | 428,929,497 | 113,670,792 | 542,600,289 |
| 1904 | 431,020,222 | 120,018,406 | 551,038,628 |
| 1905 | 437,451,191 | 127,868,726 | 565,019,917 |

EXPORTS (Foreign and Colonial).

| Year. | To Foreign Countries. | To Colonies. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1886 | 186,726,988 | 82,232,475 | 268,959,463 |
| 1887 | 198,992,821 | 82,270,064 | 281,262,885 |
| 1888 | 206,849,648 | 91,727,893 | 298,577,541 |
| 1889 | 224,756,578 | 90,836,101 | 315,592,679 |
| 1890 | 233,729,649 | 94,522,469 | 328,252,118 |
| 1891 | 215,775,599 | 93,338,119 | 309,113,718 |
| 1892 | 210,428,625 | 81,211,541 | 291,640,166 |
| 1893 | 198,554,958 | 78,583,312 | 277,138,270 |
| 1894 | 195,199,909 | 78,585,958 | 273,785,867 |
| 1895 | 209,760,256 | 76,072,151 | 285,832,407 |
| 1896 | 205,729,213 | 90,650,001 | 296,379,214 |
| 1897 | 207,209,749 | 86,964,369 | 294,174,118 |
| 1898 | 203,903,252 | 90,110,736 | 294,013,988 |
| 1899 | 235,213,441 | 94,321,217 | 329,534,658 |
| 1900 | 252,290,645 | 102,083,109 | 354,373,754 |
| 1901 | 234,656,081 | 113,208,187 | 347,864,268 |
| 1902 | 231,659,917 | 117,578,862 | 349,238,274 |
| 1903 | 240,889,483 | 119,484,189 | 360,373,672 |
| 1904 | 250,231,825 | 120,783,496 | 371,015,321 |
| 1905 | 284,883,607 | 122,712,920 | 407,596,527 |

EXPORTS (Domestic and Re-exported).

| Year | Domestic. | Re-Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1886 | 212,725,200 | 56,234,263 | 268,959,463 |
| 1887 | 221,913,910 | 59,348,975 | 281,262,885 |
| 1888 | 234,534,912 | 64,042,629 | 298,577,541 |
| 1889 | 248,935,195 | 66,657,484 | 315,592,679 |
| 1890 | 263,530,585 | 64,721,533 | 328,252,118 |
| 1891 | 247,235,150 | 61,878,568 | 309,113,718 |
| 1892 | 227,077,053 | 64,423,767 | 291,640,166 |
| 1893 | 218,094,865 | 58,878,552 | 277,138,270 |
| 1894 | 216,005,637 | 57,780,230 | 273,785,867 |
| 1895 | 226,128,246 | 59,704,161 | 285,832,407 |
| 1896 | 240,145,551 | 56,233,663 | 296,379,214 |
| 1897 | 234,219,708 | 59,954,410 | 294,174,118 |
| 1898 | 233,359,240 | 60,654,743 | 294,013,988 |
| 1899 | 264,492,211 | 65,042,447 | 329,534,658 |
| 1900 | 291,191,996 | 63,181,758 | 354,373,754 |
| 1901 | 280,922,376 | 67,841,892 | 347,864,268 |
| 1902 | 283,423,966 | 65,814,813 | 349,238,274 |
| 1903 | 299,800,108 | 69,573,564 | 360,373,672 |
| 1904 | 300,711,040 | 70,304,281 | 371,015,321 |
| 1905 | 329,816,614 | 77,779,913 | 407,596,527 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| 1886 | 20,422,485 | 21,607,405 |
| 1887 | 17,774,764 | 17,131,018 |
| 1888 | 22,001,528 | 22,559,571 |
| 1889 | 27,099,439 | 25,121,630 |
| 1890 | 33,953,708 | 25,170,072 |
| 1891 | 39,591,218 | 37,228,791 |
| 1892 | 32,329,614 | 28,910,690 |
| 1893 | 36,748,122 | 33,092,018 |
| 1894 | 38,577,764 | 27,812,600 |
| 1895 | 46,075,661 | 31,726,759 |
| 1896 | 38,797,696 | 45,172,059 |
| 1897 | 48,840,949 | 49,589,559 |
| 1898 | 58,400,759 | 52,213,701 |
| 1899 | 45,261,486 | 35,491,184 |
| 1900 | 39,513,173 | 31,972,039 |
| 1901 | 32,217,306 | 26,015,102 |
| 1902 | 31,303,345 | 26,125,206 |
| 1903 | 38,967,723 | 39,233,238 |
| 1904 | 45,563,927 | 46,302,832 |
| 1905 | 51,559,909 | 45,391,519 |

## Imports and Exports Classified (1901–1905).

The tables on pages 334, 335, and 336 show the value of British Imports and Domestic Exports for the last five years, differentiating Colonial and Foreign customers, and summarising the merchandise into the four main headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. The values are as ascertained by the Board of Trade, and represent in the case of Imports the full value (what is known as "C.I.F."), *i.e.*, cost, insurance and freight, or if sent on consignment the sale value at the date of entry; in the case of exports the term "Domestic" includes only British and Irish produce or manufactures, and the values are those known as "F.O.B.," *i.e.*, cost and charges for delivery on board the ship.

It must always be borne in mind that Imports have two values—F.O.B. when they *start* and C.I.F. when they *arrive*, the latter being the free on board, or cost, *plus* insurance and freight. Similarly, exports scheduled with their F.O.B. values as above are enhanced in value (= C.I.F.) by the time they are landed.

# Classified Table of Imports, 1901–1905.



| | 1901. | | | 1902. | | | 1903. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. | Foreign. | Colonial. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Food, Drink and Tobacco:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain and Flour | 55,020,552 | 10,103,939 | 65,209,491 | 55,066,280 | 11,708,049 | 66,774,329 | 55,338,514 | 15,171,625 | 70,510,142 | 48,915,683 | 20,683,842 | 69,599,531 | 49,714,477 | 20,342,813 | 70,057,290 |
| Meat, including Animals for food | 41,875,980 | 8,513,798 | 50,389,778 | 39,387,963 | 8,761,461 | 48,149,424 | 38,865,042 | 11,532,371 | 50,397,413 | 38,479,538 | 10,186,777 | 48,666,315 | 37,841,591 | 11,590,157 | 49,431,748 |
| Other food and drink: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Non-dutiable | 46,000,994 | 10,888,418 | 56,889,412 | 49,871,036 | 11,664,168 | 61,535,264 | 50,974,767 | 12,720,838 | 63,695,665 | 49,258,414 | 14,129,185 | 63,387,599 | 47,556,999 | 15,466,150 | 63,023,140 |
| (b) Dutiable | 35,749,913 | 12,797,413 | 47,547,326 | 31,684,485 | 11,067,803 | 42,752,288 | 32,443,301 | 11,047,765 | 43,491,066 | 33,879,090 | 11,257,275 | 45,136,365 | 24,101,070 | 11,722,831 | 45,823,901 |
| Tobacco | 4,046,099 | 99,789 | 4,745,888 | 5,704,045 | 83,206 | 5,787,253 | 4,055,477 | 135,576 | 4,190,853 | 4,424,601 | 87,687 | 4,512,378 | 3,638,241 | 83,479 | 3,721,720 |
| Total | 181,273,538 | 41,488,557 | 224,761,895 | 181,713,809 | 43,349,787 | 224,463,658 | 181,676,901 | 50,608,175 | 232,285,140 | 174,957,326 | 56,344,766 | 231,302,189 | 172,852,379 | 59,204,830 | 232,057,759 |
| **Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured:—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel | 1,402 | 20,821 | 22,223 | 4,096 | 5 | 4,101 | 2,729 | 1,258 | 3,987 | 2,525 | 150 | 2,689 | 42,485 | 97 | 42,582 |
| Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel | 4,608,654 | 63,682 | 4,672,336 | 4,987,465 | 104,507 | 5,091,972 | 4,814,380 | 73,443 | 4,887,793 | 4,510,267 | 80,633 | 4,590,900 | 5,466,875 | 64,700 | 5,525,575 |
| Other Metallic Ores | 3,764,345 | 1,944,717 | 5,709,063 | 3,028,181 | 1,486,556 | 5,414,737 | 4,337,577 | 1,577,014 | 5,915,491 | 4,962,710 | 1,633,983 | 6,597,702 | 5,715,053 | 1,805,037 | 7,520,090 |
| Wood and Timber | 13,541,209 | 6,021,146 | 24,562,455 | 18,858,924 | 6,327,795 | 25,186,719 | 20,823,925 | 6,190,033 | 27,122,958 | 18,328,767 | 5,301,278 | 23,630,045 | 18,000,845 | 5,473,475 | 23,474,320 |
| Cotton | 42,351,655 | 730,225 | 42,061,880 | 40,653,119 | 615,976 | 41,269,095 | 43,390,271 | 1,636,367 | 45,026,578 | 52,748,132 | 2,276,693 | 55,024,825 | 51,117,707 | 1,250,171 | 52,367,878 |
| Wool | 4,822,465 | 18,961,868 | 23,784,353 | 5,084,340 | 17,775,822 | 22,859,881 | 5,147,996 | 18,313,817 | 23,461,813 | 5,251,382 | 18,665,103 | 23,316,455 | 6,043,007 | 20,619,730 | 26,648,737 |
| Other Textile Materials | 7,648,766 | 5,213,28 | 12,862,049 | 7,049,922 | 6,547,427 | 13,574,349 | 7,405,389 | 4,571,473 | 11,976,802 | 7,683,983 | 5,246,686 | 1,030,669 | 7,501,396 | 7,010,672 | 14,512,078 |
| Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats | 15,960,666 | 7,218,966 | 23,208,172 | 17,201,568 | 8,133,692 | 25,234,490 | 16,499,538 | 7,901,623 | 24,401,171 | 17,285,970 | 8,134,535 | 25,290,505 | 16,115,745 | 7,485,202 | 23,600,947 |
| Hides, Undressed Skins | 4,363,092 | 3,631,504 | 8,002,576 | 4,466,778 | 3,612,469 | 8,079,245 | 3,824,616 | 3,855,457 | 7,381,872 | 3,659,911 | 3,977,399 | 6,579,310 | 4,337,762 | 3,712,073 | 8,049,793 |
| Materials for Paper Making | 3,131,199 | 322,107 | 3,453,306 | 3,126,959 | 259,814 | 3,386,773 | 3,253,483 | 177,284 | 3,435,491 | 3,401,023 | 153,120 | 3,554,143 | 3,882,438 | 220,063 | 3,802,501 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,262,519 | 4,600,101 | 18,862,620 | 14,434,546 | 4,572,668 | 19,005,484 | 15,496,954 | 4,343,653 | 19,840,107 | 16,106,221 | 4,479,119 | 20,585,340 | 18,030,277 | 4,566,851 | 22,633,578 |
| Total | 119,478,302 | 48,747,600 | 167,190,882 | 119,633,625 | 49,413,501 | 169,046,556 | 124,996,796 | 48,513,241 | 173,510,037 | 132,750,891 | 50,461,906 | 182,212,813 | 135,974,943 | 52,191,611 | 188,166,553 |
| **Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof | 7,438,381 | 123,351 | 7,561,734 | 7,785,674 | 124,251 | 7,909,925 | 8,631,381 | 31,100 | 8,662,481 | 8,132,857 | 83,915 | 8,216,772 | 8,573,757 | 15,640 | 8,589,405 |
| Other Metals and Manufactures thereof | 13,757,610 | 6,315,087 | 20,072,697 | 13,145,417 | 5,927,920 | 19,073,337 | 12,356,414 | 6,154,836 | 18,511,270 | 14,214,556 | 6,736,321 | 20,953,877 | 13,699,423 | 8,141,273 | 21,840,696 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, &c. | 4,245,487 | 7,429 | 4,352,916 | 4,412,944 | 10,691 | 4,423,635 | 4,245,051 | 11,590 | 4,256,641 | 3,808,653 | 5,434 | 3,814,587 | 3,602,452 | 12,655 | 3,615,107 |
| Telegraph Cables, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,300 | ... | 57,300 | 53,850 | 1,844 | 55,694 | 53,467 | 45 | 53,512 |
| Machinery | 3,893,387 | 69,642 | 3,963,029 | 4,695,625 | 65,485 | 4,761,108 | 4,339,053 | 111,320 | 4,450,370 | 4,220,103 | 92,337 | 4,312,440 | 4,446,081 | 91,790 | 4,537,871 |
| Ships (new) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,866 | 119 | 57,985 | 25,599 | 597 | 26,196 | 31,211 | 1,412 | 32,623 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Timber incl. Furniture | 2,195,293 | 88,030 | 2,283,313 | 2,351,853 | 113,821 | 2,465,674 | 2,213,503 | 131,050 | 2,345,262 | 1,959,025 | 124,281 | 2,083,306 | 1,841,322 | 126,874 | 1,968,196 |
| Yarns & Textile Fabrics: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cotton | 4,931,672 | 67,548 | 4,999,220 | 5,954,787 | 56,182 | 6,007,669 | 7,293,581 | 81,000 | 7,377,581 | 6,561,913 | 86,149 | 6,648,062 | 7,840,000 | 78,252 | 7,920,252 |
| (b) Wool | 11,793,787 | 100,645 | 11,894,432 | 13,914,175 | 96,339 | 13,010,503 | 11,112,568 | 116,130 | 11,228,188 | 11,356,763 | 91,749 | 11,448,512 | 12,434,591 | 89,456 | 12,524,037 |
| (c) Other Materials | 18,424,792 | 2,182,915 | 20,607,705 | 16,562,109 | 1,899,906 | 21,431,289 | 17,191,058 | 2,314,866 | 19,505,924 | 17,285,624 | 2,099,277 | 19,384,895 | 17,272,039 | 1,778,040 | 19,241,139 |
| Apparel | 262,851 | 4,601 | 267,452 | 499,463 | 12,502 | 421,965 | 3,463,333 | 13,009 | 3,476,342 | 2,507,738 | 5,166 | 3,512,904 | 3,946,572 | 8,731 | 3,955,693 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours | 7,104,447 | 1,956,133 | 9,060,580 | 7,320,575 | 1,706,009 | 9,026,584 | 7,428,102 | 1,420,290 | 8,848,292 | 7,715,836 | 1,495,934 | 9,211,770 | 8,396,431 | 1,228,207 | 9,624,638 |
| Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots & Shoes, & Gloves) | 8,378,497 | 3,180,893 | 11,559,390 | 8,774,993 | 2,631,262 | 11,346,255 | 8,560,100 | 2,753,851 | 11,313,951 | 8,224,240 | 2,668,042 | 10,893,282 | 8,070,227 | 2,967,656 | 11,037,883 |
| Earthenware and Glass | 4,522,993 | 5,506 | 4,528,499 | 4,672,627 | 5,846 | 4,678,473 | 4,774,985 | 5,754 | 4,780,739 | 4,332,974 | 4,269 | 4,337,243 | 4,308,236 | 3,683 | 4,311,918 |
| Paper | 4,224,889 | 117,345 | 4,342,234 | 4,427,498 | 110,176 | 4,537,674 | 4,748,557 | 101,626 | 4,850,183 | 4,803,462 | 137,247 | 4,940,619 | 5,014,178 | 241,887 | 5,256,065 |
| Miscellaneous | 21,175,499 | 761,241 | 21,936,740 | 22,436,787 | 889,292 | 23,326,079 | 23,962,223 | 859,564 | 24,821,786 | 24,466,611 | 841,249 | 25,747,830 | 27,017,153 | 1,013,294 | 28,030,447 |
| Total | 112,449,578 | 15,980,336 | 127,429,914 | 118,831,615 | 13,648,260 | 132,479,875 | 120,444,541 | 14,119,830 | 134,564,351 | 120,590,724 | 14,577,606 | 135,168,326 | 136,548,60 | 15,991,293 | 146,539,902 |
| **Miscellaneous and Unclassified** (including Parcel Post) | 2,109,820 | 488,587 | 2,598,407 | 1,955,718 | 505,467 | 2,461,185 | 1,811,279 | 429,476 | 2,240,755 | 1,721,202 | 534,095 | 2,255,301 | 1,714,765 | 540,932 | 2,255,697 |
| Total | 416,505,318 | 105,684,380 | 521,990,198 | 421,474,817 | 106,016,457 | 528,391,274 | 428,929,497 | 113,670,792 | 542,600,289 | 431,020,222 | 120,018,406 | 551,038,628 | 437,151,191 | 127,868,726 | 565,019,917 |

| | 1901. | | | 1902. | | | 1903. | | | 1904 | | | 1905 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain and Flour | 589 883 | 486,174 | 1,076,057 | 740,170 | 521,806 | 1,261,976 | 1,028,473 | 591,867 | 1,620,340 | 1,247,072 | 557,431 | 1,804,503 | 2,187,909 | 652,644 | 2,840,553 |
| Meat, including Animals for food | 257,006 | 417,545 | 670,551 | 268,741 | 358,072 | 626,813 | 389,742 | 278,485 | 668,227 | 436,600 | 308,597 | 745,197 | 609,315 | 315,050 | 924,365 |
| Other food and drink | 5,878,367 | 7,230,613 | 13,109,980 | 6,388,302 | 7,646,332 | 14,533,634 | 6,327,375 | 7,107,657 | 13,435,032 | 6,919,764 | 6,681,476 | 13,600,840 | 8,007,923 | 6,716,634 | 14,724,557 |
| Tobacco | 103,547 | 647,027 | 750,574 | 128,171 | 589,243 | 707,414 | 130,892 | 522,733 | 653,605 | 178,692 | 597,353 | 776,045 | 282,668 | 699,706 | 981,774 |
| Total | 6,828,803 | 8,777,359 | 15,606,232 | 8,012,984 | 9,105,453 | 17,118,437 | 7,876,482 | 8,500,742 | 16,377,204 | 8,781,728 | 8,144,857 | 16,926,585 | 11,087,815 | 8,384,034 | 19,471,249 |
| Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel | 28,023,984 | 2,310,764 | 30,334,748 | 25,466,557 | 2,114,579 | 27,581,136 | 25,344,637 | 1,918,149 | 27,262,786 | 24,492,892 | 2,369,495 | 26,862,386 | 24,495,830 | 1,565,290 | 26,061,120 |
| Iron Ore, Scrap Iron, and Steel | 287,335 | 97,653 | 384,944 | 224,368 | 111,896 | 336,263 | 321,630 | 132,310 | 453,940 | 423,699 | 76,922 | 500,621 | 373,149 | 100,177 | 473,326 |
| Other Metallic Ores | 54,946 | 633 | 55,074 | 67,820 | 649 | 68,469 | 134,398 | 535 | 134,843 | 129,173 | 1,457 | 130,630 | 113,386 | 1,079 | 114,465 |
| Wool and Timber | 6,781 | 9,439 | 16,220 | 15,316 | 10,236 | 25,552 | 14,196 | 36,908 | 51,104 | 20,326 | 37,265 | 57,593 | 26,027 | 51,029 | 77,056 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool | 437,479 | 26,480 | 5,463 | 891,554 | 38,285 | 929,839 | 1,096,552 | 56,445 | 1,092,997 | 1,549,669 | 64,068 | 1,613,737 | 1,669,313 | 76,201 | 1,745,514 |
| Other Textile Materials | 130,254 | 9,548 | 141,800 | 173,260 | 6,429 | 184,689 | 118,740 | 9,645 | 128,385 | 176,390 | 5,382 | 170,672 | 150,046 | 5,452 | 155,477 |
| Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats | 2,830,031 | 635,012 | 2,465,043 | 2,520,309 | 612,986 | 3,133,895 | 2,384,613 | 591,938 | 2,976,551 | 2,127,011 | 602,008 | 2,729,019 | 1,970,040 | 616,198 | 2,586,238 |
| Hides & Undressed Skins | 227,805 | 122,556 | 350,362 | 238,467 | 137,664 | 376,131 | 1,195,054 | 81,782 | 1,276,836 | 1,336,204 | 91,777 | 1,427,981 | 1,691,034 | 161,951 | 1,852,985 |
| Materials for Paper Making | 37,721 | 2,439 | 38,160 | 339,601 | 6,456 | 379,037 | 399,954 | 13,070 | 409,624 | 407,513 | 20,968 | 428,481 | 518,482 | 20,258 | 538,740 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,239,435 | 125,86 | 1,445,221 | 1,442,456 | 72,295 | 1,583,651 | 1,644,776 | 146,021 | 1,791,697 | 1,564,547 | 144,605 | 1,709,446 | 1,778,441 | 158 102 | 1,936,543 |
| Total | 32,962,760 | 3,330,620 | 36,299,382 | 31,414,628 | 3,183,044 | 34,597,672 | 32,385,466 | 2,993,303 | 35,378,809 | 32,237,479 | 3,442,147 | 35,679,626 | 32,789,748 | 2,756,016 | 35,545,764 |
| Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof | 24,154,870 | 10,853,887 | 25,008,757 | 16,066,376 | 12,810,961 | 23,877,337 | 15,925,481 | 14,463 780 | 30,399,261 | 15,527,369 | 12 538,802 | 28,066,671 | 19,309,876 | 12,516,562 | 31,826,438 |
| Other Metals and Manufactures thereof | 4,758,269 | 2,074,654 | 6,832,223 | 3,911,967 | 2,355,685 | 6,269,652 | 4,373,529 | 2,644,776 | 6,958 305 | 4,047,888 | 2,042,593 | 6,993,481 | 6,558 362 | 2,562,179 | 8,920,533 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, &c. | 2,119,014 | 2,057,457 | 4,175,441 | 2,116,351 | 2,268,321 | 4,381,673 | 2,289,530 | 2,301,622 | 4,591,152 | 2,550,770 | 2 340 421 | 4,891,191 | 2,792,049 | 2,343,067 | 5,135,116 |
| Telegraph Cables, &c. | 1,033,759 | 2,079,226 | 3,147,985 | 1,042,751 | 1,869,890 | 2,830,641 | 1,242,182 | 1,460,428 | 2,802,610 | 559,864 | 1,300 273 | 866 137 | 682,705 | 703,839 | 1,551,604 |
| Machinery | 11,820,987 | 5,031,357 | 17,812,344 | 11,597,091 | 7,157,724 | 18,75 ,815 | 12,529,458 | 7,720,748 | 20,059,200 | 13,771,800 | 7 233 301 | 21,065,191 | 16,369,841 | 6,890 485 | 23,260,326 |
| Ships new | 8,634,190 | 455,254 | 9,149,444 | 4,547,040 | 1,324,535 | 5,877,575 | 3,317,449 | 960,380 | 4,263,829 | 3,267,522 | 1,187,829 | 4,455,351 | 4,468 436 | 992,812 | 5,431,298 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Timber (incl. Furniture) | 363,372 | 708,124 | 1,077,503 | 447,579 | 1,022,515 | 1,470,124 | 454,293 | 1,077,495 | 1,503,788 | 453,326 | 828,352 | 1,281,678 | 488,521 | 735,518 | 1,214,039 |
| Yarns and Textile Fabrics: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cotton | 41,124,890 | 32,560,716 | 73,685,614 | 42,567,525 | 20,800,575 | 72,458,100 | 42,396,683 | 30,215,043 | 73,511,731 | 43,085,283 | 31,788,453 | 33,873,746 | 54,056,262 | 37 014,723 | 93,070 985 |
| (2) Wool | 15,847,041 | 5,843,419 | 21,090,360 | 17,561,552 | 6,246,775 | 23,307,987 | 18,757,764 | 6,620,177 | 25,385,941 | 19,749,337 | 7,726,252 | 27,474,609 | 22,099,449 | 7 377,761 | 29,,16,807 |
| (3) Other Materials | 8,476,575 | 3,280,749 | 11,757,324 | 8,611,844 | 3,578,278 | 12,100,122 | 8,920,139 | 3,711,591 | 12,037,730 | 9,024,363 | 3,399,228 | 12,,24,591 | 10,017,075 | 3,187,244 | 13,204,899 |
| Apparel | 1,147,655 | 5,660,622 | 6,808,277 | 1,090,854 | 6,426,512 | 7,517,366 | 1,247,721 | 6,307,460 | 7,555,111 | 1,105,778 | 4,038,550 | 5,745,328 | 1,230,530 | 4,700,712 | 6,021,242 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours | 7,309,368 | 3,654,120 | 10,963,497 | 7,821,244 | 3,737,813 | 11,559,047 | 8,266,678 | 3,819,709 | 12,086,387 | 9,834,203 | 3,813,246 | 13,647,449 | 10,476,314 | 4,060,543 | 14,536,857 |
| Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves) | 1,741,375 | 2,359,633 | 4,032,008 | 1,716,757 | 2,585,061 | 4,410,928 | 2,184,312 | 2,772,297 | 4,046,609 | 2,459,252 | 2,289,517 | 4,758,929 | 3,054,840 | 2,595,654 | 5,660,494 |
| Earthenware and Glass | 1,543,067 | 1,506,895 | 3,050,052 | 1,492,389 | 1,505,120 | 2,9 7,529 | 1,621,491 | 1,630,958 | 3,271,485 | 1,928,946 | 1,487,277 | 3,116,223 | 1,737,377 | 1,498,179 | 3,205,552 |
| Paper | 558,077 | 1,110,500 | 1,660,577 | 586,640 | 1,080,664 | 1,667,304 | 631,001 | 1,164,849 | 1,795,850 | 650,210 | 1,226,587 | 1,876,797 | 771,236 | 1,208,531 | 1,031,767 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,170,284 | 10,733,621 | 22,903,905 | 11,805,778 | 11,130,742 | 22,936,518 | 12,018,632 | 11,815,321 | 23,833,953 | 11,721,003 | 11,579,629 | 23,300,632 | 14,542,206 | 11,493,032 | 25,951,638 |
| Total | 132,963,668 | 90,849,603 | 223,813,271 | 132,499,106 | 95,077,321 | 227,537,027 | 136,970,401 | 97,817,458 | 234,787,859 | 145,428,414 | 98,377,480 | 243,805,894 | 169,666,491 | 109,161,414 | 269,767,795 |
| Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) | 2,393,325 | 1,100,231 | 4,293,544 | 2,403,302 | 1,765,438 | 4,170,830 | 2,420,895 | 1,835,321 | 4,256,216 | 2,395,549 | 1,673,386 | 4,278,935 | 2,895,489 | 2,116,747 | 5,031,806 |
| Total | 175,148,555 | 104,873,821 | 280,022,370 | 174,332,110 | 109,091,852 | 283,423,966 | 179,653,244 | 111,146,864 | 290,800,108 | 188,773,170 | 111,937,870 | 300,711,040 | 216,378,803 | 113,437,811 | 329,816,614 |

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1907.

# Classified Table of Re-Exported Merchandise, 1901–1905.



| | 1901 | | | 1902. | | | 1903 | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. | To Foreign Countries | To Colonies, &c. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Food, Drink, and Tobacco :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain and Flour | 1,198,032 | 426,341 | 1,624,373 | 460,150 | 248,919 | 709,049 | 482,445 | 200,748 | 683,194 | 1,042,512 | 332,160 | 1,374,672 | 1,247,006 | 300,375 | 1,547,381 |
| Meat, including Animals for food | 713,747 | 237,938 | 951,685 | 532,154 | 338,875 | 871,029 | 454,355 | 246,843 | 701,198 | 468,845 | 250,055 | 718,900 | 585,269 | 227,979 | 813,248 |
| Other Food and Drink : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Non-dutiable | 2,328,974 | 1,103,025 | 3,831,999 | 2,419,070 | 927,014 | 3,346,114 | 2,590,183 | 925,667 | 3,515,850 | 2,751,085 | 810,363 | 3,561,438 | 3,127,347 | 787,993 | 3,915,340 |
| (2) Dutiable | 4,087,821 | 1,248,536 | 5,336,357 | 3,180,156 | 1,409,319 | 4,589,475 | 3,833,392 | 1,177,593 | 5,010,985 | 3,897,751 | 1,031,548 | 4,929,299 | 4,451,271 | 1,031,011 | 5,542,282 |
| Tobacco | 102,509 | 321,805 | 424,314 | 155,492 | 283,457 | 438,949 | 126,848 | 194,172 | 321,020 | 101,611 | 143,791 | 245,402 | 87,190 | 134,023 | 221,213 |
| Total | 8,830,983 | 3,337,715 | 12,168,698 | 6,797,002 | 3,207,324 | 10,004,316 | 7,487,224 | 2,745,023 | 10,232,247 | 8,261,804 | 2,627,917 | 10,889,721 | 9,498,083 | 2,541,381 | 12,039,494 |
| Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel | 2,354 | .. | 2,354 | 526 | .. | 526 | 510 | .. | 510 | 72 | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. |
| Iron Ore, Scrap Iron & Steel | 31,173 | 421 | 31,594 | 57,249 | 705 | 57,954 | 35,140 | 4 | 35,144 | 26,453 | 80 | 26,533 | 43,034 | 4,232 | 47,266 |
| Other Metallic Ores | 194,036 | 3,393 | 197,431 | 294,581 | 725 | 295,307 | 169,673 | 3,248 | 172,921 | 266,217 | 336 | 266,553 | 369,000 | 253 | 369,253 |
| Wood and Timber | 638,482 | 107,919 | 746,401 | 575,741 | 131,262 | 647,003 | 556,910 | 125,678 | 682,588 | 488,335 | 152,755 | 641,090 | 556,904 | 131,067 | 687,971 |
| Cotton | 5,431,261 | 40,721 | 5,479,982 | 6,722,242 | 42,061 | 6,764,311 | 7,873,218 | 17,332 | 7,890,550 | 7,197,166 | 45,786 | 7,242,952 | 6,554,250 | 434,744 | 6,988,994 |
| Wool | 10,718,695 | 68,004 | 10,787,591 | 10,238,125 | 73,958 | 10,312,083 | 10,463,000 | 61,988 | 10,524,988 | 9,683,380 | 58,695 | 9,739,345 | 11,163,200 | 73,057 | 11,236,257 |
| Other Textile Materials | 4,016,607 | 120,524 | 4,143,791 | 3,561,721 | 153,031 | 3,714,752 | 2,866,151 | 203,742 | 3,070,593 | 3,173,620 | 854,057 | 3,327,977 | 3,543,152 | 241,096 | 3,784,248 |
| Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats | 4,224,503 | 215,939 | 4,440,442 | 4,580,706 | 215,193 | 4,795,905 | 4,351,192 | 211,722 | 4,562,914 | 4,309,303 | 259,328 | 4,568,637 | 4,392,448 | 204,493 | 4,596,361 |
| Hides and Undressed Skins | 4,649,385 | 181,938 | 4,831,323 | 4,482,534 | 202,085 | 4,684,619 | 3,920,163 | 181,107 | 4,101,270 | 3,724,506 | 226,588 | 3,961,474 | 4,849,208 | 258,665 | 5,107,871 |
| Materials for Paper Making | 109,442 | 1,624 | 111,030 | 115,173 | 920 | 116,093 | 113,164 | 1,923 | 114,977 | 144,472 | 3,758 | 148,230 | 159,487 | .. | 159,487 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,319,140 | 240,184 | 6,559,324 | 6,516,961 | 268,902 | 6,785,923 | 8,010,687 | 294,827 | 9,218,514 | 9,022,957 | 289,521 | 9,312,478 | 10,547,385 | 310,401 | 10,863,795 |
| Total | 36,442,070 | 989,464 | 37,431,574 | 37,035,960 | 1,093,582 | 38,129,542 | 39,769,508 | 1,104,461 | 40,373,969 | 38,045,787 | 1,180,574 | 39,235,361 | 42,268,129 | 1,666,976 | 43,835,105 |
| Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof | 327,045 | 289,454 | 506,499 | 196,899 | 162,966 | 359,865 | 192,910 | 283,511 | 476,421 | 195,226 | 190,577 | 385,803 | 215,081 | 116,111 | 331,192 |
| Other Metals and Manufactures thereof | 4,518,737 | 220,724 | 4,739,461 | 4,288,732 | 160,992 | 4,446,724 | 3,940,804 | 167,945 | 4,108,749 | 4,433,458 | 178,817 | 4,632,275 | 5,615,762 | 140,132 | 5,755,894 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, &c. | 446,494 | 112,479 | 558,973 | 758,356 | 104,910 | 461,266 | 245,385 | 102,037 | 347,422 | 548,515 | 120,203 | 668,718 | 384,765 | 144,373 | 529,138 |
| Telegraph Cables, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,509 | 200 | 2,709 | 1,004 | 777 | 1,781 | 10,020 | 853 | 10,873 |
| Machinery | 442,653 | 178,045 | 620,698 | 452,643 | 190,903 | 650,551 | 692,668 | 241,052 | 935,320 | 617,545 | 263,693 | 881,238 | 928,411 | 206,403 | 1,134,814 |
| Ships (New) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 938 | 4,721 | 5,659 | 4,508 | 22 | 4,530 | 3,346 | 10,013 | 13,359 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Timber incl. Furniture | 128,212 | 27,972 | 156,284 | 164,155 | 23,600 | 187,755 | 152,211 | 27,691 | 179,902 | 140,587 | 29,671 | 170,258 | 148,321 | 33,289 | 181,610 |
| Yarns and Textile Fabrics : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cotton | 240,838 | 318,611 | 559,449 | 266,600 | 311,226 | 577,916 | 414,349 | 459,316 | 874,065 | 382,051 | 585,986 | 968,037 | 712,777 | 632,979 | 1,395,756 |
| (2) Wool | 462,066 | 462,784 | 924,850 | 370,543 | 538,796 | 909,339 | 372,592 | 509,367 | 881,959 | 302,846 | 691,274 | 994,120 | 392,553 | 752,219 | 1,144,772 |
| (3) Other Materials | 2,660,683 | 1,157,540 | 3,818,223 | 2,669,288 | 1,275,122 | 3,945,410 | 2,907,772 | 1,114,145 | 4,025,917 | 2,761,671 | 1,254,257 | 3,995,928 | 2,572,694 | 1,208,802 | 3,781,496 |
| Apparel | 21,129 | 32,600 | 53,729 | 29,213 | 40,975 | 70,188 | 213,270 | 123,114 | 336,384 | 195,248 | 210,103 | 405,411 | 142,320 | 226,888 | 369,208 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours | 1,893,932 | 239,892 | 2,133,783 | 1,569,714 | 279,342 | 1,849,056 | 1,275,531 | 258,259 | 1,533,890 | 1,163,972 | 259,295 | 1,403,287 | 1,240,995 | 232,583 | 1,473,578 |
| Leather and Manufactures thereof including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves | 1,587,337 | 276,715 | 1,864,082 | 1,326,917 | 261,137 | 1,588,054 | 1,328,872 | 243,187 | 1,581,059 | 1,373,361 | 259,084 | 1,638,445 | 1,249,367 | 240,436 | 1,489,803 |
| Earthenware and Glass | 246,554 | 58,005 | 304,557 | 244,825 | 62,686 | 303,511 | 322,603 | 56,290 | 378,893 | 251,857 | 73,827 | 325,684 | 212,098 | 76,814 | 288,982 |
| Paper | 50,340 | 77,922 | 128,263 | 43,305 | 58,820 | 102,125 | 49,003 | 75,196 | 124,289 | 59,629 | 55,985 | 115,614 | 44,549 | 46,309 | 90,853 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,599,127 | 620,271 | 2,219,398 | 1,500,968 | 686,695 | 2,187,663 | 2,301,161 | 743,477 | 3,084,578 | 2,633,557 | 840,074 | 3,469,631 | 2,246,913 | 973,033 | 3,780,568 |
| Total | 14,425,315 | 3,973,003 | 18,386,318 | 13,234,465 | 4,750,175 | 17,984,420 | 14,483,973 | 4,453,648 | 18,856,721 | 15,061,055 | 4,999,705 | 20,060,760 | 16,719,972 | 5,081,779 | 21,771,751 |
| Miscellaneous and Unclassified | 119,153 | 34,184 | 153,342 | 210,600 | 35,935 | 246,535 | 96,434 | 34,193 | 130,627 | 90,009 | 28,430 | 118,430 | 118,620 | 14,971 | 133,591 |
| Total | 59,507,526 | 8,334,366 | 67,841,892 | 57,527,807 | 8,487,006 | 65,814,813 | 61,236,239 | 8,337,325 | 69,573,564 | 61,458,655 | 8,845,626 | 70,304,281 | 68,504,831 | 9,275,107 | 77,779,941 |

## Principal Customers.

The countries which send the most merchandise are also the principal buyers of United Kingdom goods, as will be seen from the following table:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1905. (In millions of £'s sterling.)

| Country. | IMPORTS FROM Value. | Order. | EXPORTS TO Value. | Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 115·5 | 1 | 47·2 | 1 |
| France | 53·0 | 2 | 23·3 | 3 |
| Germany | 35·7 | 3 | 42·7 | 2 |
| Holland | 35·4 | 4 | 14·5 | 6 |
| Russia | 33·3 | 5 | 14·8 | 4 |
| Belgium | 27·7 | 6 | 14·8 | 5 |
| Argentina | 25·0 | 7 | 13·3 | 7 |
| Denmark | 15·4 | 8 | 4·4 | 16 |
| Egypt | 14·9 | 9 | 8·0 | 11 |
| Spain | 13·8 | 10 | 4·8 | 14 |
| Sweden | 9·8 | 11 | 6·0 | 13 |
| Brazil | 8·1 | 12 | 6·9 | 12 |
| Chile | 6·0 | 13 | 4·7 | 15 |
| Norway | 5·9 | 14 | 3·7 | 18 |
| Asiatic Turkey | 4·0 | 15 | 3·7 | 17 |
| Italy | 3·3 | 16 | 9·7 | 10 |
| China | 2·3 | 17 | 13·2 | 8 |
| Japan | 1·8 | 18 | 9·7 | 9 |
| Rumania | 1·6 | 19 | 1·3 | 19 |

COLONIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (1905). (In millions of £'s sterling.)

| Colony. | IMPORTS FROM Value. | Order. | EXPORTS TO Value. | Order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 36·0 | 1 | 44·3 | 1 |
| Australia | 26·9 | 2 | 19·4 | 2 |
| Canada | 25·6 | 3 | 13·7 | 3 |
| New Zealand | 13·3 | 4 | 6·9 | 5 |
| Straits Settlements | 6·8 | 5 | 3·3 | 8 |
| Cape Colony | 4·9 | 6 | 11·5 | 4 |
| Ceylon | 4·4 | 7 | 1·4 | 11 |
| West Indies | 1·9 | 8 | 2·3 | 9 |
| Channel Islands | 1·6 | 9 | 1·3 | 12 |
| Lagos and S. Nigeria | 1·6 | 10 | 1·7 | 10 |
| Natal | ·6 | 11 | 6·3 | 6 |
| British Guiana | ·5 | 12 | ·7 | 15 |
| Gold Coast | ·5 | 13 | ·8 | 14 |
| Newfoundland | ·5 | 14 | ·5 | 16 |
| Hong Kong | ·3 | 15 | 3·8 | 7 |
| Sierra Leone | ·1 | 16 | ·3 | 18 |
| Brit. E. Africa | ·1 | 17 | ·4 | 17 |
| Mauritius | ·1 | 18 | ·3 | 19 |
| Gibraltar | ·03 | 19 | ·8 | 13 |

ABLE SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE YEAR 1904.

| Port. | Entered. | Cleared. |
|---|---|---|
| NGLAND & WALES— | | |
| Bristol | 811,722 | 544,820 |
| Cardiff | 4,795,406 | 8,324,066 |
| Dover | 1,767,300 | 1,755,921 |
| Grimsby | 928,864 | 902,561 |
| Hull | 2,664,254 | 2,084,537 |
| Liverpool | 7,986,584 | 6,730,206 |
| London | 10,788,212 | 7,850,947 |
| Middlesbrough | 941,865 | 908,422 |
| Newport | 1,164,389 | 1,831,316 |
| Southampton | 2,128,379 | 1,915,297 |
| Sunderland | 919,414 | 1,344,410 |
| Swansea | 599,611 | 1,286,427 |
| Port Talbot | 319,414 | 473,196 |
| Tyne Ports | 4,805,067 | 6,589,972 |
| OTLAND— | | |
| Glasgow | 1,566,478 | 2,754,506 |
| Grangemouth | 727,072 | 779,735 |
| Kirkcaldy | 455,221 | 727,474 |
| Leith | 1,037,633 | 990,490 |
| Methil | 556,840 | 818,088 |
| ELAND— | | |
| Belfast | 447,962 | 153,487 |
| Dublin | 253,901 | 106,204 |
| DIA— | | |
| Calcutta | 1,752,120 | 1,658,971 |
| Bombay | 1,666,871 | 1,428,087 |
| AUSTRALIA— | | |
| Sydney | 732,033 | 737,089 |
| Melbourne | 507,527 | 347,497 |
| Adelaide | 304,180 | 189,915 |
| Albany | 147,923 | 245,904 |
| Fremantle | 523,926 | 370,352 |
| Hobart | 269,659 | 236,092 |
| Brisbane | 70,618 | 90,572 |
| NEW ZEALAND— | | |
| Auckland | 543,199 | 382,540 |
| Wellington | 311,965 | 413,218 |
| NATAL— | | |
| Durban | 2,108,658 | 2,155,332 |
| CAPE COLONY— | | |
| Capetown | 3,636,469 | 3,238,213 |
| East London | 1,050,063 | 1,222,025 |
| CANADA— | | |
| Montreal | 1,311,348 | 1,340,690 |
| Halifax | 921,252 | 940,293 |
| Victoria | 1,071,912 | 1,001,445 |
| Gibraltar | 4,402,552 | 4,388,425 |
| Malta | 3,986,502 | 3,980,516 |
| Aden | 2,847,649 | 2 860,588 |
| Colombo | 5,195,822 | 5,154,094 |
| Singapore | 5,908,858 | 5,950,298 |
| Penang | 2,142,715 | 2,249,456 |
| Hong Kong | 10,734,063 | 10,712,962 |

# THE BRITISH ISLES.

The British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1906 of 43,659,121. In 1905 there were 1,163,708 births (26·9 per 1000), 669,630 deaths (15·5 per 1000), and 314,550 marriages (14·6 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom was 903,404 officers and men in 1906, and the Police numbered 61,896. The number of Immigrants was 205,193, and of Emigrants 459,662, in 1905. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1906 was 1,124,422, and 14,160 Criminals were convicted in 1905. There were in 1905 39,616 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £1,954,337,135, and 2,014 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £52,852,148 (exclusive of 61 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £15,296,449). There were also 2,185 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,195,400 members, having a share capital of £28,254,716 and a sales total of £92,789,884. In 1905 there were 27,479 applications for Patents, of which 14,786 were sealed, and 4,261 Trade Marks were registered. With regard to Insolvency, 5,286 persons were adjudicated bankrupts in 1905, with total liabilities £6,109,492 and assets £2,882,911. In 1904 sailing and steam vessels numbering 321 were totally lost, their tonnage being 142,730, and 619 lives were lost, of whom 27 were passengers and 592 crew. Of the total area, 47,673,115 acres were under cultivation in 1905, 8,350,796 acres being under corn crops, 4,144,374 under green crops, 34,644,696 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 2,116,800 horses, 11,674,019 cattle, 29,076,777 sheep, and 3,601,659 pigs; 60,332,653 bushels of wheat, 65,003,559 bushels of barley and bere, 166,286,396 bushels of oats, were grown in the United Kingdom, while 97,622,752 cwt. (about 195,245,504 bushels) of wheat and 11,954,763 cwt. of meal and flour were imported in 1905.

## ENGLAND

may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

The southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain, while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. When the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. The west of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S.E. coast.

*Occupations* (1901).—Of the 12,134,259 males of 10 years and upwards in England and Wales in 1901, 1,071,040 were engaged in Agriculture, 1,042,864 in Building and Works, 774,291 in Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 640,989 Coal and Shale Mine Workers, 626,263 Engineering and Machine Making, 548,190 Dock, Coal and General Labourers, 430,645 Road Conveyance, 351,911 on Railways, 311,618 Professional, 307,889 Commercial or Business Clerks, 233,000 Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, 229,123 Tools, Dies, Arms and other Metal Trades, 222,796 Merchants, Agents, Accountants, Banking and Insurance, 196,898 Cotton Manufactures, 184,081 Boot and Shoe Trades, 180,496 Messengers, Porters and Watchmen, 179,932 Domestic Outdoor Service, 171,687 General or Local Government, 168,238 Defence, 131,429 Seas, Rivers and Canals, 130,731 Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, 124,263 Domestic Indoor Service, 119,545 Tailors, 115,083 Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles, 111,081 Drapers, Mercers and Dress, 107,170 Printers and Lithographers, and 101,938 Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease and Soap Makers. Of females, 3,254,242 unmarried and 917,509 married, aged 10 and upwards, were occupied, 1,330,783 being in Domestic Indoor Service, 340,582 Dressmakers, 332,233 Cotton Manufactures, 196,141 Laundry and Washing, 172,873 Teaching, 142,687 Food and General Shopkeepers, 122,068 Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, 117,640 Tailoresses, 111,841 Charwomen, and 95,900 Staymakers, Shirtmakers and Seamstresses.

THE following tables show the Area and Population of each County in England and Wales according to the Census of 1901, the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1905, the amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in each county for their own purposes (*i.e.* excluding county contributions) during the year ended Lady Day, 1905, together with the number of Paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1906.

The total population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843, as compared with 29,002,525 in 1891. The total number of Paupers receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1906, was 526,741, being a decrease of 5,526 when compared with the previous year. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1905, excluding the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with hospitals for infectious diseases, was £13,849,793.

The total amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians in England and Wales for their own purposes during the year ended Lady Day, 1905, was £11,839,847, as compared with £11,672,977 in the previous year. This was equivalent in 1905 to a rate of 9*s.* 3*d.* in the £ on Assessable Value or 7*s.* 0*d.* per head on estimated population. The receipts in aid of these Rates, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to upwards of £3,700,000. The gross cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1905, amounted to 8*s.* 2½*d.* per head of the estimated population. (*For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.*)

| * COUNTIES. | No. of Acres | Population. | Rateable Val. | Poor Rates | Paupers. | LORDS LIEUTENANT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1901. | 1905. | 1905. | 1906. | |
| Bedford | 307,344 | 174,972 | £1,072,398 | £42,665 | 5,923 | Lord St. John of Bletsoe. |
| Berks | 573,689 | 283,531 | 1,860,533 | £0,516 | 7,969 | James Herbert Benyon. |
| Bucks | 497,045 | 173,061 | 1,086,130 | 51,036 | 6,456 | Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O. |
| Cambridge | 566,371 | 200,680 | 1,295,572 | 55,309 | 7,163 | Alexander Peckover. |
| Chester | 611,288 | 774,638 | 4,749,894 | 191,104 | 17,805 | Duke of Westminster, K.G. |
| Cornwall | 886,384 | 318,591 | 1,458,197 | 72,662 | 10,227 | Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. |
| Cumberland | 973,086 | 266,933 | 1,701,753 | 53,518 | 6,247 | Lord Muncaster. [G.C.V.O. |
| Derby | 560,997 | 491,032 | 2,579,298 | 130,923 | 12,364 | Duke of Devonshire, K.G. |
| Devon | 1,633,269 | 664,697 | 3,779,459 | 168,775 | 22,135 | Viscount Ebrington. |
| Dorset | 624,341 | 199,968 | 1,158,824 | 60,430 | 8,217 | Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. |
| Durham | 766,591 | 1,194,590 | 5,646,661 | 375,900 | 34,123 | Earl of Durham. |
| Essex | 904,215 | 1,062,645 | 5,753,227 | 413,660 | 39,107 | Earl of Warwick. |
| Gloucester | 712,757 | 648,627 | 3,600,659 | 208,831 | 21,254 | Earl of Ducie. |
| Hants | 1,048,632 | 768,608 | 4,540,180 | 269,936 | 24,113 | Marquess of Winchester. |
| Hereford | 539,226 | 112,549 | 883,629 | 33,078 | 4,556 | Sir John Cotterell, Bart. |
| Hertford | 446,420 | 239,760 | 1,605,850 | 83,265 | 8,831 | Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. |
| Huntingdon | 207,569 | 46,750 | 355,562 | 13,898 | 1,451 | Earl of Sandwich. |
| Kent | 969,890 | 935,144 | 5,827,417 | 314,968 | 25,464 | Marquess Camden. |
| Lancaster | 1,299,816 | 4,437,518 | 24,326,772 | 1,201,466 | 58,066 | Earl of Derby, K.G. |
| Leicester | 550,170 | 440,932 | 2,587,655 | 120,272 | 15,745 | Marquess of Granby. |
| Lincoln | 1,659,647 | 492,994 | 3,158,610 | 139,004 | 16,841 | Earl Brownlow. |
| London | 74,839 | 4,536,541 | 42,182,490 | 3,704,084 | 148,629 | Duke of Fife, K.T. |
| Middlesex | 178,606 | 810,306 | 5,866,707 | 309,091 | 17,058 | Duke of Bedford, K.G. |
| Monmouth | 395,849 | 316,864 | 1,698,039 | 98,674 | 11,129 | Lord Tredegar. |
| Norfolk | 1,291,170 | 457,754 | 2,353,519 | 170,588 | 18,823 | Viscount Coke, C.V.O. |
| Northampton | 642,393 | 348,947 | 2,003,789 | 112,251 | 12,547 | Earl Spencer, K.G. |
| Northumberland | 1,291,515 | 603,119 | 3,815,785 | 128,696 | 13,597 | Duke of Northumberland. |
| Nottingham | 616,287 | 596,705 | 3,103,542 | 187,511 | 16,092 | Duke of Portland, K.G. |
| Oxford | 491,421 | 186,698 | 1,219,218 | 54,033 | 6,682 | Earl of Jersey, G.C.B. |
| Rutland | 108,700 | 20,743 | 203,764 | 4,522 | 662 | Col. John Fielder Brocklehurst. |
| Salop | 958,667 | 259,088 | 1,879,642 | 57,754 | 6,410 | Earl of Powis. [C.B. |
| Somerset | 1,070,078 | 466,193 | 3,150,841 | 114,470 | 15,132 | Marquess of Bath. |
| Stafford | 771,431 | 1,251,910 | 5,538,787 | 364,233 | 39,228 | Earl of Dartmouth. |
| Suffolk | 931,132 | 361,900 | 1,740,149 | 105,291 | 14,263 | Marquess of Bristol. |
| Surrey | 463,533 | 718,549 | 5,929,119 | 258,167 | 16,248 | Hon. Henry Cubitt. |
| Sussex | 938,630 | 605,785 | 4,446,420 | 209,279 | 18,330 | Duke of Norfolk, K.G. |
| Warwick | 626,364 | 906,601 | 5,195,371 | 258,979 | 20,752 | Marquess of Hertford. |
| Westmorland | 505,330 | 64,409 | 569,951 | 14,170 | 1,411 | Lord Hothfield. |
| Wilts | 809,220 | 263,944 | 1,534,101 | 84,818 | 9,886 | Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G. |
| Worcester | 443,262 | 500,819 | 2,669,657 | 145,526 | 14,453 | Earl of Coventry. |
| York, E. Riding | 692,995 | 453,936 | 2,767,633 | 140,586 | 13,573 | Lord Herries. |
| North Riding | 1,277,104 | 375,918 | 2,593,162 | 104,254 | 10,742 | Sir Thos. Hugh Bell, Bart. |
| West Riding | 1,750,995 | 2,766,471 | 14,078,373 | 704,937 | 55,111 | Earl of Harewood. |
| Total for England | 32,578,178 | 30,811,420 | 193,604,679 | 11,373,220 | 871,765 | |

* *Note.*—The Counties referred to above are Registration Counties, and do not precisely correspond with the areas of Ordinary Counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate.

† Received by Boards of Guardians for their own purposes.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,370 square miles, or about 4,716,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race; and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 246; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyved and Ceredigion, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in reuniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land, while Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death among the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was for ever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and Country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses a University (Prifysgol Cymru), consisting of the three university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, in addition to St. David's College at Lampeter.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add over a quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the last century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

| Counties. | No. of Acres. | Population | Rateable Value. | Poor Rate. | Paupers. | Lords Lieutenant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1901. | 1905. | 1905. | 1906. | |
| Anglesey | 120,417 | 34,808 | £141,190 | £9,108 | 1,355 | (Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt. [D.S.O. |
| Brecon | 473,087 | 53,951 | 331,488 | 14,143 | 1,649 | Lt.-Col. Hon. Joseph Bailey. |
| Cardigan | 595,285 | 82,707 | 377,238 | 16,757 | 2,551 | Herbert Davies-Evans. |
| Carmarthen | 464,587 | 123,570 | 591,616 | 25,997 | 3,788 | Sir J. H. Williams Drummond. |
| Carnarvon | 322,742 | 137,236 | 700,557 | 41,876 | 4,861 | John Ernest Greaves. [Bt. |
| Denbigh | 378,309 | 126,458 | 674,662 | 34,573 | 4,303 | Col. Wm. Cornwallis West. |
| Flint | 106,878 | 60,536 | 323,212 | 18,349 | 2,141 | Hugh Robert Hughes. |
| Glamorgan | 576,537 | 866,250 | 4,801,971 | 256,625 | 26,685 | Lord Windsor. |
| Merioneth | 523,708 | 64,248 | 305,952 | 18,114 | 2,253 | Wm. Maurice Bt. Wynne. |
| Montgomery | 591,973 | 63,994 | 440,144 | 13,229 | 2,126 | (Sir H. L. W. Williams Wynn, Bt. (Earl Cawdor. |
| Pembroke | 357,118 | 82,424 | 405,586 | 12,780 | 2,669 | Sir C. E. Gregg Phillips, *Haverfordwest.* |
| Radnor | 238,660 | 20,241 | 137,000 | 5,076 | 595 | Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt. |
| Total for Wales | 4,749,301 | 1,716,423 | 9,230,616 | 466,627 | 54,976 | |

* † See notes on previous page.

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a mountainous country, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,069,500 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1881 of 3,735,573, of 4,025,647 in 1891, and of 4,472,103 in 1901.

In the Highland regions the crofters carry on a primitive system of farming, and the distilling of whiskey is a typical industry. Sheep farming is carried on, but a great part of the land is preserved for deer. The South Eastern Highlands contain granite in profuse quantities, and supply at Aberdeen a famous breed of cattle for the London market. In the Northern Lowlands grazing, fishing and manufacture of woollens are the chief occupations. The Western, Eastern and Mid Lowlands are immensely fertile and contain iron and coal fields. The principal industries are flax and jute (Dundee), cottons (Paisley), shipbuilding and engineering (Glasgow and Greenock), dyeworks (Perth), and printing and brewing (Edinburgh). The product of the sea fisheries amounts annually to about £2,300,000, and over 30,000,000 tons of coal were raised in Lanarkshire and the other mining districts in 1902, and about 150,000 hands were employed in textile industries. The annual value of the trade of Scotland is about £72,000,000, of which £39,000,000 represents the value of imports. The principal ports, with the tonnage of entries in 1905, are Glasgow (1,635,609), Leith (1,124,281), Grangemouth (717,538), Methil (703,989), Kirkcaldy (23,933), Borrowstounness (265,222), Dundee (266,454), Ardrossan (223,097), Aberdeen (164,521), Granton (126,142), Greenock (91,549), and Alloa (101,464).

## POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 15, 1905.

| County | Population. | Acres. | Acres Cultivated. | Gross Valuation, 1904-1905. | Paupers, including Dependents.§ | Lords Lieutenant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1901. | 1891. | £ | | |
| Aberdeen | 304,439 | 1,261,437 | 573,189 | 2,029,962 | 7,426 | *Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. |
| Argyll | 73,642 | 1,990,471 | 120,522 | 545,101 | 2,129 | Duke of Argyll, K.T. |
| Ayr | 254,468 | 724,523 | 293,859 | 1,687,179 | 5,719 | Earl of Eglinton and Winton. |
| Banff | 61,488 | 403,364 | 157,353 | 573,492 | 1,486 | Duke of Richmond, K.G. |
| Berwick | 30,824 | 292,577 | 184,211 | 313,689 | 562 | Lord Binning. |
| Bute | 18,787 | 139,658 | 22,566 | 156,932 | 354 | Marquess of Bute. |
| Caithness | 33,870 | 438,878 | 100,853 | 142,447 | 1,186 | Duke of Portland, K.G. |
| Clackmannan | 32,029 | 34,927 | 14,562 | 173,421 | 566 | Earl of Mar and Kellie. |
| Dumbarton | 113,865 | 157,433 | 41,877 | 770,047 | 2,581 | Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. |
| Dumfries | 72,571 | 686,302 | 213,784 | 620,311 | 1,667 | Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T. |
| Edinburgh | 488,796 | 234,329 | 117,669 | 4,388,216 | 10,732 | *Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. |
| Elgin or Moray | 44,800 | 305,119 | 104,149 | 258,423 | 1,473 | Earl of March. |
| Fife | 218,840 | 322,844 | 229,752 | 1,464,970 | 3,909 | Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. |
| Forfar | 284,082 | 559,171 | 235,613 | 1,769,906 | 6,254 | *Earl of Strathmore. |
| Haddington | 38,665 | 171,011 | 107,420 | 366,394 | 856 | Earl of Haddington. |
| Inverness | 90,104 | 2,695,037 | 114,986 | 477,872 | 3,245 | Donald Cameron of Lochiel. |
| Kincardine | 40,923 | 244,424 | 116,912 | 253,442 | 471 | Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt. |
| Kinross | 6,981 | 52,410 | 33,874 | 70,465 | 69 | Lord Monereiff. |
| Kirkcudbright | 39,383 | 575,565 | 164,221 | 350,718 | 999 | Lord Herries. |
| Lanark | 1,339,327 | 562,821 | 227,218 | 8,880,579 | 35,382 | *Earl of Home. |
| Linlithgow | 65,798 | 76,861 | 53,612 | 467,864 | 1,478 | Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. |
| Nairn | 9,291 | 103,429 | 24,494 | 53,656 | 242 | Brodie of Brodie. |
| Orkney | 28,699 | 240,476 | 84,378 | 82,928 | 825 | Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook. |
| Peebles | 15,066 | 220,599 | 37,053 | 146,731 | 169 | Lord Elibank. |
| Perth | 123,283 | 1,595,774 | 333,845 | 1,153,721 | 2,231 | Duke of Atholl, K.T. |
| Renfrew | 268,980 | 153,332 | 90,224 | 1,894,069 | 5,893 | Lord Blythswood. |
| Cromarty | 76,450 | 1,976,707 | 122,248 | 300,315 | 3,217 | Sir Hector Munro, Bart. |
| Roxburgh | 48,804 | 426,060 | 174,199 | 439,314 | 866 | Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. |
| Selkirk | 23,356 | 170,762 | 20,308 | 153,413 | 411 | Lord Polwarth. |
| Shetland | 28,166 | 352,889 | 51,884 | 53,628 | 843 | Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook. |
| Stirling | 142,291 | 288,842 | 104,228 | 856,440 | 3,450 | Duke of Montrose, K.T. |
| Sutherland | 21,440 | 1,297,849 | 23,126 | 98,221 | 974 | Duke of Sutherland, K.G. |
| Wigtown | 32,685 | 311,609 | 133,598 | 245,604 | 584 | Rt. Hn. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt. |
| Total | 4,472,103 | 19,069,500 | 4,438,137 | 30,877,840 | 108,643 | |

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and e Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

§ Expenditure on Poor Relief in 1894, £956,815; in 1895, £994,014; in 1896, £1,037,827; 1897, £1,057,739; in 1898, £1,085,950; in 1899, £1,103,344; in 1900, £1,109,619; in 1901, 1,155,363; in 1902, £1,193,651; in 1903, £1,235,053; in 1904, £1,300,743; and in 1905, £1,402,354. Paupers of all classes in 1894, 93,682; in 1895, 95,868; in 1896, 98,002; in 1897, 99,503; in 1898, 578; in 1899, 97,947; in 1900, 99,016; in 1901, 99,028; in 1902, 100,848; in 1903, 103,016; in 1904, 5,624; and in 1905, 108,643.

## SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

*Great Steward of Scotland*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

### OFFICERS OF STATE.

*The Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal*, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P.
*Keeper of the Privy Seal* (vacant).
*Lord Clerk Register*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P.

### ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

*Hereditary High Constable*, Earl of Erroll. [K.T.
*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll.
*Hereditary Standard-Bearer* (claimed by), Earl of Lauderdale and Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
*Hereditary Armour-Bearer* (claimed by), Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart, Bart.
*Hereditary Carver* (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
*Hereditary Cup-Bearer*, Earl of Southesk, K.T.
*Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace*, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
*Do., Falkland & Rothesay*, Marquess of Bute.
*Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick*, Duke of Argyll, K.T.

*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Very Rev. Prof. A. H. Charteris, D.D.; Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D.; Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; Very Rev. Principal R. H. Story, D.D.; Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
*Historiographer*, David Masson, LL.D. ..... £184
*Physician in Ordinary*, Sir William T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, Sir Patrick Heron Watson, M.D.; Alexander Ogston, M.D.
*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
KING'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General*, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
*Adjutant*, Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.
*President of the Council*, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
*Vice-Pres.*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
*Secretary*, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle St.).
*Treasurer*, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
*Chaplain*, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

## COURT OF SESSION (1532).

*Lord President of the whole Court*, Right Hon. Lord Dunedin (a peer).

### INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President ..... £5,000
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren ..... £3,600
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear (a peer) ..... £3,600
Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson ..... £3,600

### *Second Division.*

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Kyllachy, William Mackintosh ..... £3,600
Lord Stormonth-Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth-Darling ..... £3,600
Lord Low, Alexander Low ..... £3,600

### OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Ardwall, Andrew Jameson ..... £3,600
Lord Dundas, David Dundas ..... £3,600
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston ..... £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie ... £3,600
*Principal Clerks of Court*, Charles Tennant Couper, Adv.; P. W. Campbell, W.S. each £1,000
*Inner House Depute Clerks*, John Tatton, S.S.C.; Charles Taylor ..... each £550
*Outer House Depute Clerks*, John Moir; James McCaul, S.S.C.; William Brown; John Cairns; Andrew Ross ..... each £550
*Outer House Assistant Clerks*, Hugh Watt; R. Maxwell Main; R. W. Hepburn; Walter Stewart; J. S. Saunders ...each £475

### High Court of Justiciary (1672).

*Lord Justice Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin.
*Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hn. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
*Lords Comm. of Justiciary*, all the other Judges.
*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, LL.D., K.C., M.P.
*Solicitor-General*, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.
*Clerk of Justiciary*, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
*Assistants and Deputes*, Geo. A. Slicht; Alex. Rae.
*Circuit Clerks*, Geo. A. Slicht; Alex. Rae.
*Honorary Depute Clerk*, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.
*Advocates Depute*, R. L. Orr, K.C.; Edwin Adam; T. B. Morrison, K.C.; A. M. Anderson.
*Crown Agent*, W. S. Haldane, W.S.

### Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.

*Crown Agent*, W. S. Haldane, W.S. ..... £1,300
*Chief Clerk*, W. D. Smart.
*Second Clerk*, James Kyd Young.
*Other Clerks*, H. Weaver; W. Clegg; W. H. Ford; R. L. Gauldie.

### Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

*Clerk of Justiciary*, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700
*Depute Clerk*, George A. Slicht ..... £450
*Assistant & Depute Clerk*, Alexander Rae.. £300

### Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Salvesen, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*.
*Clerk of Teinds & Extractor*, And. Murray £500
*Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk*, Alex. Logan.

### Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

*Lord Ordinary*, Lord Johnston.
*King's Remembrancer*, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
*Chief Clerk*, R. R. MacGregor, J.S.C.
*First Class Clerks*, P. P. Sealy, L.S.C.; W. E. Snell; R. Mackinlay; William Vickers.

### Court of the Lord Lyon.

*Lyon King of Arms*, Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A., *Scot.*, Advocate..... £600
*Heralds.*
*Albany*, Robert Spence Livingstone.
*Ross*, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
*Rothesay*, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A., *Scot.* } £25 each.
*Pursuivants.*
*Carrick*, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A., *Scot.*
*March*, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A., *Scot.*
*Unicorn*, John Home Stevenson, F.S.A., *Scot.*, Advocate. } £16 13s. 4d. each.
*Lyon Clerk & Keeper of Records*, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
*Procurator-Fiscal*, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
*Herald Painter*, Graham Johnston.

### Sheriff Court of Chancery, 2 Parliament Sq.

*Sheriff of Chancery*, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
*Sheriff Clerk of Chancery*, John Macmillan, S.S.C.
*Depute Sheriff Clerk*, Alexander Macmillan, S.S.C.
*Macer*, William Allan.

**Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.**

*Sheriff*, Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C.
*Sheriff-Substitutes*, John C. Guy; James Gardner Millar; T. H. Orphoot.
*Commissary Clerk*, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
*Depute Commissary Clerk*, John Smith ..... £400
*Chief Clerk*, Joseph Steele.

## SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,

Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W. £38,325.
Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P. ..... £2,000
*Priv. Secs.*, G. T. Speir, W. Burton Stewart £300
*Under-Secretary, Permanent*, Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. ..... £1,500
*Private Sec.*, H. M. Conacher ..... £100
*Asst. Und.-Sec.*, James M. Dodds £900 to £1,000
*Senior Clerk*, J. H. Gascoigne ..... £600 to £800
*Clerk of Accounts & Statistics*, E. D. Berkeley, I.S.O. £700
*Junior Clerks*, H. M. Conacher; P. G. Rose ..... £200 to £500
*Clerk for Local Loans & Audits*, P. B. Moodie £450
*Supt. of Registry*, R. Penny ..... £250 to £350
*Staff Clerks*, W. Hogg; C. Weatherill £180 to £250

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

125 George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

*Ex-officio Members.*—Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, M.P. (*Secretary for Scotland*), *President*; Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. (*Under-Secretary for Scotland*); Alexander Ure, K.C. M.P. (*Solicitor-General for Scotland*).
*Appointed Members.—Vice-President*, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B. (Advocate); *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate); *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

*Secretary*, George Falconar-Stewart.
*Chief Clerk*, Abijah Murray, I.S.O.
*General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act*, Robert B. Barclay, I.S.O.; William Penney; Alexander Stuart; Alex B. Millar.
*Medical Officer under Public Health Act*, Professor Sir Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D.
*Medical Inspector & Supt. of Vaccine Institution*, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.
*Clerks in Charge of Departments*:
David Brown, *Poor Law Department*.
John T. Maxwell, *Statistical Department*.
Arthur Grant, *Public Health Department*.
C. Cleveland Ellis, *Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, & Registry Dept.*
John Jeffrey, *Asst. Sec. Poor Law Commn.*

## LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.—£15,036.

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VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, John Fleming; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss M. M. Macfarlane.

WESTERN INFIRMARY (Incorporated). — *Chairman*, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Sec. and Treas.*, Henry Johnston, 87 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh, M.V.O.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—*Pres.*, A. Malloch Bayne; *Vice-President*, Chas. M. King; *Dean of Faculty of Medicine*, Prof. James H. Nicoll, M.B.; *Sec. and Treas.*, J. B. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Chairman of Governors*, Maj. J. Cassells, V.D.; *Sec.*, J. Lauder, F.R.S.L.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART, 167 Renfrew Street. *Chairman of Governors*, Jas. Fleming; *Head-Master & Director*, Francis H. Newbery; *Sec. and Treasurer*, E. F. Catterns.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James F. Tullis; *Sec.*, Hy. Lamond, 93 W. Regent St.

## THE SCOTTISH COMMAND.

*Headquarters*, Edinburgh.

(Comprising Scotland, and for Regular Forces, Berwick-on-Tweed.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *General Officer Commanding-in-Chief*, Sir E. P. Leach, V.C., K.C.V.O., *Lg.* | £2,007 | *Staff Officer, Imperial Yeomanry*, J. E. Dewar, *c.* | |
| *Asst. Mil. Secs.*, A. H. B. Cavaye, *Lt.*; A. D.C., Lord D. M. Graham, *H. R.A.* | 274 | *Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores*, P. G. Parkinson, *Lt.-c.* | £730 |
| *A.A.G.*, A. G. Churchill, *c.* | 457 | COAST DEFENCES. | |
| *Brig.-Gen. in Charge of Administration*, J. W. Godfray, C.V.O. | | *Com.*, T. Perrott, C.B., *brig.-gen., Edinburgh.* | |
| *D.A.A. & Q.M.G.*, C. H. de Rougemont, M.V.O., *m.* | | GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS. | |
| *A.Q.M.G.*, L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C., *c.* | | *Highland* (Nos. 42, 72, 78, 79, 92), *Perth: Brig.-Gen.*, F. Macbean, C.V.O. | |
| *Chief Engineer*, R. E. Hippisley, C.B., *c.* | 730 | *Lowland* (Nos. 1, 2, 25, 26, 71), *Hamilton: Brig.-Gen.*, H. R. Kelham, C.B. | |
| *Principal Medical Officer*, T. M. Corker, M.D., *c.* | 730 | *Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records: Highland*, E. G. Grogan, C.B., *Perth.* *Lowland*, E. E. Carr, C.B., *Hamilton.* | |

## CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

| CONVENER OF COUNTY. | COUNTY. | SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. Gordon of Newton | *Aberdeen* | Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C. | £1,000 |
| John Campbell of Kilberry | *Argyll* | A. L. Maclure, K.C. | 700 |
| Richard A. Oswald of Auchencruive | *Ayr* | David Brand, K.C. | 700 |
| James Campbell, Old Cullen | *Banff* | Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C. | |
| Sir C. L. B. Boswall of Blackadder, Bt. | *Berwick* | John Chisholm, K.C. | 750 |
| The Marquess of Bute, Rothesay | *Bute* | Sir John Cheyne, B.A., K.C. | 950 |
| David P. Henderson of Stenscet | *Caithness* | John F. Maclennan, K.C. | 775 |
| George Younger, Valleyfield, Fife | *Clackmannan* | J. M'Kie Lees, M.A., K.C. | 800 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Overtoun of Overtoun | *Dumbarton* | J. M'Kie Lees, M.A., K.C. | |
| A. H. Johnstone-Douglas, Comlongon Castle | *Dumfries & Galloway* | J. A. Fleming | 700 |
| Lieut.-Col. Robt. Dundas, Yr. of Arniston, Kirkhill | *Edinburgh* (Sheriff of The Lothians and Peebles.) | Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C. | 1,800 |
| Thos. Yool of Auchertyre | *Elgin or Moray* | John Wilson, K.C. | 800 |
| Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin, K.G. | *Fife* | W. J. Cullen, K.C. | 800 |
| Rt. Hon. Earl of Camperdown | *Forfar* | James Ferguson, K.C. | 1,000 |
| Sir Alex. Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart. | *Haddington* (Included in The Lothians.) | | |
| The Mackintosh of Mackintosh | *Inverness* | John Wilson, K.C. | 800 |
| Sir Thos. Burnett, Bt., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchory | *Kincardine* | Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C. | |
| Sir Chas. E. Adam of Blairadam, Bart. | *Kinross* | W. J. Cullen, K.C. | |
| W. J. Maxwell of Munches | *Kirkcudbright* | J. A. Fleming, K.C. | |
| A. G. Barns Graham of Lynedkins | *Lanark* | Wm. Guthrie, LL.D. (Glasgow) | 2,000 |
| Col. Hope of Bridgecastle | *Linlithgow* (Included in The Lothians.) | | |
| J. S. Robertson, Nairn | *Nairn* | John Wilson, K.C. | |
| Col. J. W. Balfour of Balfour | *Orkney* | John F. Maclennan, K.C. | 775 |
| M. G. Thorburn of Glen Ormiston | *Peebles* | Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C. | |
| Lt.-Col. Home Drummond | *Perth* | Chris. N. Johnston, M.A., K.C. | 862 |
| Robert King of Leverndoline | *Renfrew* | Sir John Cheyne, B.A., K.C. | 962 |
| Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart. | *Ross and Cromarty* | Charles J. Guthrie, M.A., K.C. | 812 |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Polwarth | *Roxburgh* | John Chisholm, K.C. | 750 |
| C. H. Scott-Plummer of Sunderland Hall | *Selkirk* | John Chisholm, K.C. | |
| John Bruce of Sumburgh | *Shetland* | John F. Maclennan, K.C. | |
| A. Peddie Waddell of Balquhatston | *Stirling* | J. M'Kie Lees, M.A., K.C. | 800 |
| Ronald McLean, Chives, Colzium | *Sutherland* | Charles J. Guthrie, M.A., K.C. | |
| James Drew of Craigenvallie | *Wigtown* | J. A. Fleming, K.C. | |

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow: all the others reside in Edinburgh.

### TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whit-sunday, 15th May; Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28th May, 28th November.

*When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.*

LAW TERMS. Sittings, 15th October to 20th March; 12th May to 20th July.

BANK HOLIDAYS. New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day (if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday); Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August.

The above, with the addition of Her late Majesty's Birthday (Empire Day), are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles. The total acreage is (1903) 20,350,725, of which 2,995,945 acres are barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, or building land. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hot-houses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population of Ireland on March 31, 1901, was 4,458,775 (2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females), a decrease of 245,975, equal to 5·23 per cent. since the preceding Census of 1891. Of the counties, Dublin alone shows an increase in the decennial period amounting to 6·3 per cent., and of the provinces the population of Ulster shows a decrease of 2·28 per cent., Leinster 3·26 per cent., Munster 8·29 per cent., and Connaught 10·8 per cent. Of the total population the professional class numbered 214,343, domestic 219,419, commercial 97,889, agricultural 876,062, industrial 639,413. (Est. pop. 30 June 1906, 4,386,035.)

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—In 1906 there were 43,888 acres under wheat, 1,076,281 under oats, 176,410 under barley, 10,446 under rye or bere, 2,259 under beans and pease—a total acreage of 1,309,284 under cereal crops; 616,097 acres were under potatoes, 278,343 under turnips, 67,190 under mangold, 40,820 under cabbage, 6,104 under vetch and rape, and 25,023 under carrots, parsnips and other green crops—a total of 1,033,667 under green crops; 55,171 acres were under flax, and 2,328,958 under hay; the total extent under crops of all kinds thus being 4,727,081 acres, while there were 12,309,015 acres of pasture. The produce in 1905 was 1,430,154 bushels of wheat, 6,893,495 bushels of barley and bere, and 49,849,509 bushels of oats; while 3,423,039 tons of potatoes, 4,722,478 tons of turnips and swedes, and 1,279,842 tons of mangolds were also grown.

The live-stock included 604,963 horses, 30,978 mules, 242,675 asses, 4,679,040 cattle, 3,714,768 sheep, 1,244,542 pigs, 287,255 goats, 18,976,862 poultry.

*Industries.*—In addition to agriculture and pasture, linen and shipbuilding are the principal industries in the north-east, sea fishing throughout the coast districts, distilling and brewing in many of the large towns, and cloth and lace locally. The western districts are being developed by the opening up of communication. An industry which is rapidly gaining ground is bee-keeping, the amount of honey produced in 1902 was 374,818 lb. in movable combs and 176,348 lb. in other hives, a total for the year of 524,166 lb.—a decrease of 194,052 lb. compared with 1901, but 105,715 lb. above the decennial average 1892–1901.

The total value of fish landed in 1905 was £413,364, the quantities being 998,206 cwt. (including 505,164 cwt. mackerel and 354,144 cwt. herrings), exclusive of salmon and shell-fish.

The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. The peerage consists of 176 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 3,308,661, or 74·21 per cent. of the population professing that form of faith, there being also 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians, 443,276 Presbyterians, and 62,006 Methodists. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having two universities, a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of primary schools under the National School Commissioners. There is also a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which issues detailed reports, and assists generally in the development of agriculture and industry.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

## THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., *born* 3rd August, 1847; *married*, 1877, Hon. Isabel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905... £20,000

## LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,672.

*Private Secretary*, Lord Herschell ..... £829
*Additional Private Sec.*, R. Bowen Colthurst ... 170
*Ulster King of Arms*, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O. ..... 500
*State Steward and Chamberlain*, Viscount Hawkesbury, M.V.O. ..... 500
*Comptroller*, Viscount Powerscourt, M.V.O. 300
*Vice-Chamberlain*, Sir A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O. 300
*Master of the Horse*, Capt. Walter Waring ...
*1st A.D.C. & Mil. Sec.*, Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C. ..... 350
*2nd A.D.C.*, Capt. E. C. Coates ..... ...
*3rd A.D.C.*, H. Fetherstonhaugh, M.V.O. ... 125
*4th A.D.C.*, Col. W. Lyster Smythe, D.L. ... 125
*Extra Aides-de-Camp*, Viscount Anson; Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley G. Gordon; Hon. Archibald Gordon; Capt. Hon. B. J. Russell, R.A.; Lieut. H. E. L. S. Paget, M.V.O.; Lieut. J. H. Dwyer.
*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D.; and W. J. Thompson, M.D.
*Surgeons in Ordinary*, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, President R.C.S.I.
*Surgeon to Household*, J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I. £100
*Surgeon Oculist*, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
*Surg.-Dentist in Ord.*, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
*First Chaplain*, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A. (Dean of Chapel Royal)..... £385

### OFFICE OF ARMS, Dublin Castle.

*Ulster King of Arms*, Sir A. E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.
*Dublin Herald*, Francis R. Shackleton.
*Cork Herald*, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.
*Athlone Pursuivant*, H. Claude Blake, M.V.O.

### IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Old Queen Street, S.W.—£25,950.

*Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P. ..... £4,425
*Private Secretary*, W. R. Davies ..... £420
*Assist. do.*, Hon. E. C. F. Collier.
*Under-Secretary*, Rt. Hon. Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. ..... £2,000
*Private Secretary*, A. P. Magill ..... £150
*Assist. Under-Sec.*, Sir J. B. Dougherty, C.B. £1,200
*Principal Clerks*, Sir Frederic J. Cullinan, C.B., £1,000; Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B, W. P. J. Connolly ..... £700 to £900
*1st Class Clerks* (*1st Section*), Thomas Alex. O Dell, I.S.O.; T. P. Le Fanu; J. J. Taylor, I.S.O. £550 to £650
*1st Class Clerks* (*2nd Section*), S. J. M. Power; C. T. Beard, I.S.O.; C. M. Martin-Jones £200 to £500
*Registrar*, George Gilchrist ..... £350 to £500
*Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London*, C. T. Beard, I.S.O. ..... £650
*Draftsman of Parl. Bills*, R. Manders, C.B., K.C. £800

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Custom House, Dublin.—£63,566.

*President*, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. ..... £1,800
*Private Secretary*, F. J. M'Carthy, M.A. ... £100
*Commissioners*, The Under-Secretary for Ireland; Wm. Lawson Micks ..... £1,200
*Medical do.*, Thos. J. Stafford, C.B., F.R.C.S. £1,200
*Secretary*, A. R. Barlas, M.A. ..... £900
*Assist. Secretary*, Henry Courtenay, I.S.O.... £750
*Senior Clerks*, M. O'Sullivan; J. E. Devlin; E. W. Leach ..... £600 to £700
*Inspectors*, E. Bourke; Major Ruttledge-Fair; R. C. Lynch; Robt. Agnew; Col. Kirkwood; R. Kelly; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Conor; J. Coffey ..... £500 to £700
*Medical Inspectors*, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn; Surg.-Col. D. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan MacCarthy; Joseph Smyth ..... £500 to £700
*Chief Engineering Insp.*, P. C. Cowan, M.I.C.E. £900
*Engineering Inspectors*, A. D. Price, M.A.I., £500; R. O'Brien Smyth, £400; L. E. H. Deane ..... £350
*Inspector of Audits*, J. W. Drury ..... £900
*Auditors*, C. Croker; R. J. Newell; W. E. Ellis; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry; G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan ..... £400 to £800
*Sec. Vaccine Dept.*, Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
*Legal Adviser*, G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D. ..... £800
*Solicitors*, T. Tighe Mecredy and Son.

### BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

6 Upper Merrion St., Dublin.—£212,777 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £63,663 for Railways.

*Chairman*, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
*Commissioners*, George A. Stevenson, M.V.O.; Philip Hanson ..... each £1,200
*Secretary*, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. £650 to £800
*Assist. Secretary*, G. E. Shanahan ..... £600
*Staff Officers*, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price; LL.D.; H. P. Boland £400 to £450
*Accountant*, D. T. Jones ..... £600 to £800
*Heads of Divisions*, J. L. Collins; J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell ..... £420 to £550
*Engineer*, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. ...£750 to 900
*Insp. of Shannon Navigation*, F. D. Fletcher £300
*Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland*, W. Moody Lane ..... £1,000 to £1,200
*Principal Surveyors of Buildings*, R. Cochrane, I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Pentland, B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; T. J. Mellon ..... £600 to £650

BOARD OF TRADE, 26 Eden Quay, Dublin.

*Principal Officer*, Capt. William Tillar.
*Engineer Surveyor*, H. Dayer.
*Shipwright Surveyor*, T. D. Taylor.
*Clerk*, W. H. T. P. St. Austin (*Dublin*).
BELFAST.—*Engineer Surveyors*, W. B. Adamson; J. Mackellar; *Shipwright Surveyors*, W. H. Chantler; J. W. Larcombe; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas.
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott.
CORK.—*Engineer Surveyor*, G. M. Grey; *Shipwright Surveyor*, A. F. Weir.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. John Rice; *Sanitary Surveyor*, E. Spencer Evans.

**Marine Department**, Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

*Superintendent*, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.
*Deputy do.*, Edward J. Smyth.

*Royal Naval Reserve*, Dublin.
*Registrar*, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£190,146.

*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ..... £1,250
*Private Sec.*, Herbert G. Smith, LL.D. ..... £150
*Secretary*, T. P. Gill ..... £1,300
*Assist. Secs.*, John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (*Tech. Inst.*) £850 to £1,000
*Chief Clerk*, R. Cantrell, I.S.O. .....£600 to £700
*Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence*, W. G. S. Adams, M.A. ..... £600 to £700
*Senr. Staff Officer*, J. D. Daly, M.A. £420 to £600
*Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, J. P. Walsh £400 to £600
*Staff Officers*, M. P. Dowling; R. Duncan; T. Butler; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A. Kelly; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hooper, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; H. J. Heald ..... £250 to £500

**Inspectors.**

*Agriculture*, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. (*Ch. Insp.*) £500 to £700; T. S. Porter, £755; J. Wood, B.Sc.; J. H. Hinchcliff, PH.D.; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Gallagher; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S. £200 to £400
*Tech. Instr.*, W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; J. C. Small; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate (*Industries*) ..... £300 to £400
*Junior Inspectors*, J. J. McCaffery; C. P. McGann; H. Garrett, PH.D.; E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A. £200 to £400
*Fisheries*, Rev. W. S. Green, M.A. (*Chief*), £900; D. H. Lane ..... £500 to £700
*Scientific Adviser*, E. W. L. Holt £400 to £500
*Veterv. Ch. Inspector*, M. Hedley, F.R.C.V.S. £500 to £700
*Do. Travelling do.*, D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. (*Supt.*) £400 to £500; H. J. O'Donnell; P. MacNulty; A. Reeves ..... £250 to £350
*Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain*, Viscount Ikerrin ..... £600

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

*Director*, Lt.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, C.B., R.E. £700 to £800

*Chief Clerk & Second Officer*, H. B. White, M.A. £350 to £400

*Keepers of Museum*, R. F. Scharff, PH.D.; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley.....£400 to £500

*Librarian, National Library*, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £550 to £650

*Headmaster, School of Art* (vacant) £600 to £700

*Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin*, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A .....£300 to £550

Royal College of Science.

*Professors: Engineering*, Jas. Lyon, M.A.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Dean*); *Physics*, W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.; *Geology & Mineralogy*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; *Agriculture*, James Wilson, B.Sc.; *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A. .....£600 to £700

*Registrar*, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. £300 to £400

*Clerk*, C. W. Steele.....£200 to £250

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND. £2,587

*Director of Survey*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. .....£100

*Senior Geologist*, S. B. Wilkinson .....£500

*Geologists*, J. R. Kilroe; A. McHenry, M.R.I.A.; H. J. Seymour, B.A. .....£120 to £400

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,393,223 Administration, £26,310.

*Resident Commissioner*, William Joseph Myles Starkie, LITT. D. .....£1,500

*Secretaries*, P. E. Lemass, LL.B.; W. J. Dilworth, M.A. .....each £700

*Accountant*, Redmond Naish .....£530

*Chief Inspectors*, A. Purser; J. J. Hynes ...£800

*Senior Examiner*, Jas. J. Hand.....£600

*Junior Examiner*, C. H. Moore .....£590

*Book-keeper*, D. Friwell.....£440

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

The Castle, Dublin.—£122,430.

*Chairman*, J. S. Gibbons, C.B. .....£1,200

*Vice-Chairman*, John Mulhall.....£1,000

*Medical Member* (vacant) .....£800 to £900

*Inspectors*, P. J. Joyce; The MacDermot, D.L. each £500 to £600

*Controller of Industries*, E. Metcalfe, L.S.O. £400 to £500

*Secretary*, S. H. Douglas, L.S.O. .....£350 to £450

*Clerk of Accounts*, J. J. Rafter .....£350 to £450

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£110,281.

*Inspector*, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I. £600 to £800

*Assist. do.*, C. Graham, M.A. .....£250 to £500

*Senior Clerk*, W. Colles Moore .....£350 to £400

INLAND REVENUE.

Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

*Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax*, Robert O'Brien Furlong, C.B. .....£1,500

*Chief Clerk*, A. E. Anderson .....£600 to £700

*Senior Clerk*, R. H. Elmes .....£420 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.

*Comptroller and Assist. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies*, G. W. Maunder .....£800 to £900

*Chief Clerk*, A. Gray .....£550 to £650

*Principal Clerks*, H. P. Pollock (*Stamps*); R. C. Barbor (*Taxes*) .....£450 to £550

*Senior Clerk*, A. W. Beatty .....£350 to £450

*Minor Staff Officers*; J. Greany; T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley, £300 to £400; W. Abbott; P. Hughes .....£200 to £300

Estate Duty Office.

*Registrar*, William Pitt Bremner...£825 to £900

*Chief Clerk*, C. J. Wilson .....£725 to £800

*Principal Clerk*, Arthur Whewell £600 to £700

*Assistant do.*, J. Rooke.....£580

*1st Class Clerks*, T. E. O'Connor; M. Kelly; T. J. Maguire .....£500 to £550

*2nd Class Clerks*, J. Quinn; B. Collins; H. H. Grace .....£310 to £450

*Minor Staff Officer*, J. Barter .....£300 to £400

Excise.

*Collector of Inland Revenue (Dublin)*, Alexander John Eaton .....£800

*Principal Clerks*, J. G. Lewis; W. C. Warner; J. Walshe; J. Keohane .....£280 to £400

CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.

*Principal Clerk*, L. M. Balfe .....£420 to £500

*1st Class Clerk*, J. E. Kealey .....£320 to £400

*Collectors*, J. T. Hynes (*Belfast*), £900; H. P. Devereux (*Dublin*), £800; W. E. Twitchett (*Cork*), £420 to £500; R. H. Coleman (*Limerick*), £420 to £500; A. C. Saunders (*Londonderry*), £340 to £400; (vacant) (*Newry*), £300 to £400; J. Gore (*Waterford*) ...£300 to £400

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Castle, Dublin.

*Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster in Ireland*, Sir R. W. A. Holmes, K.C.B. ...£1,200

*Chief Clerk*, A. Ormsby, D.L. .....£600 to £700

*1st Class Clerk*, D. Ogden ..... £350 to £500

*Examiners*, O. Campbell; E. Fahy £180 to £350

*Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer*, Richd. Grubb.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Charlemont House, Dublin.

*Registrar-Gen.*, Robert E. Matheson, LL.D. £1,000

*Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General*, John Kelly, L.S.O. .....£600 to £800

*Superintendents*, W. A. Squires; N. M. Falkiner, M.D.; George A. Newnham .....£350 to £500

*Inspr. of Registration*, John J. Kenny £300 to £500

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville Street, Dublin.

*Secretary*, R. A. Egerton, C.B. ...£1,000 to £1,200

*Chief Clerk*, W. P. Quirke .....£600 to £800

*Principal Clerks*, Wm. Shannon; J. Stuttard; J. J. Coonan.....£440 to £540

*1st Class Clerks*, S. McCurry; F. Taylor; W. H. Hancock; P. J. Keawell, T. B. McDowell £360 to £430

*Solicitor*, T. R. Baillie Gage, L.S.O. .....£1,000

*Medical Officer*, H. Fitzgibbon, M.D. .....£760

*Accountant*, J. McMahon .....£580 to £750

*Examiner* (vacant) .....£450 to £550

*Book-keeper*, E. M. Browne.....£450 to £560

*Cashier*, J. Howard .....£440 to £500

*1st Class Clerks*, D. P. Gallagher; P. Mackesy; H. N. Bowesman; J. P. O'Connor (and a vacancy) £360 to £430

*Contr. Sorting Office*, C. C. Sanderson £550 to £700

*Do., Telegraph Office*, M. O'Toole ...£400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle £1,310,038.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol. Its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. In 1867, by Her late Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular during the Fenian

outbreaks of that year. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. Approximate strength of the force 1906–7—237 Head Constables, 1,620 Sergeants, 395 Acting Sergeants, and 7,485 Constables; total, 9,737.

*Inspector-General*, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1800
*Private Sec.*, J. E. St. George, J.P. ..... £150
*Dep.-Insp-Gen.*, H. F. Considine, C.B., M.V.O. £1,200
*Asst. do.*, A. Gambell; S. B. Hamilton

*Prin. Staff Officer*, Hugh M. Metcalfe ..... £700 to £800
*Clk. in Charge of Accnts.*, J. F. Balfe ..... £600 to £800
*Asst. Accountant*, W. Campbell ..... £350 to £550
*Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks)*, C. McConkey; W. Kelly; J. Robb, &c. ..... £350 to £500; J. J. Moore ..... £300 to £400

Depôt.

*Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commdt.*, Wm. Reeves ..... £600
*Surgeon*, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. ..... £400

Counties, &c.

*Commissioner of Police (Belfast)*, H. O'H. Hill, J.P. ..... £600
36 *County Inspectors* ..... each £350 to £500
204 *District Inspectors* ..... each £125 to £300

LEADING DUBLIN INSTITUTIONS.

ACADEMY, ROYAL HIBERNIAN, Lower Abbey St. *President*, Sir Thomas Drew, Professor of Architecture.
*Academicians*, George C. Ashlin; James Brenan; P. Vincent Duffy; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; J. Johnston Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham M'Guinness; W. M. Mitchell; R. T. Moynan; Howard Pentland; S. Catterson Smith (*Sec.*); Chas. Russell; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore; John Hughes; Henry Allan; H. J. Thaddeus; Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne; J. Doyle Penrose.
*Honorary Members*, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowden; H. A. Johnston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearsall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S. Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Sir Walter Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A.
*Associates*, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H. Miller; Albert E. Murray; J. B. S. Macllwaine; Fred Batchelor; T. Manly Deane; Harry Scully; William Orpen; Dermod O'Brien.
*Keeper and Treasurer*, P. Vincent Duffy.
ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH, 19 Dawson Street.—*Pres.*, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. *Treas.*, Rev. W. F. Westropp Roberts, B.D. *Sec.*, J. A. McLelland, D.Sc. *Sec. of Council*, Louis C. Purser, LITT.D. *For. Sec.*, E. J. Gwynn, M.A. *Librarian*, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.
DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L. *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. J. Joly, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Capt. J. Lewis Riall, D.L. *Registrar*, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S.
NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square. DUBLIN.—*Director*, Sir Walter Armstrong. *Registrar*, W. G. Strickland.
PHYSICIANS, IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, J. M. Redmond, M.D. *Vice-Pres.*, Conolly Norman. *Regist.*, James Craig, M.D.
SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, H. R. Swanzy. *Vice-Pres.*, J. Lentaigne. *Sec. to Council*, J. Barton. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, G. F. Blake.

LAW OFFICERS.

*Attorney-General*, The Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, K.C., M.P. ..... £5,000
*Solicitor-General*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C., M.P. ..... £2,000
*Chief Crown Solicitor*, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.
COURT OF APPEAL.

*Ex-Officio Judges.* The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
*Lords Justices of Appeal.*—Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes ..... each £4,000

## THE IRISH COMMAND.

*General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces*, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *g.* ..... £3,923
*Assistant Military Secretary*, L. F. Philips, *m.* ..... £383
*Aide-de-Camp*, E. Seymour, M.V.O., *capt.*; Hon. H. G. O. Bridgeman, *lt.*, R.A. ..... each £274

*Brig.-Gen. in Charge of Administration*, Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, C.B. ..... £912
*Brig.-Gen. General Staff*, F. Hammersley ..... £730
*D.A.A.G.*, J. E. Gough, T.C., *l.c.* ..... £383
*A.Q.M.G.*, F. Waldron, C.B., *c.* ..... £730
*Staff Officer for R.H. & R.F.A.*, J. W. Hawkins, *c.* ..... £730
*Chief Engineer*, F. Rainsford-Hannay, *c.* ..... £730
*Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport*, T. J. O'Dell, C.M.G., *c.* ..... £730
*P.M.O.*, J. D. Edge, M.D., C.B., *s.g.* ..... £730
*Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores*, G. J. Butcher, C.M.G., *c.* ..... £730
*Principal Vety. Officer*, E. H. Hazelton, *l.c.* £730
*Comdg. 7th Divn.*, Sir H. C. O. Plunner, K.C.B., *Curragh* ..... £1,095
*A.A.G. (General Staff)*, F. B. Inglefield, D.S.O., *c.* ..... £730
*A.A.G.*, H. W. N. Guinness, C.B., *c.* ..... £730
*D.A.Q.M.G.*, M. F. M. Meiklejohn T.C., *capt.* £383
*Comdg. 3rd Cavalry Brigade*, M. J. Gaisford-Gamble, *brig.-gen.* ..... £912
*Comdg. 13th Brigade*, H. M. Lawson, C.B., A.D.C., *b.g., Dublin* ..... £1,095

Head quarters, *Dublin.*

*Comdg. 14th Brig.*, A. W. Thorneycroft, C.B., C., *Curragh.*
*Comdg. 8th Division*, Lawrence W. Parsons, C.B., *m.g., Cork.*
*A.A.G.*, W. Douglas, D.S.O., *c.* ..... £730
*D.A.A. & Q.M.G.*, S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., *l.c.* ..... £383
*Comdg. 15th Brig.*, R. L. Payne, C.B., *b.g., Fermoy.*
*Comdg. 16th Brig.*, M. O. Jones, C.B., *b.g., Tipperary.*
*Comdg. 17th Brig.*, V. J. Dawson, C.V.O., *b.g., Belfast.*

## COAST DEFENCES.

*Commander*, H. L. Gardiner, *c.*, *Londonderry.*
*Commander*, G. D. Fanshawe, *b.g.*, *Cork.*

GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

*North Irish* (Nos. 27, 83, 87, 102), *Belfast: Brig.-Gen.*, G. A. Mills, C.B.
*South Irish* (Nos. 18, 88, 100, 101), *Cork: Brig.-Gen.*, S. H. Harrison.
*Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:*—*North Irish*, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Mills, C.B., *Belfast.* *South Irish*, Brig.-Gen. S. H. Harrison, *Cork.*

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

### CHANCERY DIVISION.

*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt. £8,000
*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Richard E. Meredith £4,000
*Judge*, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton ..... £3,500
*Land Judge*, Rt. Hon. John Ross ..... £3,500

### KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

*Ld. Ch. Justice*, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien ... £5,000
*Chief Baron*, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600
*Judges*, Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews (*Probate*); Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson (*Admiralty*); Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden; Hon. Walter Boyd (*Bankruptcy*); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Hon. George Wright ..... each £3,500
*Master*, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. ... £1,500
*Registrar & Clerk of the Crown*, James O'Brien £700 to £900
*Registrar*, H. Vivian Yeo, A.B. ..... £700 to £900
*Asst. do.*, Torlogh O'Brien ..... £600 to £700
*Chief Clerk*, Edward T. Greene ..... £700
*Chief Probate Registrar*, H. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
*Assist. Registrar & Sec.*, J. T. Geoghegan £700
*Accountant-Gen. Supreme Court*, Luke Teeling.
*Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy*, W. H. S. Monck £800
*Chief Clerk*, Hugh Doyle ..... £800
*Court Registrar*, R. G. Daniell ..... £510
*Deputy Registrar*, H. F. Gibson ..... £500
*Senior Clerk*, T. Hamilton ..... £337
*Official Assignees*, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. McEntire ..... *fees*
*Consolidated Taxing Offices*, Master Jehu Mathews; Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff.

### IRISH LAND COMMISSION. £133,542.

*Judicial Commr.*, Hn. Mr. Justice Wylie £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald ..... £3,000
*Commissioners*, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, £3,500; (vacancy) £2,000; M. Finucane, C.S.I.; W. F. Bailey, C.B., each £1,500
*Secretary*, Sir John H. Franks, C.B.

## STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

| Provinces and Counties. | Population. | Extent in Acres. | Rateable Valuation of Property. | *Irish Emigrants. | Poor Rate lodged during year ended 31 Mar. | Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 25 Mar. | Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEINSTER. | 1901. | 1891. | 1906. | 1905. | 1905. | 1905. | |
| Carlow ..... | 37,723 | 221,295 | £169,907 | 184 | £18,045 | 1,261 | Lord Rathdonnell. |
| Dublin & co. Bo. | 447,266 | 226,821 | 1,754,072 | 976 | 183,969 | 14,896 | Earl of Meath, K.P. |
| Kildare ..... | 63,469 | 418,496 | 338,617 | 263 | 36,024 | 1,967 | Robert Kennedy. |
| Kilkenny ..... | 78,821 | 507,254 | 362,667 | 268 | 44,312 | 2,499 | Marq. of Ormonde, K.P. |
| King's ..... | 60,129 | 493,263 | 247,278 | 338 | 31,613 | 1,634 | Earl of Rosse, K.P. |
| Longford ..... | 46,581 | 257,770 | 153,096 | 430 | 17,216 | 1,392 | Earl of Longford. |
| Louth..... | 65,741 | 201,619 | 247,796 | 326 | 23,554 | 2,625 | Lord Bellew. |
| Meath ..... | 67,463 | 578,298 | 551,187 | 227 | 50,908 | 2,247 | Simon Mangan. |
| Queen's ..... | 57,226 | 424,853 | 257,340 | 235 | 30,039 | 1,231 | Sir Algernon Coote, Bt. |
| Westmeath ..... | 61,527 | 434,017 | 326,179 | 287 | 36,922 | 1,632 | Lord Castlemaine. |
| Wexford ..... | 103,860 | 573,200 | 386,966 | 230 | 46,707 | 3,319 | Viscount Stopford. |
| Wicklow ..... | 60,679 | 499,822 | 292,842 | 173 | 33,218 | 1,858 | Earl of Carysfort, K.P. |
| MUNSTER. | 1,191,782 | 4,836,708 | 5,087,94, | 3,937 | 552,127 | 36,561 | |
| Clare ..... | 112,129 | 768,265 | 325,859 | 1,296 | 57,977 | 3,870 | Capt. Hector Vandeleur. |
| Cork & co. Boro.. | 404,813 | 1,838,921 | 1,288,126 | 3,479 | 165,806 | 13,118 | Earl of Bandon, K.P. |
| Kerry ..... | 165,331 | 1,159,356 | 308,445 | 1,881 | 58,103 | 4,841 | Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O. |
| Limerick & co. B. | 146,018 | 662,973 | 544,688 | 903 | 74,387 | 5,844 | Earl of Dunraven, K.P. |
| Tipperary, N.R. | 159,754 | 1,048,968 | 276,601 | 876 | 29,772 | 1,929 | Lord Dunalley. |
| " S.R. | | | 410,708 | | 46,466 | 3,718 | |
| Waterfrd & c. B. | 87,030 | 456,198 | 326,830 | 567 | 52,503 | 3,081 | Duke of Devonshire, K.G. |
| ULSTER. | 1,075,075 | 5,934,681 | 3,471,257 | 9,002 | 485,014 | 36,401 | |
| Antrim and Belfast co. Bo. | 461,240 | 711,276 | 2,196,544 | 2,863 | 150,221 | 7,390 | Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt |
| Armagh ..... | 125,238 | 313,036 | 436,445 | 937 | 45,650 | 1,225 | Earl of Gosford, K.P. |
| Cavan..... | 97,368 | 467,025 | 278,928 | 718 | 24,749 | 2,725 | |
| Donegal ..... | 173,625 | 1,190,268 | 310,349 | 1,359 | 54,835 | 1,494 | Duke of Abercorn, K.G. |
| Down ..... | 289,335 | 611,927 | 819,637 | 1,522 | 78,335 | 3,239 | Marq. of Londonderry, K.G. |
| Fermanagh ..... | 65,243 | 417,665 | 241,957 | 399 | 23,833 | 695 | Earl of Erne, K.P. |
| Londonderry & co. Boro ..... | 144,329 | 513,388 | 430,491 | 944 | 50,680 | 1,217 | Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt. Earl of Leitrim. |
| Monaghan ..... | 74,505 | 318,806 | 275,839 | 434 | 27,829 | 1,109 | Lord Rossmore. |
| Tyrone ..... | 150,468 | 778,943 | 462,226 | 1,060 | 61,912 | 2,196 | Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G. |
| CONNAUGHT | 1,581,351 | 5,322,334 | 5,452,416 | 10,236 | 518,044 | 21,290 | |
| Galway ..... | 192,146 | 1,502,362 | 479,317 | 2,421 | 45,046 | 6,422 | Lord Clonbrock. |
| Leitrim ..... | 69,201 | 376,510 | 138,575 | 835 | 21,641 | 958 | Lord Harlech. |
| Mayo ..... | 202,627 | 1,318,130 | 321,329 | 2,568 | 48,756 | 9,786 | Earl of Lucan, K.P. |
| Roscommon ... | 101,639 | 585,407 | 301,507 | 885 | 37,391 | 1,891 | Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don. |
| Sligo ..... | 84,022 | 451,815 | 214,216 | 792 | 27,734 | 1,702 | Maj. Charles Keau O'Hara. |
| | 649,635 | 4,234,224 | 1,454,944 | 7,501 | 180,568 | 20,759 | |
| Total, IRELAND | 4,458,745 | 20,327,947 | 15,466,564 | 30,676 | 1,735,753 | 115,011 | |

* The total number of Irish Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1905, was 4,074,789.

## ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. Curiously enough the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the Kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,223 (Castletown, pop. 1,963, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,306, and Ramsey, pop. 4,729.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £85,535 | £86,168 |
| Public expenditure ..... | 74,187 | 76,264 |
| Public debt ..... | 255,352 | 250,652 |

*Lieut.-Governor*, Lord Raglan (*with house*) £1,800
*Clerk of the Rolls*, Thomas Kneen ..... 1,000
*First Deemster*, S. Stevenson Moore ..... 1,000
*Second Deemster*, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
*Attorney-General*, George Alfred Ring ... 1,000
*Receiver-General*, Colonel W. J. Anderson 230
*Clerk to Council*, A. B. Herbert-Story ... £500
*Speaker, House of Keys*, A. W. Moore, C.V.O. *unp.*

## THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles: and the population in 1901 was 95,841—Jersey, 52,796, Guernsey, with Herm and Jetou, 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1904 to 19,290 acres, and in Guernsey (1904) 11,071 acres, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,292 horses, 11,560 cattle, 218 sheep, and 6,608 pigs in Jersey in 1904; in Guernsey (1904), 1,439 horses, 6,528 cattle, 209 sheep, and 5,099 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1903 ... £1,322,734
Exports to United Kingdom, 1903 ..... 1,655,256

JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,700
*Govt. Sec.*, W. Whitaker Maitland.
*Bailiff*, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
*Dean*, Very Rev. George Orange Balleine, M.A.
*Attorney-Gen.*, Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
*Viscount*, Reginald Raoul Lemprière,
*Solicitor-Gen.*, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
*Receiver-General*, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
*States Treasurer*, Henry N. Godfray.
Revenue, 1905, £69,236; Expenditure, £63,496
Public debt, 1905 ..... 326,820

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).
*Lieut.-Gov.*, Maj.-Gen. Barrington B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B. ..... £1,700
*Government Sec.*, Col. W. Bell, C.B.
*Bailiff*, Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C.
*Dean*, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
*Attorney-General*, Edward C. Ozanne.
*Solicitor-General*, Arthur W. Bell.
*Receiver-General*, Alfred Henry Collings... 300
*Supt. of Education*, J. A. Munday.

*Judge* (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson; *Attorney-Gent.*, W. J. Picot; *Receiver*, W. Gauvain.
Revenue, 1903, £79,334; Expenditure £43,385
Public debt, 1904 ..... 195,794

# The City of London.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397. 1398. 1406. 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815. 1816; Sir John Key, 1830. 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883. 1885. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life.

The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1139. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

## *The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.*

| *Lord Mayor*, 1906–7. £10,000. | | *Ald.* 1892 | *Shff.* 1899 | *Mayor.* 1906 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Rt. Hon. Sir William Purdie Treloar, Kt. | *Farringdon Without* Mansion House, E.C. | | | |
| *Private Sec.* Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E. | | | | |
| *Aldermen.* | *Ward.* | *Address.* | | |
| Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart. | *Broad Street* | 18 Old Broad Street, E.C. ... | 1872 | 1874 | 1881 |
| Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt. | *Cripplegate* | 41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W.... | 1874 | 1875 | 1882 |
| Sir Joseph Savory, Bart. | *Bridge Without* | 31 Lombard Street, E.C. ..... | 1883 | 1882 | 1890 |
| Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G. | *Castle Baynard* | 24 Watling Street, E.C. ..... | 1884 | 1885 | 1891 |
| Sir Joseph Renals, Bart. | *Aldersgate* | Bickley, Kent..... | 1888 | 1892 | 1894 |
| Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G. | *Lime Street* | 43 Gloucester Square, W. ... | 1888 | 1892 | 1895 |
| Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E. | *Farringdon Wn.* | 52 Grosvenor Gardens ..... | 1888 | 1884 | 1856 |
| Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G. | *Bishopsgate* | 23 Gt. St. Helens, E.C. ..... | 1889 | 1887 | 1897 |
| Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt. | *Bassishaw* | 17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W. | 1890 | 1888 | 1899 |
| Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt. | *Portsoken* | 19 Billiter Street, E.C. ..... | 1891 | 1894 | 1902 |
| Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt. | *Tower* | 6 Lime Street, E.C. ..... | 1891 | 1896 | 1903 |
| Sir John Pound, Bt. | *Aldgate* | 84, Leadenhall Street, E.C.... | 1892 | 1895 | 1904 |
| Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt. | *Cordwainer* | 42, Cannon Street, E.C. ..... | 1892 | 1900 | 1905 |
| *All the above have passed the Civic Chair.* | | | | | |
| Sir John Charles Bell, Kt. | *Coleman Street* | 61 Portland Place, W. ..... | 1894 | 1901 | ..... |
| Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Kt. | *Dowgate* | 3 Suffolk Lane, E.C. ..... | 1895 | 1902 | ..... |
| Frederick Prat Allison | *Broad Street* | 46 Friday Street, E.C. ..... | 1895 | 1898 | ..... |
| Sir John Knill, Bart. | *Bridge* | Fresh Wharf, London Bridge | 1897 | 1903 | ..... |
| Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, Kt. | *Queenhithe* | 196 Upper Thames St., E.C. | 1897 | 1904 | ..... |
| Sir Henry G. Smallman, Kt. | *Cheap* | 3 Queen Street, E.C. ..... | 1898 | 1905 | ..... |
| Thomas Boor Crosby, M.D. | *Langbourn* | 136 Fenchurch Street, E.C.... | 1898 | 1906 | ..... |
| David Burnett | *Candlewick* | 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C. ..... | 1902 | ..... | ..... |
| William C. Simmons | *Vintry* | Hill Street, Finsbury ..... | 1903 | ..... | ..... |
| Walter M. Guthrie | *Cornhill* | 9 Upper Berkeley Street, W. | 1903 | ..... | ..... |
| Francis Stanhope Hanson | *Billingsgate* | 49 Botolph Lane, E.C. ..... | 1905 | ..... | ..... |
| Francis Howse | *Walbrook* | 3 Salter's Hall Court, E.C. ... | 1906 | ..... | ..... |

| | Elect. |
|---|---|
| *Recorder*, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. | £4,000 1900 |
| *Chamberlain*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bt., K.C.V.O. | £2,500 1902 |
| *Town Clerk*, James Bell | £2,000 1902 |
| *Common Serjeant*, F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. | £2,500 1900 |
| *Judges of City of London Court (and other offices)*, Lumley Smith, K.C. | £2,500 1901 |
| J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C. | £2,000 1901 |
| *Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court*, Frank Stather Jackson | £1,250 1900 |
| *Commissioner of Police*, Capt. J. W. Nott Bower | £1,250 1902 |
| *Comptroller*, Edgar Alexander Baylis | £2,000 1898 |
| *Remembrancer*, A. D. Wilde Pollock | £1,500 1903 |
| *Solicitor*, Sir Homewood Crawford | £2,500 1885 |
| *Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark*, William Hayes, B.A. | £750 1905 |
| *Medical Officer, City of London*, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.A., LL.M. | £1,250 1901 |
| *Coroner for London (£1250) and Southwark (£126 13s. 4d.)*, F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. | 1901 |
| *Steward of Southwark*, The Recorder | £79 7 6 1900 |
| *Clerk of the Peace*, Alfred Read | £300 1895 |
| *Surveyor*, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. | £1,000 1905 |
| *Engineer*, Frank Summer, M.I.C.E. | £1,000 1905 |
| *Head Master of City of London School*, Rev. Arthur Chilton, M.A. | £1,000 1905 |
| *2nd Master*, F. W. Hill, M.A. | £600 1890 |
| *Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School*, R. E. Montague, M.A. | £500 1890 |
| *Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls*, Miss A. E. Flagrave | £300 1894 |
| *Reg. of Mayor's Court*, David Harrison | £750 1900 |
| *Sword-Bearer*, George J. W. Winzar | £600 1874 |
| *Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms*, Major Ker-Fox, M.A. | £300 1901 |
| *Librarian*, | |
| *Director, Art Gallery*, A. G. Temple, F.S.A. | £ 1886 |
| *Medical Officer Port of London*, Herbert Williams, M.D. | £650 1901 |
| *Clerk to the Lord Mayor*, C. G. Douglas | £1,150 1887 |
| *Assistant*, J. G. Trotter | £650 1887 |
| *Clerk to Sitting Justices* (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill | £1,000 1887 |
| *Assistant*, S. Richards | £600 1888 |
| *Registrar City of London Court*, James Anstey Wild | £1,700 1889 |
| *Asst. to do.*, E. B. Tattershall | £800 1896 |
| *High Bailiff of do.*, J. E. Sly | £600 1892 |
| *Keeper of Guildhall*, James Gannon | £650 1880 |
| *Marshal*, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns | £300 1904 |
| *Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain*, G. A. Pickering | £1,000 1854 |
| *Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office*, H. C. Overall | £950 1900 |

*Sheriffs*, Thomas Boor Crosby, M.A. (Alderman), 136, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and William Henry Dunn, C.C., 11, Great St. Helen's Place, E.C.

*Under-Sheriffs*, Henry Ridge Greenhill, 4, Cullum Street, E.C.; and William Timbrell, 44, King William Street, E.C.

## The City's Cash, 1905.

| Dr. RECEIPTS. | £ |
|---|---|
| Rents and Quit-rents | 201,863 |
| Renewal Fines | 1,247 |
| Interest on Government Securities | 1,803 |
| Do. on Stocks and Securities | 2,471 |
| Holborn Valley Surplus Land Rents | 2,000 |
| Income Tax Retained | 4,636 |
| Markets, viz.:— | |
| Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington | 18,895 |
| London Central Markets, Smithfield | 137,122 |
| Leadenhall | 7,767 |
| Billingsgate | 25,798 |
| Shadwell | 2,293 |
| Spitalfields | 5,000 |
| Mayor's Court Fees (Gross) | 7,128 |
| Judiciary Fees | 2,276 |
| Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits, &c. | 18,798 |
| Reimbursement Wages to Workmen, &c. | 2,118 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries | 6,767 |
| ,, Educational Charges | 1,285 |
| ,, Sanitary Expenses, Port of London | 1,294 |
| | £453,186 |
| Securities realised | 6,900 |
| Commutation of Renewing Fines | 1,664 |
| Loan Raised | 750,262 |
| Transfer of Expenses | 1,249 |
| Balance Overpaid on General and Construction Accounts (1905) | 55,861 |
| Total ... | £1,269,121 |

| Cr. EXPENDITURE. | £ |
|---|---|
| Balance overpaid on General and Construction Accounts, 1904 | 81,890 |
| Expenses of Civil Government | 62,513 |
| Donations, Pensions, &c. | 21,865 |
| Educational Expenses | 13,510 |
| Administration of Justice (Criminal) | 7,980 |
| Guildhall Library and Museum | 5,998 |
| Fine Art Gallery | 1,302 |
| Collection and Management, Rates, &c. | 47,979 |
| Charges on Markets, viz.: | |
| Billingsgate | 22,063 |
| Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington | 24,529 |
| London Central Markets, Smithfield | 93,241 |
| Leadenhall | 6,013 |
| Shadwell | 5,073 |
| Spitalfields | 4,972 |
| Expenses of Magistracy and Police | 54,257 |
| Sanitary Expenses, Port of London | 9,228 |
| Reception of H.M. King of Spain | 1,677 |
| ,, ,, King of the Hellenes | 1,484 |
| ,, French Navy | 1,823 |
| Debenture Stock Redemption | 15,000 |
| Expenses of West Ham Park, &c. | 11,820 |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure | 4,086 |
| | £503,407 |
| Loans Discharged | 750,000 |
| Redemption of Land Tax | 3,234 |
| Grain Duty Loans Sinking Fund | 3,910 |
| Remembrancer's Office Suspense Account | 1,450 |
| Total ... | £1,269,121 |

*(Amounts on both sides below the line relate to Capital, above the line to Income; sundry small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.)*

# The London County Council.

*Offices*, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conterminous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some re-arrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county, and was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties. Such matters as necessitate the consideration of both the *administrative* county and the *non-administrative* county are referred to "The Standing Joint Committee" of the London County Council and the London Quarter Sessions.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1907, the sixth council having been elected in March, 1904. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; artizans' dwellings; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts, the Employment of Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the registration of motor cars; and the establishment of a steam-boat service on the Thames. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board, the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council meets weekly, and receives reports from its numerous committees. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £74,500,000, a Sinking Fund of £29,000,000, and an annual expenditure, including loans advanced to other bodies, of about fifteen millions, of which upwards of five millions are expended on education. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane-hill, Claybury, Bexley, and Horton Asylums. On the Horton estate an experimental working colony for 300 male epileptic patients has been opened, and a new asylum for 2,000 patients is in course of erection. Accommodation is provided for over 17,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council in 1893 established a model municipal lodging-house for men at Parker Street, Drury Lane, and has opened a lodging-house for 800 men, on the lines of the Rowton Houses, at Mill Lane, Deptford, and during last year a second house of this class was opened at Drury Lane. It is the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings as a whole self-supporting, and at the present time the only charge on the rates is in respect of estates in course of development. The Bridges Committee are chiefly concerned with Thames crossings, including not only the bridges over the river, but also the tunnel under the river at Blackwall (opened in May, 1897), the foot-tunnel at Greenwich, and the free ferry at Woolwich. The rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge was completed last year. The construction of a 30-feet (external measurement) tunnel to connect the districts of Rotherhithe and Shadwell is progressing rapidly. This tunnel will be 1¼ miles in length, and is estimated to cost upwards of £2,000,000, including the acquisition of property and formation of approaches.

The principal work of the Improvements

Committee for some years past has been the formation of the new street between Holborn and the Strand (authorised by Act of 1899), now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; the new thoroughfare was opened by H.M. the King on the 18th October, 1905. The improvement has cost nearly £5,000,000, but when the recoupment from the sale and letting of the surplus lands has been realised it is anticipated that there will be little or no charge on the rates. The Improvements Committee are also engaged upon a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge (authorised by Act of 1900), and several smaller improvements.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers over 1,300 men, and several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged. Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces. Amongst the latest additions to these open spaces in and around London are Marble Hill, Twickenham (to preserve the view from Richmond Hill), Avery Hill, Eltham, Hainault Forest, Essex, Springfield Park, Clapton, and Ruskin Park, Denmark Hill. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of parks and open spaces (upwards of 4,800 acres) is about £130,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. The metropolitan main drainage system comprises 290 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, nine pumping stations and two sewage precipitation stations. All the sewage of London is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system was adopted by the Council in 1900, and this was supplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive flood relief works. These schemes are already well in hand. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1905, was £9,633,000.

In previous Almanacks particulars have been given of the purchase by the Council of the most important tramway systems within the county. During 1906 the system of the London Southern Company, running between Vauxhall and Norwood, was added, and the Council is now in possession of all the tramways in London with the exception of a few miles of lines chiefly in the north-west. The tramways purchased by the Council on the north of the Thames, comprising in all about 50 miles of lines, were leased to the North Metropolitan Tramways Company for a period expiring in 1910, but on 1st April, 1906, the Council took over the working of these lines and compensated the company for the surrender of the remainder of the lease. This course was adopted with a view to the reconstruction of the lines for electric traction, and the conversion of a large section is already in a forward state. The tramways on the south of the river, comprising now over 60 miles of lines, have been worked by the Council since their acquisition. These lines are also being reconstructed for electric traction, and 40 miles of double line have been completed and are already working. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £4,724,477, and the debt outstanding to £4,274,459. The yearly revenue now amounts to about £1,400,000. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and five co-opted lady members. Names of these members will be found under the Alphabetical List of Councillors. According to a return recently published for the year 1904–5, the Council had a staff of about 20,000 teachers, of whom about 17,000 were engaged in public elementary schools, an administrative staff of about 500, and in addition about 400 officers engaged in the enforcement of school attendance. The average roll of public elementary schools was 750,000. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1906–7 amount to £5,177,132, of which £4,322,798 is for elementary and £854,334 is for higher education, which now includes evening schools and pupil teachers' centres, as well as secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £3,441,990, or 1*s.* 7*d.* in the pound—an increase of 1*d.* in the pound upon the rate for 1905–6.

Reference was made in the last Almanack to the establishment of a service of steamboats on the River Thames under an Act obtained in 1904. This service, though providing a much needed means of communication on the river, has not proved financially successful, and the boats were laid up at the beginning of October until next spring. Among the powers obtained from Parliament last session was an Act for the provision of a new county hall.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1906, amounted to £3,421,968, including street improvements, £755,389; working-class dwellings, £280,208; main drainage, £533,347; fire brigade, £91,514; parks and open spaces, £40,989; bridges and tunnels, £275,930; lunatic asylums, £144,781; tramways, £699,002; steamboats, £36,613; and education, £362,011. The maintenance of such works, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

During the year 1906 the Council made no further issue of London County Consolidated Stock, but provided for its capital requirements partly out of the proceeds of an issue made in December 1905, and partly by London County bills. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total stock now outstanding amounts to about £67,000,000.

The rating for the year 1906-7 amounts to 2*s.* 9¼*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2¾*d.* in the pound, together 3*s.* 0*d.* This includes 1*s.* 7*d.* for education. The assessable value of the County

of London on 6th April, 1906, was £43,477,772—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £181,157.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1907, prepared at the beginning of the year. These figures do not include the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

## Estimated Receipts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cash Balance on 1 April, 1906 (out of which the outstanding net liabilities of the previous year have to be met) | | £827,486 |
| 2. Receipts in aid of expenditure:— | | |
| Exchequer Contribution | £512,000 | |
| Government Grants in aid of Education | 1,458,265 | |
| Interest on Loans advanced to Local Authorities | 613,864 | |
| Rents | 125,270 | |
| Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c. | 271,342 | |
| | | 2,990,742 |
| 3. Transfers from Revenue Accounts for interest and repayment of debt met out of revenue (Tramways, Working-class Dwellings, &c.) | | 412,913 |
| 4. Transfer from Works Account for interest and repayment of debt and interest on working capital (charged as part of cost of works executed) | | 7,624 |
| 5. Estimated Surplus on Parks Boating Account | | 1,200 |
| 6. Grant from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896 | | 1,633 |
| 7. **County Contributions** required to be raised:— | | |
| General County— | | |
| For purposes other than Education (1s. 2¼*d.*) | £2,581,492 | |
| For Education (1s. 7*d.*) | 3,441,990 | |
| | 6,023,482 | |
| Special County (2½*d.*) | 436,964 | |
| | | 6,460,246 |
| [Total rate, 2s. 0*d.*] | | |
| | | £10,791,844 |

## Estimated Expenditure.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Debt:—Redemption | £1,254,728 | |
| Dividends on Stock (less tax) | 2,010,000 | |
| Interest on sundry liabilities | 276,314 | |
| Income Tax | 54,607 | |
| Management of stock, &c. | 70,300 | |
| | | £3,605,949 |
| 2. Grants:—To Guardians for indoor paupers | £327,231 | |
| To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution | 296 527 | |
| Registration of Electors | 14,382 | |
| Main roads | 285 | |
| | | 638,327 |
| 3. Pensions (including Superannuation and Provident Fund) | | 64,095 |
| 4. Establishment Charges (not charged to particular services) | | 252,480 |
| 5. Judicial Expenses | | 46,240 |
| 6. Services:— | | |
| Main Drainage | £271,094 | |
| Fire Brigade | 254,045 | |
| Parks and Open Spaces | 131,625 | |
| Bridges Tunnels and Ferry | 53,115 | |
| Embankments | 11,915 | |
| Pauper Lunatics | 100,575 | |
| Feltham and Mayford Industrial Schools | 33,165 | |
| Inebriates Acts | 11,125 | |
| Coroners | 30,860 | |
| Weights and Measures | 15,315 | |
| Gas-meter & Gas Testing | 13,425 | |
| Building Acts | 19,065 | |
| Diseases of Animals Acts | 12,465 | |
| Miscellaneous | 47,245 | |
| | 1,005,020 | |
| Education— | £ | |
| Elementary | 4,322,798 | |
| Higher | 854,334 | |
| | 5,177,132 | |
| Less debt charges included in head 1 | 780,736 | |
| | 4,396,396 | |
| | | 5,401,416 |
| 7. Parliamentary Expenses, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, &c. | | 50,325 |
| 8. Estimated Deficiencies on revenue-producing undertakings— | | |
| Steamboats Account | 51,955 | |
| Working-class Dwellings | 5,956 | |
| | | 57,911 |
| Total Expenditure | | 10,106,643 |
| 9. Estimated Cash Balance on 31 March, 1907, out of which liabilities then outstanding (estimated at about £605,125) have to be met | | 685,201 |
| | | £10,791,844 |

# The Sixth London County Council.

*Elected 5th March, 1904, for three years.*

*Chairman* ..... Evan Spicer, J.P., *Alderman.*
*Vice-Chairman* ..... Henry Ward, *Hoxton.*
*Deputy Chairman* ..... Dr. E. Baxter Forman, J.P., *Alderman.*

*** In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1904; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names.

BATTERSEA, 17,128

*Rt. Hon. J. Burns, M.P., *P.* 5,513
*William Davies, *P.* ..... 5,502
T. Danford Thomas, *M.* 2,503

BERMONDSEY, 23,542

*Geo. J. Cooper, M.R.C.S., *P.* 3,221
*Arthur A. Allen, M.P., *P.* 3,215
T. H. Flood, *M.* ..... 2,153
E. R. Anderton, *M.* ..... 2,085
(Bye-election 10 Mar., 1906.)
*A. Salter, M.D., *P.* ..... *unop.*
(*Vice* G. J. Cooper, resigned.)

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 9,263

*Edward Smith, *P.* ..... 3,265
*Sir E. A. Cornwall, M.P., *P.* 3,251*
B. H. E. McCrae, L.R.C.P., *M.* ..... 1,211
Storry Deans, *M.* ..... 1,163

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 9,226

*James Branch, M.P., *P.* ... 2,490
*Thomas Wiles, M.P., *P.* ... 2,458
J. H. Keeling, *M.* ..... 955
A. Maconachie, *M.* ..... 955

BOW AND BROMLEY, 12,930

*Wm. Wallace Bruce, *P.* ... 3,420
*Benjamin Cooper, *P.* ..... 3,388
H. C. Batchelor, *M.* ..... 1,600
Capt. B. Levett, *M.* ..... 1,596

BRIXTON, 12,666

*F. Dolman, *P.* ..... 3,170
*Lewen Sharp, *P.* ..... 3,120
W. Haydon, *M.* ..... 2,922
S. Cresswell, *M.* ..... 2,911

CAMBERWELL (North), 14,994

*Henry R. Taylor, *P.* ..... 3,670
*Reginald Bray, *P.* ..... 3,563
T. C. L. Miller, *I.* ..... 1,229

CHELSEA, 15,451

*James Jeffery, *P.* ..... 4,224
*E. J. Hornniman, M.P., *P.* 4,143
Maj.-Gen. Sartorius, C.B., *M.* ..... 3,471
Clarence Goff, *M.* ..... 3,462

CITY OF LONDON, 26,844

*Frank Prat Alliston, *M.* 4,907
*Sir T. Brooke-Hitching, *M.* 4,858
*Hon. Rupert Guinness, *M.* 4,799
*H. S. Sankey, *M.* ..... 4,606
F. W. Buxton, *P.* ..... 2,342
Lord Sandhurst, *P.* ..... 2,298

CLAPHAM, 22,201

*Lt.-Col. Arthur Rutton, *M.* 5,901
*T. Penn Gaskell, *M.* ..... 5,764
J. G. Kipling, *P.* ..... 5,544
E. C. Pannett, *P.* ..... 5,408

DEPTFORD, 17,392

*Sidney Webb, *P.* ..... *unop.*
*Robert C. Phillimore, *P.* *unop.*

DULWICH, 13,178

*G. A. Hardy, M.P., *P.* ... 4,347
*Thomas Gautrey, *P.* ..... 4,275
W. Lane Mitchell, *M.* ... 3,548
Hy. Cubitt Gooch, *M.* ... 3,531

FINSBURY (Central), 10,036

*Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, *P.* 2,361
*A. B. Russell, F.C.A., *P.* ... 2,338
Rev. R. F. Hosken, *M.* ... 1,935
F. H. M. Wayne, *M.* ..... 1,914

FINSBURY (East), 6,876

*J. Allen Baker, M.P., *P.* ... 2,336
*T. E. Harvey, *P.* ..... 2,190
Enos Howes, *M.* ..... 1,772
Walter Smith, *M.* ..... 1,618

FULHAM, 23,257

*Peter Lawson, *P.* ..... 6,207
*Timothy Davies, M.P., *P.* 6,179
Maj. C. L. A. Skinner, *M.* 5,247
Lord Lytton, *M.* ..... 5,157
(Bye-election 28 Oct., 1905.)
*Cyril Cobb, *M.* ..... 4,395
(*Vice* Peter Lawson, resigned.)

GREENWICH, 14,615

*Richd. S. Jackson, M.P., *P.* *unop.*
*F. W. Warmington, *P.* ... *unop.*

HACKNEY (Central), 10,542

*T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., *P.* 3,534
*A. J. Shepheard, *P.* ..... 3,476
Lt.-Col. Lord Bingham, *M.* 2,120
G. Cartwright, *M.* ..... 2,097

HACKNEY (North), 14,125

*George Lampard, *P.* ..... 4,372
*J. E. Sears, M.P., *P.* ..... 4,189
F. M. Miller, M.R.C.S., *M.* 3,973
Walter Hy. Key, *M.* ..... 3,942

HACKNEY (South), 25,126

*Edmond Browne, *P.* ..... 4,318
*Alfred Smith, *P.* ..... 4,316
Stanley Boulter, *M.* ..... 1,776
Lt.-Col. R. M. Craig, *M.* 1,767

HAGGERSTON, 7,858

*Lord Monkswell, *P.* ..... 2,479
*James Stuart, M.P., *P.* ... 2,456
Maj. Stokoe, *M.* ..... 1,093
J. H. S. Lloyd, *M.* ..... 1,030

HAMMERSMITH, 27,026

*Joseph Brandon, *M.* ..... 3,501
*Edward Collins, *M.* ..... 3,494
Jno. Gerald Ritchie, *P.* 3,483
F. Whelen, *P.* ..... 3,392

HAMPSTEAD, 14,088

*N. Hanhart, *M.* ..... 3,252
*J. P. Taylor, *M.* ..... 3,213
*W. E. Mullins, *P.* ..... 2,893
C. H. Smith, LL.D., *P.* ... 2,737

HOLBORN, 12,212

*Sir Henry William Bliss, K.C.I.E., *M.* ..... 2,670
*Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, *M.* 2,649
W. H. Ansell ..... 1,241
Aubrey Goodes ..... 1,169

HOXTON, 9,466

*Henry Ward, *P.* ..... 2,436
*Graham Wallas, *P.* ..... 2,361
Dr. J. D. Davies, *M.* ..... 2,281
E. Gates, *M.* ..... 2,124

ISLINGTON (East), 13,112

*Sir A. M. Torrance, M.P., *P.* 4,413
*A. A. Thomas, *P.* ..... 3,914
A. H. Cæsar, *M.* ..... 2,416

ISLINGTON (North), 14,472

*Dr. T. B. Napier, M.P., *P.* 3,876
*Wm. C. Parkinson, *P.* ... 3,858
Alderman Tomkins, *M.* ... 2,811
Jas. Wilson Sharp, *M.* ... 2,771

ISLINGTON (South), 19,058

*Howell J. Williams, *P.* ... 2,536
*G. Dew, *P.* ..... 2,437
*George S. Elliott, *I.* ... 1,770
S. Lambert, *I.* ..... 1,526
A. Memory, *I.P.* ..... 356

ISLINGTON (West), 10,693

*William Goodman, *P.* ... 2,904
*Geo. H. Radford, M.P., *P.* 2,874
A. J. Adams, *M.* ..... 1,705
H. J. Clarke, *M.* ..... 1,695

KENNINGTON, 12,075

*Stephen Collins, M.P., *P.* 3,394
*Sir John Benn, M.P., *P.* ... 3,388
Canon Allen Edwards, *M.* 2,460

KENSINGTON (North), 12,974

*Walter Pope, *P.* ..... 3,232
*H. L. Jephson, *P.* ..... 3,203
Wm. W. Thompson, *M.* ... 2,914
Baron Peroyde Worms, *M.* 2,858

KENSINGTON (South), 13,923

*Richd. A. Robinson, *M.* ... 3,538
*Lord Chelmsford, *M.* ..... 3,519
Philip Carr, *P.* ..... 682
H. J. Norton, *P.* ..... 660
(Bye-election 28 Oct., 1905.)
*Lt.-Col. C. F. Colvile, *M.*
(*Vice* Lord Chelmsford, resigned.)

LAMBETH (North), 8,263

*W. Wightman, *P.* ..... 1,180
*Jabez Williams, *M.* ..... 1,152
A. Brooks, *M.* ..... 1,103
J. G. Gregory, *P.* ..... 1,028
W. E. Clery, *I.P.* ..... 422
J. Clark, *I.P.* ..... 419
W. H. Lock, *I.P.* ..... 265
(Bye-election 26 Dec. 1905.)
*Frank Briant, *P.* ..... 1549
(*Vice* W. Wightman, deceased.)

LEWISHAM, 24,055

*J. W. Cleland, M.D., *P.* ... 6,297
*Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., *P.* ..... 5,946
J. Vesey FitzGerald, K.C., *M.* ..... 4,557
E. L. Hartley, *M.* ..... 4,446

LIMEHOUSE, 7,640

*W. B. Bawn, *P.* ..... 2,461
*Arthur E. Leon, *P.* ..... 2,381
Sir Chas. Elliott, K.C.S.I., *M.* ..... 1,517
Ernest Gray, M.P., *M.* ... 1,396

MARYLEBONE (East), 8,743

*Lord Ludlow, *M.* ..... 2,843
*Wm. Clive Bridgeman, *M.* 2,779
*Jno. Fletcher Little, M.B., *P.* ..... 1,762
*Walter Leaf, D.LITT., *P.* 1,747
(Bye-election 5 Dec., 1904.)
*Earl of Essex, *M.* ..... 1,822
(*Vice* W.C. Bridgeman, resigned.)

MARYLEBONE (West), 11,578

**John Lewis, P.* ..... 2,708
*W. Bailey, M.* ..... 2,509
*Edward White, *M.* ..... 2,450
W. H. Sands, *P.* ..... 2,422

MILE END, 6,400

*G. J. Warren, P.* ..... 2,125
**Bertram S. Straus*, M.P., *P.* 2,121
*A. O. Goodrich, *M.* ..... 1,559
Prof. W. R. Smith, *M.* ..... 1,368
W. Baxter, *I.* ..... 36

NEWINGTON (West), 10,478

**John Piggott, P.* ..... 3,244
**James D. Gilbert, P.* ..... 3,237
Wm. Lansdale, M.D., *M.* 1,380
Maj. C. Gibbings, *M.* ..... 1,356

NORWOOD, 15,257

**N. W. Hubbard, P.* ..... 4,328
**G. Shrubsall, P.* ..... 4,233
E. E. Nicholls, *M.* ..... 3,922
A. Chapman, *M.* ..... 3,887

PADDINGTON (North), 11,478

**Sir Melvill Beachcroft, M.* 3,346
*J. Stephens, M.* ..... 3,120
*John Blackwood, *P.* ... 2,393
G. H. Turner, *P.* ..... 2,172

PADDINGTON (South), 8,793

**Henry A. Harben, M.* ..... 2,608
**H. P. Harris, M.* ..... 2,589
J. Kennedy, *P.* ..... 970
D. Vaughan Owen, *P.* ... 937

PECKHAM, 14,373

**C. Goddard Clarke*, M.P., *P.* 3,935
**Frank. W. Verney*, M.P., *P.* 3,871
J. Somerville, *M.* ..... 1,759
Sir Fras. Fleming, K.C.M.G., *M.* ..... 1,666

POPLAR, 11,058

**William Crooks*, M.P., *P.* 3,565
**Sir John McDougall, P.* 3,169
T. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., *M.* 1,891

ROTHERHITHE, 10,330

**Ambrose Pomeroy, P.* ..... 3,108
**Harold J. Glanville, P.* ... 3,029
J. W. Oake, *M.* ..... 1,530
W. W. Tyler, *M.* ..... 1,448
Rev. W. F. Brown, *I.* ... 1,160

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 12,729

**H. J. Greenwood, M.* ..... 3,144
*Lord Leigh, M.* ..... 3,113
Lord O'Hagan, *P.* ..... 1,911
R. G. Webster, *P.* ..... 1,852
S. Copp, *I.* ..... 87

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,951

**H. Gosling, P.* ..... 1,350
**John Smith, P.* ..... 1,263
**G. Foster, M.* ..... 1,095
H. H Wells, *M.* ..... 1,045

ST. PANCRAS (East), 8,713

**T. H. W. Idris*, M.P., *P.* 2,751
*Edmund Barnes, M.* ..... 2,731
D. Hennessy, *P.* ..... 2,558

ST. PANCRAS (North), 8,993

*Robert M. Beaton*, M.B., *P.* 3,045
**David S. Waterlow*, M.P., *P.* 3,023
W. Low, *M.* ..... 1,737
H. B. Betterton, *M.* ..... 1,695

ST. PANCRAS (South), 6,904

*Maj. Houghton Gastrell, M.* 1,927
*F. Goldsmith, M.* ..... 1,808
George Bernard Shaw, *P.* 1,460
Sir Wm. N. Geary, Bt., *P.* 1,412

ST. PANCRAS (West), 8,650

**Sir W. Collins*, M.D., M.P., *P.* 2,889
**Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, P.* 2,769
Arthur F. Buxton, *M.* ... 1,352
Walter Smith, M.D., *M.* 1,341
G. H. Baker, *I.* ..... 125

SOUTHWARK (West), 9,077

**Thomas Hunter, P.* ..... 2,285
**Edric Bayley, P.* ..... 2,283
J. T. Scriven, *M.* ..... 1,550
Edwd. M. Judge, L.S.A., *M.* ..... 1,547

STEPNEY, 6,081

**Wm. C. Steadman*, M.P., *P.* 2,004
*Earl of Malmesbury, M.* 1,960
T. M. Kirkwood, *M.* ..... 1,942
Harold Spender, *P.* ..... 1,874
(Bye-election 18 Mar., 1905.)
*A. O. Goodrich, M.* ..... 1,777
(*Vice* Earl of Malmesbury, resigned.)

STRAND, 10,639

**Lt.-Col. C. Probyn, M.* ... 2,403
*Lord Elcho, M.* ..... 2,312
Rev. A. W. Oxford, *P.* ... 1,220
J. S. Hyder, *P.* ..... 1,098

WALWORTH, 8,634

(Bye-election 12 May, 1906.)
*J. A. Dawes, P.* ..... 1,927
*C. Jesson, P.* ..... 1,879
(*Vice* Russell Spokes, deceased, and Rev. Canon Jephson, resigned.)

WANDSWORTH, 34,453

*Sir W. J. Lancaster, M.* ... 8,526
*W. Hunt, M.* ..... 8,342
R. Tweedie Smith, *P.* ... 6,782
E. Pascoe Williams, *P.* 6,661

WESTMINSTER, 9,460

**R. W. Granville-Smith, M.* 2,006
*C. Y. Sturge*, M.A., *M.* ... 1,955
C. L. Haywood, *P.* ..... 1,192
C. Duncan, *Lab.* ..... 1,169

WHITECHAPEL, 5,474

*H. H. Gordon, I.* ..... 1,626
**William C. Johnson, P.* ... 1,326
Geo. Lewis Bruce, *P.* ... 1,163
Rev. E. C. Carter, *M.* ... 910
Col. G. B. B. Hobart, *M.* 710

WOOLWICH, 19,514

*Rev. L. Jenkins Jones, P.* 6,982
*F. Chambers, P.* ..... 6,869
E. A. H. Jay, *M.* ..... 4,437
J. M. T. Dumphreys, *M.* 4,097

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

| *Name.* | *Electoral Division.* |
|---|---|
| †Allen, A. A., M.P. (*P*) ... | *Bermondsey.* |
| Allisten, F. P. (*M*) ..... | *City of London.* |
| Anstruther, H. T. ..... | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| Bailey, W. (*M*) ..... | *Marylebone, W.* |
| Baker, J. A., M.P. (*P*) ... | *East Finsbury.* |
| †Barnes, E., D.L., J.P. (*M*) | *St. Pancras, E.* |
| Bawn, W. B. (*P*) ..... | *Limehouse.* |
| †Bayley, Edric (*P*) ..... | *West Southwark.* |
| Beachcroft, Sir R. M. (*M*) | *Paddington, N.* |
| †Beaton, R. M., M.B. (*P*) | *St. Pancras, N.* |
| Bell, Sir Wm. J., LL.D., J.P., D.L. ..... | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| Benn, Sir J., M.P., J.P. (*P*) | *Kennington.* |
| Bliss, Sir H. W., K.C.I.E. (*M*) | *Holborn.* |
| Bowerman, C. W., M.P. | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| Branch, J., M.P., J.P. (*P*) | *S.W. Bethnal Green.* |
| Brandon, J. (*M*) ..... | *Hammersmith.* |
| †Bray, R. (*P.*) ..... | *Camberwell, N.* |
| Briant, F. ..... | *North Lambeth.* |
| Browne, E. (*P*) ..... | *South Hackney.* |
| Bruce, Wm. Wallace (*P*) | *Bow and Bromley.* |
| Burns, Rt. Hon. J., M.P. (*P*) | *Battersea.* |
| Buxton, Alfred Fowell.... | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Carrington, Rt. Hon. Earl, G.C.M.G. (*P*) ..... | *West St. Pancras.* |
| Chambers, F. (*P*) ..... | *Woolwich.* |
| Clarke, C. G., M.P., J.P. (*P*) | *Peckham.* |
| Cleland, J. W., M.P. (*P*) | *Lewisham.* |
| †Cobb, C. S. (*M*) ..... | *Fulham.* |
| †Collins, E. (*M*) ..... | *Hammersmith* |
| Collins, Stephen, M.P. (*P*) | *Kennington.* |
| †Collins, Sir W. J., M.D., B.Sc. (LOND.), F.R.C.S., M.P. (*P*) ..... | *West St. Pancras.* |
| Colvile, Lt.-Col. C. F. (*M*) | *South Kensington.* |
| Cooper, B. (*P*) ... ..... | *Bow and Bromley.* |
| Cornwall, Sir E. A., M.P., J.P. (*P*) ..... | *N.E. Bethnal Green.* |
| Crooks, William, M.P. (*P*) | *Poplar.* |
| Davies, T., M.P. (*P*) ..... | *Fulham.* |
| Davies, W., J.P. (*P*) ..... | *Battersea.* |
| †Dawes, J. A. (*P*) ..... | *Walworth.* |
| †Dew, G. (*P*) ..... | *Islington, S.* |
| †Dickinson, W. H., M.P., J.P. | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| Dolman, F. (*P*) ..... | *Brixton.* |
| Elcho, Lord (*M*) ..... | *Strand* |
| Essex, Earl of (*M*) ..... | *East Marylebone.* |
| †Forman, Dr. E. Baxter, J.P. | *Aldermah till* 1907. |
| Gaskell, T. Penn (*M*)..... | *Clapham.* |
| Gastrell, Maj. W. H. H. (*M*) | *St. Pancras, S.* |
| †Gautrey, T. (*P*) ..... | *Dulwich.* |
| Gilbert, J. D. (*P*) ..... | *West Newington.* |
| Glanville, H. J. (*P*) ..... | *Rotherhithe.* |
| †Goldsmith, F. (*M.*)..... | *South St. Pancras.* |

| *Name.* | *Electoral Division.* |
|---|---|
| Goodman, Wm. (*P*) | *West Islington.* |
| Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (*M*) | *Stepney.* |
| Gordon, H. H. (*I*) | *Whitechapel.* |
| Gosling, H. (*P*) | *St George's-in-the-E* |
| Greenwood, H. J. (*M*) | *St.George, Han. Sq.* |
| †Guinness, Hon.R., C.M.G.(*M*) | *City of London.* |
| Hanhart, N. (*M*) | *Hampstead.* |
| Harben, H. A., J.P. (*M*) | *South Paddington.* |
| Hardy, G. A., M.P. (*P*) | *Dulwich.* |
| †Harris, H. P. (*M*) | *South Paddington.* |
| †Harvey, T. E. (*P*) | *East Finsbury.* |
| Hemphill, Capt. the Hon. FitzRoy (*P*) | *Central Finsbury.* |
| Hitching, Sir T. Brooke-(*M*) | *City of London.* |
| Horniman, E. J., M.P. (*P*) | *Chelsea.* |
| Hubbard, N. W., J.P. (*P*) | *Norwood.* |
| Hunt, W. (*M*) | *Wandsworth.* |
| Hunter, Thomas (*P*) | *West Southwark.* |
| Idris, T. H.W., M.P., J.P. (*P*) | *East St. Pancras.* |
| Jackson, R. S., M.P. (*P*) | *Greenwich.* |
| Jeffery, J. (*P*) | *Chelsea.* |
| Jephson H. L. (*P*) | *North Kensington.* |
| Jesson, C. (*P*) | *Walworth.* |
| Johnson, W. C. (*P*) | *Whitechapel.* |
| †Jones, Rev. L. Jenkins (*P.*) | *Woolwich.* |
| †Lampard, G. (*P*) | *North Hackney.* |
| †Lancaster, Sir W. J. (*M*) | *Wandsworth.* |
| Leigh, Lord (*M*) | *St.George, Han. Sq.* |
| †Leon, A. L., J.P. (*P*) | *Limehouse.* |
| Lewis, John (*P*) | *West Marylebone.* |
| †Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Ludlow, Lord (*M*) | *East Marylebone.* |
| McDougall, Sir John (*P*) | *Poplar.* |
| †Mitchell, Isaac | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Monkswell, Lord, J.P. (*P*) | *Haggerston.* |
| Mowatt, Sir Francis, G.C.B., I.S.O. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| †Mullins, W. E. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Napier, T. B., LL.D., M.P.(*P*) | *North Islington.* |
| Parkinson, W. C. (*P*) | *North Islington.* |
| Phillimore, R. C. (*P*) | *Deptford.* |
| Piggott, J. (*P*) | *West Newington.* |
| Pomeroy, A. (*P*) | *Rotherhithe.* |
| †Pope, Walter (*P*) | *North Kensington.* |
| Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P. (*M*) | *Strand.* |
| †Radford, G. H., M.P. (*P*) | *West Islington.* |
| Robinson, R. A., J.P. (*M*) | *South Kensington.* |
| Rotton, Lt.-C.A., R.A., J.P.(*M*) | *Clapham.* |
| †Russell, A. B. (*P*) | *Central Finsbury.* |
| Salter, A., M.D. | *Bermondsey.* |
| †Sanders, W. S. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Sandhurst, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Sankey, H. Stuart (*M*) | *City of London.* |
| Sears, J. E., M.P. (*P*) | *North Hackney.* |
| Sharp, Lewen (*P*) | *Brixton.* |
| †Shepheard, A. J. (*P*) | *Central Hackney.* |
| Shubsall, G. (*P*) | *Norwood.* |
| Smith, Alfred (*P*) | *South Hackney.* |
| Smith, Edward A., J.P. (*P*) | *N.E.Bethnal Green.* |
| Smith, John (*P*) | *St. George-in-the-E.* |
| Smith, R. W. Granville-J.P. (*M*) | *Westminster.* |
| †Spicer, Evan, J.P. | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| Stanley, Hon. A. L., M.P. (*P*) | *Lewisham.* |
| Steadman, W. C., M.P. (*P*) | *Stepney.* |
| Stephens, J. (*M*) | *North Paddington.* |
| Straus, B. S., M.P. (*P*) | *Mile End.* |
| Strong, Richard, J.P. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| †Stuart, James, M.P. (*P*) | *Haggerston.* |
| †Sturge, C. Y. (*M*) | *Westminster.* |
| Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*M*) | *Holborn.* |
| Taylor, H. R. (*P*) | *North Camberwell.* |
| †Taylor, J. T., I.S.O. (*M*) | *Hampstead.* |
| †Thomas, A. A. (*P*) | *East Islington.* |
| †Thompson, W. W., LL.B. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Torrance, Sir Andrew, M.P., J.P. (*P*) | *East Islington.* |
| Verney, F. W., M.P. (*P*) | *Peckham.* |
| †Wallas, Graham (*P*) | *Hoxton.* |
| †Ward, Henry (*P*) | *Hoxton.* |
| Warmington, F. W. (*P*) | *Greenwich.* |
| Warren, G. J., J.P. (*P*) | *Mile End.* |
| Waterlow, D. S., M.P. (*P*) | *North St. Pancras.* |
| †Webb, Sidney (*P*) | *Deptford.* |
| Welby, Lord, G.C.B. | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| West, Right Hon. Sir Algernon, G.C.B. | *Alderman till* 1907. |
| White, Edward, J.P. | *Alderman till* 1910. |
| Wiles, T., M.P. (*P*) | *S.W.Bethnal Green.* |
| Williams, H. J., J.P. (*P*) | *South Islington.* |
| Williams, Jabez (*M*) | *North Lambeth.* |
| Wood, T. McKinnon, M.P., LL.D. (*P*) | *Central Hackney.* |
| Yates, W. B. | *Alderman till* 1907. |

NOTE.—The italic capital letters (*P*), (*M*), (*I*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*M*) Moderate; (*I*) Independent.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked † form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—

*Lady Members.* Alder, Miss N.; Bryant, Mrs. Sophie, D.Sc.; Eve, Miss M.; Homan, Mrs.; Lawrence, Miss Susan.

## CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

*Clerk of the Council*, G. Laurence Gomme...£2,000
*Deputy Clerk*, J. Bird. *Chief Clerk (Education)*, H. J. Mordaunt.
*Chief Engineer*, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G. £2,000
*Chief Asst. Engineer*, C. Elwin.
*Architect*, W. E. Riley ..... £2,000
*Chief Asst. Archt.*, J. Briggs.
*Architect (Education)*, T. J. Bailey ..... £1,200
*Valuer*, A. Young ..... £2,000
*Senior Asst. Valuer*, F. W. Cook.
*Comptroller*, H. E. Haward ..... £2,000
*Deputy Comptr.*, E. Doggett. *Asst. Compt. (Education)*, G. Attenborough.
*Solicitor*, Sengcr Berry ..... £2,300
*Deputy Solicitor*, E. Tanner.
*Educational Adviser*, Dr. W. Garnett ..... £1,500
*Executive Officer, Education Dept.*, R. Blair £1,000
*Chief Inspector, Education Dept.*, Dr. C. W. Kimmins ..... £800
*Med. Officer*, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, M.D. £1,250
*Asstss., (General)* Dr. W. H. Hamer; *(Education)* Dr. J. Kerr.
*Public Control Dep.*, J. Ollis ..... £700
*Statistical Officer*, E. J. Harper ..... £1,000
*Chemist*, F. Clowes, D.Sc. ..... £1,100
*Parks Dep.*, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby ..... £750
*Chief of Fire Brigade*, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N. (retired) ..... £900
*Manager Works Dep.*, G. W. Humphreys £1,500
*Tramways Chief Officer*, A. L. C. Fell ..... £1,500
,, *Electrical Engineer*, J. H. Rider £1,100
*Housing Manager*, S. G. Burgess ..... £800
*Clerk Asylums Com.*, H. F. Keene ..... £725

# The Metropolitan Water Board.

(*Offices*, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. The Board meets on alternate Fridays at Metropolitan Asylums Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C.)

*Chairman*, Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft, K.C.C.....*unp.* | *Vice-Chairman*, John Glass...*unp.*

*Clerk of the Board*, A. B. Pilling .....£1,500
*Assist. do.*, W. J. G. Norris.....£500
*Supervisor*, F. W. Drake .....£650
*Solicitor*, W. Moon.....£700
*Chief Engineer*, W. B. Bryan .....£2,500
*Depn. do.*, J. W. Restler .....£1,500
*Comptroller and Registrar of Debenture Stocks*, F. E. Harris .....£1,250
*Depy. Comptroller*, A. Newton .....£600
*Chief Revenue Officer*, J. Wilson .....£618
*Director of Water Examinations*, Dr. A. C. Houston .....£1,000

The Metropolitan Water Board was created by the Metropolitan Water Act, 1902, and came into existence the following year, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied, by the various authorities superseded. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1905-6 exceeded 79,572,500,000 gallons. It is to be noted that London water, taken as a whole, contained less than 10 microbes per cubic centimeter; practically always yielded a negative result with the B. Enteritidis Sporogenes test (with 10 c.c. of water); and in 74·3 per cent. of the samples contained *no* typical (flaginac) B. coli in 100 cubic centimeters of water, and in 1·8 per cent. only of the samples was this microbe present in one cubic centimeter.

The Board consists of the following 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area:—

*City of London*, C. T. Harris, J.P.; Alderman Sir T. Vezey Strong.
*London County Council*, Sir R. M. Beachcroft; R. M. Beaton; G. Dew; H. J. Glanville; W. Goodman; Sir J. MacDougall; W. C. Parkinson; Lt.-Col. A. Rotton; H. R. Taylor; W. W. Thompson; H. Ward; Lord Welby, G.C.B.; E. White; and a vacancy.
*Battersea Borough Council*, W. Watts.
*Beckenham B.C., and Bexley, Bromley, Chislehurst, Dartford, Erith, Foolscray, and Penge U.D. Councils*, C. E. Baker.
*Bermondsey B.C.*, A. Layman.
*Bethnal Green B.C.*, E. H. Pickersgill, M.P.
*Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston, Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham U.D. Councils*, J. H. S. Lawton.
*Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Cross, Wanstead, and Woodford U.D. Councils*. A. H. Tozer.
*Camberwell B.C.*, C. E. Hearson.
*Chelsea B.C.*, A. M. Latham.
*Deptford B.C.*, W. H. Reynolds.
*Ealing T.C., and Acton and Chiswick U.D. Councils*, A. W. W. King, J.P.
*East Ham B.C.*, Alfred Bethell.
*Edmonton, Enfield, and Southgate U.D. Councils*, J. H. Sanders.
*Essex C.C.*, W. Langman.
*Finsbury B.C.*, E. Howes, J.P.
*Fulham B.C.*, W. R. Sayer.
*Greenwich B.C.*, I. H. Benn.
*Hackney B.C.*, J. Sheehan.
*Hammersmith B.C.*, T. Chamberlen, J.P.
*Hampstead B.C.*, C. Fleetwood Pritchard.
*Hertfordshire C.C.*, E. B. Barnard, M.P.
*Holborn B.C.*, C. FitzRoy Doll, F.R.I.B.A.
*Hornsey B.C. and Wood Green U.D.C.*, E. G. Cole.
*Islington B.C.*, G. S. Elliott.
*Kensington B.C.*, Lt.-Col. C. F. Colville.
*Kent C.C.*, G. J. Courthope.
*Kingston B.C., Barnes, Esher and The Dittons, Ham, The Maldens and Coombe, Molesey, E. and W., Surbiton, and Wimbledon U.D. Councils*, T. Lyne, J.P.
*Lambeth B.C.*, Edward Johnson.
*Lee Conservancy*, R. B. Croft.
*Lewisham B.C.*, G. S. Warmington, J.P.
*Leyton U.D.C.*, C. G. Musgrave, J.P.
*Middlesex C.C.*, E. P. Huggett, J.P.
*Paddington B.C.*, J. P. B. Karslake.
*Poplar B.C.*, P. A. White.
*St. Marylebone B.C.*, J. Lea Smith.
*St. Pancras B.C.*, G. Hickling, J.P.
*Shoreditch B.C.*, H. T. Sawell.
*Southwark B.C.*, F. Redman.
*Stepney B.C.*, Sir Edward Mann, Bart.
*Stoke Newington B.C.*, J. Glass.
*Surrey C.C.*, C. Burt, J.P.
*Thames Conservancy*, H. W. Russell.
*Tottenham U.D.C.*, P. B. Malone, J.P.
*Walthamstow U.D.C.*, C. T. Wilkinson.
*Wandsworth B.C.*, J. Lidiard. J.P.
*West Ham B.C.*, J. Kottle, J.P.; L. W. Spratt.
*Westminster City Council*, H. W. Bradford, J.P.; T. W. L. Emden, J.P.
*Willesden U.D.C.*, C. Pinkham, J.P.
*Woolwich B.C.*, H. J. Butler.

## LONDON POLICE.

The CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates. Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 26,923 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 4 Chief Inspectors, 15 District Inspectors, 20 Station Inspectors, 9 Detective Inspectors, 74 Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, and 865 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 60 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area fifteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Marlborough St., Greenwich, Lambeth, Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, and Woolwich (see p. 183).

The force on Oct 28, 1906, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 552 Inspectors, 2,298 Sergeants, and 14,760 Constables, making a total of 17,642, with 311 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1905-6 was £50,950,879.

# London City Livery Companies.

## THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1906), CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. The Editor is apparently regarded with suspicion by the majority of the Companies, for his annual request for information as to the amount of the funds is, in almost every case, ignored. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

| Company. | No. of Liverymen. | Corporate Income. | Trust Income. | Total Income. | Master or Warden, 1906 1907. | Clerk. | Hall.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| *Mercers(1)* | 200 | 53 000 | 58,000 | 111,000 | Chas. W. Powell | Sir John Watney | 4 Ironmonger Lane. |
| *Grocers(2)* | 185 | 37,500 | 500 | 38,000 | Wm. H. Grantham | R. V. Somers-Smith | Princes St. |
| *Drapers(3)* | 300 | 50,000 | 28,000 | 78,000 | William How | Sir William Sawyer | Throgmorton St. |
| *Fishmongers(4)* | 347 | 50,800 | 8,850 | 59,737 | Sir R. B. Martin, Bt. | J. Wrench Towse | Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br. |
| *Goldsmiths(5)* | 150 | 43,000 | 26,000 | 58,000 | C. J. Latcs | Sir W. S. Prideaux | Foster Lane. |
| *Skinners(6)* | 228 | 29,000 | 15,000 | 44,000 | Col. St. J. du Roche | F. R. Draper, B.A. | 8 Dowgate Hill. |
| *Merchant Taylors(7)* | 343 | 37,000 | 13,000 | 50,000 | Coles Child, J.P., D.L. | Edward Nash | 30 Threadneedle St. |
| *Haberdashers(8)* | 341 | 9,000 | 49,000 | 58,000 | S. Warren | J. H. Townend | 33 Gresham St. |
| *Salters(9)* | 180 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 22,000 | Henry Curwen | S. W. Luard | St. Swithin's Lane. |
| *Ironmongers(10)* | 37 | 22,000 | 11,000 | 23,000 | E. P. Stedall | R. C. A. Beck | Fenchurch St. |
| *Vintners(11)* | 221 | 9,500 | 1,800 | 11,000 | Walter Green, J.P. | C. Lomas | 68½ Upper Thames St. |
| *Clothworkers(12)* | 178 | 42,000 | 18,000 | 60,000 | J. S. Phene, D.L. | Sir Owen Roberts | 41 Mincing Lane. |

*The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Apothecaries (58)* | 150 | .. | 600 | 600 | L. Barker Young | A. Mowbray Upton | Water Lane. |
| *Armourers and Brasiers (22)* | 89 | 7,940 | 60 | 8,000 | D. A. Bumsted | Marshall Pontifex | 81 Coleman St. |
| *Bakers (29)* | 127 | 1,580 | 320 | 1,900 | A. Whittet | Frank C. Lingard | 16 Harp Lane. |
| *Barbers (17)* | 160 | .. | .. | .. | H. Atkinson | Do. | Monkwell St. |
| *Basketmakers (52)* | 80 | .. | none | .. | F. Lodge | E. W. Smith | 92 Cannon St. |
| *Blacksmiths (20)* | 98 | 684 | none | 684 | Alfred Barlow | W. H. Garrett | 5 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. |
| *Bowyers (38)* | 27 | 618 | 42 | 660 | E. J. Gazier | H. E. Griffith | 121 St. Bride's Av., E.C. |
| *Brewers (14)* | 48 | 2,500 | 15,000 | 17,500 | E. Bevan | W. Higgins | St. Bride's Av., E.C. |
| *Broderers (48)* | 32 | .. | .. | .. | Robert Nevill | G. W. Barber, M.A. | Addle St., E.C. |
| *Butchers (28)* | 157 | .. | 817 | .. | J. Gurney Randall | H. J. V. Philpott | 143 St. Swithin's La., E.C. |
| *Carmen (89)* | 35 | 70 | none | 70 | C. E. Schotel | H. W. Capper | Bartholomew Close. |
| *Carpenters (26)* | 150 | 16,000 | 1,180 | 17,180 | Wm. Robertson | J. Hutton Freeman | Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C. |
| *Cordwainers (62)* | 76 | .. | .. | .. | C. T. Harris, J.P. | H. C. Overall | Throgmorton Av. |
| *Coachmakers (79)* | 96 | 960 | none | 960 | Capt. F. W. Chas. Cheller, M.A. | T. H. Gardiner | Guildhall, E.C. |
| *Cooks (35)* | 85 | 1,850 | 150 | 2,000 | Henry Veltman | C. C. Sherrard, M.A. | Noble St., E.C. |
| *Coopers (36)* | 200 | 2,400 | 5,000 | 7,400 | John Jackson | H. Pelham Boyer | 34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C. |
| *Curriers (39)* | 100 | 7,700 | 1,600 | 9,300 | G. W. Canham | C. B. W. Mander, M.A. | 31 Basinghall St. |
| *Cutlers (18)* | 63 | 1,288 | 74 | 1,202 | Arthur H. Heny | E. H. Burkitt | 7 Cannon St. |
| *Distillers (74)* | 55 | 5,350 | 50 | 5,400 | C. J. Scott | W. C. Beaumont | 6 London Wall. |
| *Dyers (23)* | 88 | 6,000 | none | .. | D. Malcolm Scott | F. G. Vickers | 4 Warwick Lane, E.C. |
| *Fanmakers (84)* | 90 | 150 | 1,000 | 7,000 | Arthur Brewin | George F. Sutton, M.A. | Guildhall, E.C. |
| *Farriers (85)* | 97 | 152 | none | 150 | (vacant) | Col. T. Dawes Sewell | 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. |
| | | | | 152 | Charles Sheather, F.R.C.V.S. | R. F. Popham | Temple Ho., Temple Av. |
| *Feltmakers (64)* | 65 | .. | 126 | — | Sir W. W. Kershaw, K.C. | Alfred Peachey | 140 Leadenhall St. |
| *Fletchers (39)* | 20 | 100 | none | 100 | H. Brock Hunt | T. B. Shepheard | 17 Salisbury Sq., E.C. |
| *Founders (33)* | 92 | 1,720 | 115 | 1,835 | H. W. Franks | Arthur Hughes | 16 Finsbury Circus. |
| *Framework Knitters (65)* | 98 | 320 | 130 | 440 | J. A. Corah | John Woodhouse, jun. | 23 St. Swithin's Lane. |
| *Frviterers (45)* | 98 | 90 | .. | 90 | Henry Ball | John Eglen | 45 Ludgate Hill, E.C. |
| *Gardeners (70)* | 98 | 55 | .. | 45 | W. T. Crosweller | E. A. Rowlands, M.A. | 40 Chancery Lane. |
| *Girdlers (28)* | 50 | 3,000 | 1,300 | 4,3 0 | Henry Rees | W. D. Scudder | 4 Paper Buildings, Temple. |
| *Glass-sellers (77)* | 53 | none | 21 | 21 | W. Bevis | R. L. Eyre | 20 Basinghall St. |
| *Haselers (60)* | 76 | 266 | 40 | 306 | W. Chipsey | W. J. B. Tyndale | 58 Gracechurch St. |
| *Horners (82)* | 82 | 100 | 58 | 158 | Gilbert Chas. Sharp | A. W. Burn | 2 Mincing Lane. |
| *Joiners & Ceilers (30)* | 230 | 35 | 3 | 38 | William Shannon | W. E. Baxter | 9 Lancaster Place, Strand. |
| *Leathersellers (8)* | 40 | 900 | none | 2,800 | W. Clynes | F. T. Aston | 15 Commercial Road E., E. |
| *Loriners (60)* | 160 | 80 | none | 85 | Rev. C. C. Hoche | Howard Deighton | 44 King William St., E.C. |
| *Masons (31)* | 85 | 2,000 | 230 | 2,230 | A. H. Baynes | J. A. Druce | College St., Dowgate Hill. |
| *Merchant Taylors (4th)* | 111 | 2,300 | none | 2,300 | C. Evan Evans | H. L. Bedford | St. Saviour's Ch., E.C. |
| *Musicians (25)* | 152 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 23,000 | Stanley G. Ledsome | W. A. Hepburn | St. Helen's Place, E.C. |
| *Painters (57)* | 350 | 1,000 | none | 1,000 | John Gibbs | C. E. J. Jennings | 27 Wallbrook, E.C. |
| *Parish Clerks (56)* | 57 | 550 | none | 550 | W. Dodgson | E. L. Hunter | 9 New St., Line Inn, W.C. |
| *Patternmakers (94)* | 98 | 400 | 90 | 490 | Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt. | T. C. Penwick | 15 Berners St., W. |
| *Pewterers (69)* | 50 | 230 | none | 230 | Malcolm R. Aird | J. King Farlow | 3 Crooked Lane, E.C. |

| Company. | No. of Liverymen. | Corporation Income. | Trust Income. | Total Income. | Master or Warden 1906—1907. | Clerk. | Hall.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| *Painters* (28) .... | 130 | 700 | 2,300 | 3,000 | C. F. Parslow ..... | H. & T. Pritchard .. | 9 Little Trinity Lane. |
| °*Pattenmakers.* (76) | 40 | 63 | 26 | 89 | Charles A. Hanson, J.P. | Charles Fitch ..... | [Guildhall, E.C.] |
| *Paviors* (56) .... | 19 | .. | .. | *none* | William Griffiths .... | William P. Neal .... | [Pinner's Hall, Old Broad St., E.C.] |
| *Pewterers* (16) .. | 111 | 4,400 | 167 | 4,567 | C. Collins ..... | C. W. Sawbridge .... | 15 Lime St., E.C. |
| °*Plaisterers* (46) | 46 | 1,100 | 30 | 1,130 | H. S. Holt ..... | Alfred F. Mott .... | [22 Bedford Row, W.C.] |
| *Pl. Card Mkrs.* (83) | 130 | 50 | 5 5 0 | 55 5 0 | Sir T. Brooke-Hitching | W. Hayes ..... | [Guildhall, E.C.] |
| °*Plumbers* (31) .. | 40 | 880 | 20 | 900 | W. D. Caroe, F.S.A. .. | W. R. E. Coles..... | 1 Adelaide Bgs., Lond. Br.] |
| *Po itters* (34) .... | 117 | 800 | 320 | 1,120 | E. T. D. Wilson .... | H. W. Liversidge .. | Libr. Chambers, Temple. |
| *Saddlers* (25) .... | 95 | 11,200 | 1,000 | 12,200 | Archibald McDougall | J. W. Sherwell..... | 141 Cheapside, E.C. |
| °*Scriveners* (44) .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | G. A. King ..... | J. C. Wootton ..... | [2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.] |
| °*Shipwrights* (59) | 200 | 830 | *n.m.* | 830 | J. H. Anderson..... | Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S. | [Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.] |
| *Spectaclemkrs.* (60) | 320 | 1,300 | 50 | 1,350 | Ld. Burnham, K.C.V.O. | Do. | Do. |
| *Stationers* (47) .. | 279 | 3,100 | 1,600 | 4,700 | Richard Stevens, J.P. | C. R. Rivington .... | Stationers' Hall Ct. |
| *Tallowchandlers* (21) | 108 | .. | 220 | 220 | Frederick Paterson.. | M. F. Monier-Williams, F.S.A. | 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. |
| °*Tin Plate Wrkrs.* (72) | 120 | 13 | 6 | 19 | George Brown ..... | E. A. Ebblewhite, | [1 Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.] |
| °*Turners* (51).... | 170 | 64 | *none* | 64 | J. J. Hamilton..... | W. M. Shirreff ..... | [53 Gresham Ho., E.C.] |
| °*Tylers & Bk'rs.* (37) | 78 | 1,900 | 80 | 1,980 | Alfred Robert Smith | A. Bird ..... | [6 Bedford Row, W.C.] |
| °*Upholders* (49) .. | 30 | 277 | 20 | 297 | W. C. Hunter ..... | Wm. H. C. Crump .. | [17 Leadenhall St., E.C.] |
| *Wax chandlers* (20) | 27 | 1,370 | 230 | 1,600 | H. C. Todd..... | T. R. Bridgwater.... | Gresham St., E.C. |
| °*Weavers* (42) .. | 94 | 1,276 | 1,157 | 2,433 | W. R. Fox ..... | C. A. Bannister .... | [70 Basinghall St., E.C.] |
| °*Wheelwrights* (73) | 120 | .. | .. | .. | G. E. Cochrane .... | J. B. Scott..... | [32 Coal Exchange, E.C.] |
| *Wire Workers* .. | .. | (*Sic*) | Tin | Plate Workers.) | | | |
| °*Woolmen* (43) .. | 25 | 376 | *none* | 376 | W. F. Baker ..... | P. C. C. Francis .... | [19 Gt. Winestr. St., E.C.] |

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies is about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year. The value of their Plate and Furniture is about £320,000, and the annual income of the livings in their gift—several of the "great" Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880 the Companies were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

The above information is mainly derived from the report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880, of which the late Earl of Derby was chairman.

## LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

| | Area in Statute Acres. | Population. 1891. | Population. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality<br>Within the Limits of the County of London | 74,839 | 4,228,317 | 4,536,541 |
| City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits | 673 | 37,702 | 26,923 |
| Central Criminal Court District | 269,148 | 5,260,680 | 6,101,664 |
| Metropolitan Police District (not including City) | 442,746 | 5,596,104 | 6,554,449 |
| Metropolitan and City Police Districts | 443,419 | 5,633,806 | 6,581,372 |

*Parliamentary Boundaries.* In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain *Extra-Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1905-1906 of £50,959,879, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1870 up to and including the year 1905 is 600,304, with 5,660 in course of erection: the new mileage since 1870 being 1,649.

## FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, etc., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1896-1905.

| Year. | Total No. of Felonies. | Total No. of Persons Apprehended. | First Loss. | Amount Recovered. | Total Loss. | Estimated Population.* | Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 16,285 | 11,312 | £131,713 | £22,468 | £109,245 | 6,259,966 | 2·601 |
| 1897 | 16,094 | 11,350 | 132,248 | 21,775 | 110,473 | 6,376,610 | 2·524 |
| 1898 | 17,134 | 12,332 | 149,139 | 31,858 | 117,281 | 6,496,723 | 2·637 |
| 1899 | 16,149 | 11,540 | 111,857 | 23,451 | 88,406 | 6,620,434 | 2·439 |
| 1900 | 16,665 | 12,089 | 212,340 | 39,178 | 173,162 | 6,576,648 | 2·534 |
| 1901 | 17,433 | 12,347 | 376,206 | 142,490 | 233,716 | 6,678,808 | 2·610 |
| 1902 | 17,759 | 12,272 | 158,992 | 46,268 | 112,724 | 6,779,336 | 2·619 |
| 1903 | 17,896 | 12,735 | 191,885 | 42,108 | 149,777 | 6,886,696 | 2·601 |
| 1904 | 18,806 | 12,897 | 163,876 | 42,562 | 121,314 | 6,983,249 | 2·693 |
| 1905 | 18,515 | 12,850 | 181,018 | 52,915 | 128,103 | 7,086,638 | 2·613 |

* The Census of 1901 showed that the Population for the years from 1896 to 1899 had been over-estimated.

THE following list of Life Offices contains the names of all the more important British offices, of eight Colonial companies, and of three offices founded in New York.

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is of importance, as the normal rate of mortality is not experienced until the company has been doing business for five-and-twenty or thirty years. Any company established more recently than this must be judged largely by its prospects instead of by its results.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system, whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to the participating policy-holders, or whether the company has proprietors or shareholders by whom part of the surplus is received. Many of the Life offices also transact other insurance business as well. These are indicated by letters in the column headed "Class." In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital, however, is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the companies doing Industrial business are stated separately.

FUNDS.—The Funds as stated in the table are in all cases taken from the Revenue Accounts deposited by the offices with the Board of Trade. The Paid-up Capital of Proprietary offices that transact Life business only is included in the Funds. Paid-up capital of offices transacting other classes of business as well is excluded from the Funds as stated in the Table, because such capital is available for other claims than those of the Life Branch. The Funds as well as the premium income are derived from the latest annual accounts published by the offices, the date in the majority of cases being December, 1905. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless its liabilities are known as well as its assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of such risks as the offices do not feel justified in retaining in their entirety.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include not only the salaries of officials, rents of offices, cost of advertising, &c., but also, in all cases where it is paid, the commission paid to agents for the introduction of business. The amount of expenses as so understood is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently we have stated in the table the percentage of the premium income absorbed in commission and expenses. The average percentage of the whole of the British offices is about 14½%, of which 5½% is expended in commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because a large proportion of a company's expenditure is incurred in obtaining new business. If the proportion of new business to total business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses is also large; but when the expenses are distributed between new business and old, or renewal, business, a fair indication is obtained of the real expenditure that an office is incurring. Perhaps the most satisfactory way to split up this expenditure is to assume that the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses is ten times as much as the percentage of renewal premiums absorbed in expenses. The expenses per cent. of new premiums given in the table means therefore that if, as in the case of the Atlas, 66·6% of the new premiums goes in expenses, one-tenth of this percentage or 6·66% of the renewal premiums is the cost of managing the renewal business. These two percentages taken together exactly amount to the total expenditure of the office. The relative economy or extravagance of the various offices may therefore be better judged by the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses than by the percentage of total premiums. The average annual expenditure of British offices is 80% of new premiums and 8% of renewal premiums.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned upon the funds is especially important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing the liabilities, since the greater the margin between the rates of interest earned and assumed, the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus, though bonuses may fall at the time when a lower rate of interest is first adopted in valuing liabilities. The rate of interest here quoted is derived from the latest annual accounts, and is obtained by dividing 100 times the amount of interest, less Income Tax, by the mean of the funds at the beginning and the end of the year after deducting half a year's interest from the mean fund.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade usually every three, five, or seven years. It is not possible in the space here available to give anything but a very small part of the information supplied by these returns. A valuation consists of a calculation of the present liability of an office under its existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts it will have to pay and to receive. In making this calculation it has to be assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various tables are employed, those most frequently used being Healthy Males ($H^m$), and British Offices ($O^m$) and the corresponding Tables $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude from observation the mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes that only a low rate of interest will be earned, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. Consequently the position of an office is very strong and satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated liability and the experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is larger also. The $H^m$ and $H^m(5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the $H^m$ table alone, the $H^m$ is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent the valuation.

The $O^m$ Tables usually require slightly stronger reserves than the $H^m$.

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

| Established. | Class. | Name of Office. | Annual Accounts. Funds. | Premium Income. | Expenses. % of Total Prem. | % of New Prem. | Rate of Interest. % | Valuation. Mortality Table. | Interest Assumed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1933 | P | I Abstainers&Gen.(Ord.) | 287,182 | 56,551 | 26·4 | 102·9 | 3 15 5 | H$^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1824 | P | F Alliance | 4,965,313 | 422,931 | 10·0 | 51·9 | 3 15 7 | H$^m$ & H$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1808 | P | F Atlas | 1,861,150 | 172,386 | 14·1[a] | 65·6[f] | 3 17 3[g] | O$^m$ & O$^m$(5) | 2 10 0 |
| 1865 | P | I Britannic (Ordinary).. | 550,170 | 163,939 | 20·3 | 87·5 | 4 8 0 | H$^m$ | 4 0 0 |
| 1854 | P | F& British Equitable | 1,761,935 | 127,107 | 26·7 | 166·9 | 4 1 3 | H$^m$ | 3½ & 3½ |
| 1836 | P | British Life | 109,869 | 18,170 | 49·4 | [e] | 4 2 3 | H$^m$ | 4 & 4½ |
| 1891 | P | I British National Prem. | 293,276 | 67,332 | 53·2 | [e] | 14 0 | H$^m$ | 4 0 0 |
| 1809* | P | F Caledonian | 2,388,343 | 231,990 | 13·9 | 69·8 | 3 10 9 | O$^m$ & H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1847 | P | Canada Life | 6,177,305 | 666,433 | 29·6[a] | [e] | 4 11 6 | H$^m$ | 3 & 3½ |
| 1898* | P | S Century | 129,840 | 37,464 | 15·6 | 45·8 | 4 0 0 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1837 | P | Citizens (Ordinary) | 1,058,573 | 210,988 | 17·4 | 61·9 | 4 9 4 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1838 | P | City of Glasgow | 2,820,436 | 232,100 | 15·9 | 96·9 | 3 17 6 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1829 | M | Clergy Mutual | 4,292,692 | 254,523 | 7·4[f] | 51·8[f] | 3 15 5 | O$^m$ & O$^m$(5) | 2 10 0 |
| 1824 | P | Clerical, Medical&Gen. | 4,525,786 | 331,818 | 13·9 | 85·9 | 3 17 2 | H$^m$ & H$^m$(5) | 2 10 0 |
| 1873 | M | Colonial Mutual | 2,990,533 | 346,068 | 28·9[a] | 150·2[a] | 3 19 6 | O$^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1861 | pr&s | Commercial Union | 3,004,438* | 293,199 | 14·1 | 57·0 | 4 4 9 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0/ |
| 1807 | P | Eagle | 2,560,267 | 184,489 | 18·9 | 81·4 | 3 18 9 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1823 | M | Economic | 4,341,393 | 247,098 | 13·7 | 87·6 | 3 19 9 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1823 | P | Edinburgh | 4,085,650 | 306,682 | 15·1 | 77·3 | 3 17 0 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1839 | P | English & Scottish Law | 2,298,289 | 232,582 | 16·8 | 95·9 | 3 18 5 | H$^m$ & H$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1762 | M | Equitable | 4,846,732 | 190,948 | 8·8* | 57·9* | 3 11 6 | O$^m$* | 2 10 0 |
| 1859 | P | Equitable United States | 85,400,325 | 12,102,865 | 23·3 | 128·3 | 4 1 6 | Amer. Act | 4, 3½ & 3 |
| 1844 | P | Equity & Law | 4,265,624 | 335,892 | 11·6[a] | 66·3[a] | 3 15 7[g] | O$^m$ & O$^m$(5) | 2 15 0 |
| 1832 | M | Friends' Provident | 3,202,726 | 177,329 | 9·5 | 68·4 | 3 18 6 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0/ |
| 1837 | P | General | 1,990,251 | 190,735 | 18·5 | 106·5 | 3 10 1 | O$^m$ & H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1848 | P | Gresham | 9,111,921 | 994,134 | 19·9 | 116·9 | 4 3 7 | H$^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1821 | P | F& Guardian | 3,196,379 | 227,082 | 13·8 | 79·1 | 3 17 3 | H$^m$ & H$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1881 | M | Ind. Order Foresters | 1,863,888 | 617,374 | 5·9 | [e] | 3 3 1 | H$^m$ | 4 0 0 |
| 1823 | P | Law Life | 4,226,478 | 270,414 | 13·2[a] | 68·6[a] | 3 18 7[g] | H$^m$ | 2 15 0 |
| 1825* | P | F& Law Union & Crown | 4,687,248 | 369,943 | 15·0[a] | 88·8[a] | 4 0 10 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1836 | P | Legal & General | 4,742,637 | 496,900 | 13·7 | 44·7 | 4 2 9[g] | H$^m$ | 2 10 0 |
| 1838 | P | Life Assoc. of Scotland | 5,616,885 | 359,437 | 14·8 | 103·6 | 3 14 5 | O$^m$ | 3 & 3½ |
| 1836 | P | F L'pool & Lond. & Globe | 5,437,817 | 243,809 | 10·0 | 61·4 | 3 14 1 | O$^m$ & O$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1862 | P | London & Lancashire | 2,117,199 | 302,509 | 20·8 | 105·2 | 3 16 0 | H$^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1720 | P | F& London Assurance | 2,320,283 | 174,431 | 11·7 | 74·2 | 3 16 5 | O$^m$ | 2 15 0 |
| 1881 | P | I Lond., Edin.& Glasgow | 295,812 | 66,520 | 20·9 | 69·5 | 3 10 0 | O$^m$(5) | 3 & 3½ |
| 1806 | M | Lond on Life | 4,845,110 | 374,774 | 4·5[f] | 32·9[f] | 3 16 10 | O$^m$(5) | 3 & 3½ |
| 1887 | P | Manufacturers' Life | 1,462,882 | 344,456 | 29·0 | [e] | 4 12 6 | ... | 3 10 0 |
| 1852 | M[a] | Marine & General | 1,382,382 | 128,462 | 18·9[a] | 106·2[a] | 3 18 4 | O$^m$ & O$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1835 | M | Metropolitan | 2,150,742 | 156,740 | 7·3[f] | 55·2[f] | 3 15 7 | O$^m$(5) | 3 0 0 |
| 1869 | M | S Mutual of Australasia | 1,959,375 | 228,282 | 27·3[a] | 128·2[a] | 4 9 2 | H$^m$ & O$^m$ | 3½ & 3 |
| 1842 | M | Mutual, New York | 95,847,702 | 12,364,243 | 25·5 | 121·8 | 4 6 0 | 17 Offices | 4 0 0 |
| 1830* | M | National Mutual | 2,720,442 | 181,297 | 14·9 | 85·8 | 4 0 3[g] | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1869 | M | Natl. Mutual of Austral. | 4,195,850 | 539,900 | 25·6[a] | 94·3[a] | 4 17 11 | H$^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1835 | M | National Provident | 6,259,995 | 466,128 | 10·3 | 65·7 | 3 17 3 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1845 | M | New York Life | 88,312,036 | 17,200,360 | 21·5 | 92·5 | 4 4 4 | American | 4 3½ 3 |
| 1823 | P | F Nth Brit. & Mercantile | 13,762,098 | 950,056 | 13·6 | 76·1 | 3 19 1 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1836 | P | F Northern | 4,588,243 | 271,311 | 10·0 | 59·8 | 3 9 1 | H$^m$ & H$^m$(5) | 2 15 0 |
| 1808 | M | Norwich Union | 5,356,020 | 741,968 | 15·5 | 54·9 | 4 4 1 | H$^m$ | 2 10 0 |
| 1864 | P | Pearl (Ordinary) | 979,564 | 192,571 | 14·5 | 47·3 | 3 10 9 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1797 | P | Pelican & Brit. Emp. | 5,207,658 | 411,809 | 14·8 | 85·8 | 3 19 7 | O$^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1806 | P | Provident | 3,644,076 | 244,607 | 14·5 | 92·1 | 3 13 10 | H$^m$ | 3 0 0 |

For Notes see next page.

## LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

| Established. | Class. | Name of Office. | Annual Accounts. Funds. | Premium Income. | Expenses % of Total Prem. | Expenses % of New Prem. | Rate of Interest % | Valuation. Mortality Table. | Interest Assumed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1840 | M | Provident Clerks' | 2,360,561 | 172,078 | 14·5 | 91·0 | 3 15 6 | $O^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1848 | P | I Prudential (Ordinary) | 31,658,165 | 4,123,319 | 8·7 | 46·5 | 3 9 6 | $H^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | I Refuge (Ordinary) | 2,855,239 | 589,327 | 10·0 | 37·7 | 3 8 5 | $H^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1806* | P | S Rock | 2,367,480* | 212,278 | 21·3 | 85·9 | 3 16 1 | $O^m(5)$ | 3 & 3½ |
| 1845 | P | F Royal | 9,135,560 | 681,025 | 12·6 | 73·2 | 3 14 0 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1720 | PFS | Royal Exchange | 3,160,949 | 255,860 | 14·3 | 77·3 | 3 18 8 | $O^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | Sceptre | 1,060,598 | 71,351 | 12·8 | 89·9 | 3 17 4 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 2 10 0 |
| 1896* | P | S Scottish Accident | 75,443 | 19,793 | 15·4 | 53·0 | 3 17 5 | $O^m(5)$ | 3 5 0 |
| 1826 | M | Scottish Amicable | 4,806,403 | 307,085 | 13·4 | 45·2 | 3 17 5 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 2 10 0* |
| 1831 | M | Scottish Equitable | 5,331,866 | 392,599 | 13·7 | 84·9 | 3 14 10 | $O^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1881 | P | Scottish Life | 1,028,395 | 118,139 | 16·4 | 56·4 | 4 1 9 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1876 | P | S Scottish Metropolitan | 635,902 | 78,706 | 15·6 | 67·6 | 3 17 2 | $O^m$ | 3 10 0 |
| 1837 | M | Scottish Provident | 13,459,666 | 649,480 | 12·3 | 69·6 | 3 15 4 | $O^m$ | 3 & 3½ |
| 1883 | P | S Scottish Temperance | 1,099,546 | 140,527 | 15·8 | 76·4 | 3 16 10 | $H^m$ | 3 5 0 |
| 1824 | P | F Scottish Union & Nat. | 4,373,745 | 307,866 | 14·0 | 84·6 | 3 15 3 | $O^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1815 | M | Scottish Widows | 17,769,347 | 1,120,799 | 9·8 | 64·6 | 3 15 0 | $H^m$ & $H^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1825 | P | Standard | 11,383,893 | 999,159 | 20·5 | 102·9 | 4 0 6 | $O^m$ | 3 & 3½ |
| 1843 | P | Star | 6,352,479 | 551,256 | 14·0 | 99·6 | 3 10 1 | $H^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1810 | P | S Sun Life | 5,975,800 | 621,962 | 16·6 | 82·2 | 4 4 3 | $H^m$ & $H^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1865 | P | Sun Life of Canada | 4,138,089 | 825,774 | 31·2 | 107·0 | 4 4 3 | $H^m$ | 4 0 0 |
| 1813* | P | F Union | 3,492,601 | 352,317 | 14·1 | 85·6 | 3 15 0 | $H^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1840 | M | United Kingdom Temp. | 8,179,038 | 544,975 | 11·9 | 62·0 | 3 13 4 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 2 10 0 |
| 1825 | P | University | 954,537 | 59,145 | 12·7 | 83·2 | 3 16 4 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 2 10 0 |
| 1860 | M | Victoria Mutual | 145,185 | 12,867 | 20·9 | e | 4 3 3 | $H^m$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1836 | P | Westminster & General | 760,941 | 60,105 | 20·5 | 133·7 | 3 15 9 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |
| 1824 | P F S | Yorkshire | 1,284,270 | 110,486 | 17·2 | 73·4 | 3 17 8 | $O^m$ & $O^m(5)$ | 3 0 0 |

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | P | O Britannic | 1,014,637 | 819,162 | 43·0 | c | 4 10 4 | Eng. No. 3 | 4 0 0 |
| 1863 | P | British Legal | 195,635 | 158,886 | 49·4 | c | 2 19 10 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 5 0 |
| 1881 | P | O London, Edin. & Glasgow | 433,466 | 427,143 | 44·5 | c | 3 10 0 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 10 0 |
| 1869 | P | London & Manchester | 390,718 | 347,419 | 50·7 | c | 3 10 3 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | O Pearl | 1,813,823 | 1,217,869 | 46·1 | c | 3 8 6 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1891 | P | O Pioneer | 30,341 | 51,298 | 76·7 | e | 4 19 6 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 10 0 |
| 1848 | P | O Prudential | 23,974,417 | 6,139,050 | 39·9 | e | 3 11 9 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1864 | P | O Refuge | 1,133,816 | 1,429,758 | 49·1 | e | 3 18 0 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |
| 1867 | P | Salvation Army | 244,841 | 178,075 | 55·4 | e | 3 8 4 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 5 0 |
| 1841 | M | O Wesleyan & General | 891 676 | 681,748 | 47·2 | e | 3 10 9 | Eng. No. 3 | 3 0 0 |

P = Proprietary.
M = Mutual.
F = Transact Fire Business also.
S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.
O = Transact Ordinary Life Business also.
I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.
c = Expenses include cost of Valuation.
b = Special Reserve in addition to provide for assuming lower rates of interest in future, or for other purposes.
e = New Premiums not stated.
= Does not pay Commission.
† = Interest earned exclusive Reversions.
‡ = Transact Marine Business also.

Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
Century. Accident business commenced 1885.

* Commercial Union. Funds exclude Hand-in-Hand and West of England funds.
* Equitable. With additional reserve of more than one-half of clear surplus. Expenses exclude provision for pensions.
* Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1891.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., effects. Expenses include those of Marine Branch.
* National Mutual. Amalgamated 1896.
* Rock. Funds exclude Capital of £989,400.
* Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.
* Scot. Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 3½ per cent.; no strengthening Reserves by £272,984.
* Sun of Canada. Interest appears £5 4s. 10d., as against £4 13s. 7d. previous year.
* Union Fire Business commenced 1714.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If the policy does not participate in profits, both the sum assured and the premium remain unchanged. If the policy does participate in profits, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses are declared from time to time. The bonuses may usually be used either to increase the sum assured or to reduce the premium, or they may be taken in cash. It is usually to the advantage of an assurer to take a policy that participates in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium that participation in profits usually involves, a plan has been adopted in recent years whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce the premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed the bonuses anticipated, the difference is paid to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed the declared bonuses, the difference has to be paid by the policy holder or to remain as a debt upon the policy. We give below the average premiums charged by British offices for the three classes of policies. The rates quoted are the amounts payable annually for the whole of life to assure £100 at death.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

| Age at Entry. | With Profits. | | | Without Profits. | | | Discounted Bonus. | | | Age at Entry. | With Profits. | | | Without Profits. | | | Discounted Bonus. | | | Age at Entry. | With Profits. | | | Without Profits. | | | Discounted Bonus. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 21 | 1 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | 41 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 11 |
| 22 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| 23 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| 24 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 34 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 44 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 9 |
| 25 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 45 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| 26 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 36 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 27 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| 28 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 50 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 29 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 55 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| 30 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 60 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 3 |

The rates in the above table are the average of the rates of all the offices that quote these three classes of policy respectively. The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for the assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits in the different offices. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative methods of life offices for participating policies. An office charging a high premium is more likely to give high bonuses than an office charging a low premium, and therefore the bonuses as well as the premiums have to be taken into account. But the details of bonuses are too voluminous to be given here; they may be obtained from various insurance annuals. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. The offices that make a special feature of this sort of policy are the London Life and the Metropolitan.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

| NAME OF OFFICE. | Age 21. | | | Age 25. | | | Age 30. | | | Age 35. | | | Age 40. | | | Age 45. | | | Age 50. | | | Age 55. | | | Age 60. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| *a* Abstainers' Gen.... | 1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Alliance ..... | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 1 |
| Atlas ..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 3 |
| Britannic ..... | 1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | ... | |
| British Equitable ... | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 0 | | ... | |
| British Life ..... | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Caledonian ..... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 9 |
| Canada Life ..... | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Century..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Citizens' ..... | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| City of Glasgow ..... | 1 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 9 | | ... | |
| Clergy Mutual..... | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Clerical, Med. & Gen. | 1 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| Colonial Mutual..... | 1 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Commercial Union.. | 1 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 8 |
| Confederation ..... | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Eagle ..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Economic ..... | 1 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Edinburgh ..... | 1 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 11 |
| English & Scot. Law | 1 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 4 |
| Equitable ..... | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Equitable, U.S. ..... | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 5 |

| NAME OF OFFICE. | Age 21. | | | Age 25. | | | Age 30. | | | Age 35. | | | Age 40. | | | Age 45. | | | Age 50. | | | Age 55. | | | Age 60. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Equity and Law | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Friends' Provident | 1 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 11 |
| General | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Gresham | 1 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Guardian | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| Law Life | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| Law Union & Crown | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Legal and General | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 5 |
| Life Assoc. of Scot. | 1 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| L'pool & Lond. & Gl | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 8 |
| London & Lancashire | 1 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 11 |
| London Assurance | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| Lond., Edin., & Glas. | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| †London Life | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 8 |
| Manufacturers | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Marine & General | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Metropolitan | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 10 |
| Mutual of Australasia | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Mutual of New York | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 2 |
| National Mutual | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| National Mut. of Aust. | 1 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 10 |
| National Provident | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| New York | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 5 |
| Nth. Brit. & Mercan. | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Northern | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Norwich Union | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Pearl | 1 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Pelican & Brit. Emp. | 2 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Provident Clerks' | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| Provident Free Home | 1 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Prudential | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Refuge | 1 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Rock | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Royal | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Royal Exchange | 1 | 19 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 4 |
| Sceptre | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Scottish Accident | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Scottish Amicable | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Scottish Equitable | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 5 |
| Scottish Life | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Scottish Metropolitan | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Scottish Provident | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| *a*Scot. Temperance | 1 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Scottish Union & Nat. | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Scottish Widows' | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Standard | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Star | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| *a*Sun Life | 1 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 11 |
| Sun Life (of Canada) | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Union | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| United King. Temp | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| University | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Victoria | 1 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Wesleyan & General | 1 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Yorkshire | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 11 |

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are Subject to reductions—anticipated to be not less than 50%—in the eighth year and thereafter. *a* Abstainers' Rates are less.

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured however die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, are given in the next table. Endowment assurance may be taken either with or without participation in profits; it is usually advantageous to take participating policies. The discounted bonus system described above is also applied to endowment assurance policies.

| Name of Office. | Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous. | | | | | Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 25 | Age 30. | Age 35 | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 25 | Age 30. | Age 35 | Age 40. | Age 45 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Abstainers & Genrl. B | 3 2 6 | 3 17 11 | 5 0 6 | 6 17 3 | 10 17 9 | 2 13 10 | 3 5 5 | 4 4 1 | 5 4 7 | 7 0 5 |
| Alliance ..... I | 3 3 9 | 3 18 7 | 5 1 0 | 6 18 8 | 10 15 0 | 2 15 7 | 3 6 9 | 4 4 1 | 6 5 4 | 8 7 2 |
| Atlas ..... I | 3 5 7 | 4 0 5 | 5 2 11 | 7 0 8 | 10 17 2 | 2 17 5 | 3 8 8 | 4 3 4 | 5 5 6 | 7 4 5 |
| Britannic ..... | 3 4 3 | 3 19 5 | 5 2 3 | 7 0 6 | ... | ... | 3 6 10 | 4 2 4 | 5 4 5 | 8 7 4 |
| British Equitable ... B | 3 4 4 | 3 19 3 | 5 1 6 | 6 18 5 | 10 11 9 | 2 16 0 | 3 7 0 | 4 2 2 | 5 3 5 | 7 0 2 |
| British Life ..... I | 3 1 4 | 3 15 10 | 4 17 5 | 6 15 10 | ... | ... | 3 2 9 | 3 19 4 | 5 2 5 | 6 19 3 |
| Caledonian ..... | 3 3 1 | 3 17 10 | 4 19 8 | 6 15 7 | 10 7 2 | 2 14 7 | 3 5 6 | 4 0 6 | 5 2 9 | 6 19 10 |
| Canada Life ..... | 3 5 3 | 4 0 11 | 5 4 2 | 7 2 10 | ... | ... | 3 7 11 | 4 3 11 | 5 5 7 | 8 7 7 |
| Century ..... | 3 5 11 | 3 19 6 | 5 0 3 | 6 15 1 | 10 4 6 | 2 17 9 | 3 7 7 | 4 1 9 | 5 3 2 | 6 18 9 |
| Citizens' ..... | 3 1 11 | 3 16 8 | 4 18 9 | 6 15 9 | 9 10 9 | 2 13 8 | 3 3 4 | 4 3 19 | 5 3 5 | 6 18 8 |
| City of Glasgow ..... | 3 6 0 | 4 0 6 | 5 2 0 | 6 17 6 | ... | 2 17 0 | 3 7 0 | 4 2 6 | 5 4 6 | 7 1 6 |
| Clergy Mutual ..... B | 3 3 11 | 3 18 7 | 5 0 5 | 6 16 4 | ... | 2 14 4 | 3 5 1 | 4 0 2 | 5 2 6 | 6 19 3 |
| Clerical, Med. & Gen. | 3 5 2 | 4 1 11 | 5 5 7 | 7 7 10 | 1 ... | 2 15 7 | 3 7 8 | 4 5 1 | 5 5 10 | 11 7 14 7 |
| Colonial Mutual ..... | 3 1 0 | 3 14 6 | 4 15 6 | 6 13 7 | ... | 2 13 6 | 3 3 3 | 3 17 11 | 4 18 10 | 6 18 1 |
| Commercial Union . B | 3 6 7 | 4 2 7 | 5 6 1 | 7 5 7 | ... | 2 17 7 | 3 9 2 | 4 5 5 | 5 15 9 | 8 7 11 |
| Confederation ..... | 3 4 5 | 3 19 11 | 5 1 1 | 6 19 4 | 10 16 2 | ... | 3 7 0 | 4 2 10 | 5 4 6 | 7 3 8 |
| Eagle ..... I | 3 5 10 | 3 19 4 | 4 19 10 | 6 14 3 | 10 3 6 | 2 18 0 | 3 7 9 | 4 1 7 | 5 2 2 | 6 18 3 |
| Economic ..... I | 3 1 8 | 3 16 0 | 4 17 6 | 6 13 4 | 10 5 2 | 2 13 6 | 3 4 0 | 3 18 8 | 5 0 0 | 7 6 17 5 |
| Edinburgh ..... B | 3 4 2 | 3 19 8 | 5 0 9 | 6 14 11 | 10 3 9 | 2 15 8 | 3 6 10 | 4 1 11 | 5 3 8 | 6 18 7 |
| English & Scot. Law . B | 3 3 3 | 3 17 6 | 4 18 11 | 6 14 5 | ... | 2 14 11 | 3 5 5 | 4 0 0 | 5 1 10 | 6 17 9 |
| Equitable ..... | 3 4 7 | 3 19 2 | 5 1 7 | 6 19 6 | 10 15 6 | 2 16 1 | 3 6 10 | 4 1 8 | 5 4 6 | 7 3 3 |
| †Equitable (U.S.) ..... I | 3 6 4 | 4 1 8 | 5 4 11 | 7 4 0 | 11 1 11 | ... | 3 8 6 | 4 4 6 | 5 5 8 | 7 7 8 11 |
| Equity and Law ..... | 3 5 3 | 4 0 4 | 5 3 1 | 7 0 0 | 10 ... | 2 16 8 | 3 7 9 | 4 3 2 | 5 5 6 | 7 4 5 2 |
| Friends' Provident . I | 3 4 4 | 3 18 9 | 4 19 10 | 6 14 3 | ... | 2 16 1 | 3 6 11 | 4 1 8 | 5 3 2 | 6 18 2 |
| General ..... I | 3 5 7 | 4 1 10 | 5 6 4 | 7 2 11 | 8 11 2 | 2 18 4 | 3 8 10 | 4 3 5 | 5 5 9 | 6 7 11 0 |
| †Gresham ..... B | 3 2 0 | 3 16 11 | 5 0 5 | 6 16 9 | 10 ... | 2 14 6 | 3 5 4 | 4 0 8 | 5 4 10 | 7 5 6 |
| Guardian ..... B | 3 4 5 | 3 17 10 | 5 1 7 | 7 1 0 | ... | 2 17 0 | 3 6 9 | 4 0 10 | 5 5 0 | 7 5 6 |
| Law Life ..... | 3 4 0 | 3 18 2 | 4 19 3 | 6 14 4 | 10 4 7 | 2 16 1 | 3 6 7 | 4 1 0 | 5 3 2 | 7 6 13 7 |
| Law Union & Crown . I | 3 5 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 2 6 | 7 0 0 | 11 1 ... | 2 16 6 | 3 7 6 | 4 3 0 | 5 5 3 | 7 3 6 |
| Legal and General ... I | 3 5 3 | 4 0 0 | 4 5 3 | 6 17 0 | 10 ... | 2 16 8 | 3 7 9 | 4 3 2 | 5 5 6 | 7 4 5 2 |
| Life Assoc. of Scotland I | 3 4 7 | 3 19 1 | 5 0 9 | 6 16 10 | 10 9 | 2 15 6 | 3 7 7 | 4 4 2 | 5 5 4 | 7 4 11 |
| L'pool & Lond. & Gl. | 3 7 1 | 4 1 9 | 5 3 7 | 7 0 7 | 10 14 | 2 18 5 | 3 9 2 | 4 4 2 | 5 7 0 | 7 4 11 |
| London & Lancashire | 3 4 7 | 4 0 0 | 5 4 6 | 7 3 9 | 11 0 5 | 2 15 6 | 3 7 3 | 4 2 11 | 5 6 11 | 7 4 10 |
| London Assurance ... I | 3 5 4 | 4 0 5 | 5 3 7 | 7 1 4 | ... | 2 17 6 | 3 8 7 | 4 3 10 | 5 7 1 | 7 6 3 |
| Lond., Edin., & Glasg. I | 3 6 11 | 4 2 6 | 5 5 7 | 7 3 1 | 10 17 8 | 2 17 3 | 3 8 9 | 4 4 7 | 5 8 0 | 7 6 8 |
| ‡London Life ..... I | 3 18 10 | 4 15 2 | 5 18 0 | 7 12 8 | 10 0 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 11 4 | 4 7 10 | 5 10 6 | 7 7 0 |
| Manufacturers ..... | 3 4 5 | 3 19 11 | 5 1 6 | 6 19 4 | 10 16 2 | ... | 3 7 0 | 4 2 10 | 5 4 6 | 7 3 8 |
| Marine and General I | 3 5 5 | 4 0 6 | 5 3 4 | 7 1 9 | 10 18 1 | 2 16 9 | 3 7 8 | 4 3 5 | 5 5 7 | 7 3 6 |
| Metropolitan ..... B | 3 7 4 | 4 3 5 | 5 6 11 | 7 4 5 | ... | 2 17 11 | 3 9 11 | 4 6 4 | 5 8 5 | 7 7 8 |
| Mut. of Australasia . I | 3 0 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 16 0 | 6 10 0 | 10 0 0 | ... | 3 3 0 | 3 16 0 | 4 19 0 | 6 14 0 |
| †Mut. of New York I | 3 5 5 | 4 0 9 | 5 4 3 | 7 3 10 | 11 3 3 | ... | 3 7 7 | 4 3 7 | 5 5 8 | 7 8 10 |
| National Mutual ... I | 3 4 9 | 3 18 8 | 5 0 1 | 6 16 5 | 10 9 3 | 2 16 4 | 3 6 4 | 4 0 10 | 5 3 7 | 7 0 1 |
| Nat. Mutual of Aust. I | 3 0 10 | 3 3 15 | 11 4 18 | 3 6 15 | 0 10 5 | 8 2 12 | 6 3 3 | 6 3 18 | 9 5 1 | 4 6 18 4 |
| National Provident B | 3 6 4 | 4 1 2 | 5 3 2 | 6 19 1 | 10 9 4 | 2 18 8 | 3 9 11 | 4 5 4 | 5 7 10 | 7 4 3 |
| †New York ..... I | 3 6 4 | 4 1 8 | 5 5 0 | 7 4 0 | 11 1 11 | ... | 3 8 6 | 4 4 6 | 5 8 7 | 7 8 11 |
| North Brit & Mercan. I | 3 6 2 | 4 1 1 | 5 3 0 | 6 18 10 | ... | 2 17 6 | 3 8 8 | 4 3 9 | 5 6 1 | 7 2 11 |
| Northern ..... | 3 5 8 | 3 19 8 | 5 1 6 | 6 16 11 | 10 9 8 | 2 17 2 | 3 7 4 | 4 1 11 | 5 4 1 | 7 0 8 |
| Norwich Union ..... | 3 4 4 | 3 17 5 | 4 19 4 | 6 15 6 | 10 6 6 | 2 16 7 | 3 6 7 | 4 1 3 | 5 3 0 | 7 0 6 |
| Pearl ..... | 3 6 1 | 4 1 9 | 5 5 5 | 7 5 0 | ... | 2 17 4 | 3 8 10 | 4 5 1 | 5 5 9 | 7 9 9 |
| Pelican ..... B | 3 6 4 | 4 0 5 | 5 1 1 | 6 18 1 | ... | 2 17 9 | 3 8 0 | 4 2 8 | 5 4 8 | 7 1 8 |
| Provident Clerks' ... B | 3 4 6 | 3 19 7 | 5 2 3 | 7 0 3 | 10 18 4 | 2 15 11 | 3 7 0 | 4 3 4 | 5 6 7 | 7 4 7 |
| Provident Free Home | 3 8 3 | 4 4 11 | 5 5 8 | 7 7 10 | 0 11 7 | 9 ... | 3 11 9 | 4 8 9 | 5 12 0 | 7 13 10 |
| Prudential ..... | 3 7 9 | 4 4 3 | 5 7 10 | 7 9 5 | ... | 2 18 1 | 3 10 5 | 4 4 7 | 5 8 5 | 7 8 12 9 |
| Refuge ..... I | 3 4 3 | 4 0 8 | 5 5 2 | 7 6 2 | ... | 2 14 10 | 3 6 3 | 4 0 5 | 5 4 8 | 7 1 8 4 |
| Rock. ..... | 3 3 9 | 3 19 6 | 5 2 9 | 7 1 1 | 10 17 8 | 2 16 4 | 3 8 1 | 4 4 5 | 5 8 5 | 7 8 4 |

| Name of Office. | Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if previous. | | | | | Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if previous. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. | Age 25. | Age 30. | Age 35. | Age 40. | Age 45. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Royal.....B | 3 5 8 | 4 0 8 | 5 2 | 8 7 0 | 0 10 1 | 4 | 0 2 17 | 4 3 | 8 | 0 4 3 | 4 5 5 | 6 | 0 7 | 4 0 |
| Royal Exchange.....I | 3 5 10 | 4 0 5 | 5 2 | 4 7 0 | 5 11 | 0 | 1 2 17 | 3 3 | 7 | 1 1 4 | 2 10 5 | 5 | 2 7 | 3 10 |
| Sceptre.....I | 3 4 9 | 4 0 | 5 | 10 5 | 4 | 2 7 3 | 10 11 | 0 | 6 2 15 | 7 3 | 7 | 4 4 | 3 15 | 7 | 2 7 | 5 0 |
| †Scottish Accident B | 3 3 10 | 3 18 | 8 | 5 1 | 2 6 18 | 7 | 10 13 | 6 2 14 | 11 3 | 5 | 9 4 | 1 15 | 4 | 0 7 | 2 0 |
| Scottish Amicable...I | 3 6 9 | 4 1 | 5 | 5 3 | 0 7 | 2 | 4 10 | 17 | 3 2 18 | 3 | 3 | 9 4 | 4 | 1 5 | 6 | 0 7 | 6 5 |
| Scottish Equitable...I | 3 5 5 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 5 1 | 1 6 | 16 | 6 | ... | 2 | 16 11 | 3 | 7 | 5 4 | 2 1 | 5 | 3 11 | 6 | 19 | 10 |
| Scottish Life .....I | 3 6 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 6 | 16 | 6 | ... | 2 | 17 10 | 3 | 8 | 10 4 | 3 9 | 5 | 4 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Scot. Metropolitan B | 3 2 5 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 6 6 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 10 2 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 3 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 11 |
| Scottish Provident ...I | 3 9 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 6 | 19 | 8 | ... | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 11 |
| Scottish Temperance B | 3 4 11 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 10 6 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 0 2 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Scottish Un. & Nat. B | 3 5 6 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 0 2 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 0 |
| Scottish Widows' ...I | 3 11 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 10 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Standard .....I | 3 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | ... | 2 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 10 |
| Star .....I | 3 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | ... | 2 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| †Sun Life .....I | 3 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 7 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Sun of Canada .....I | 3 4 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 8 2 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Union.....I | 3 2 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 3 | ... | 2 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| United King. Temp. B | 3 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 3 | ... | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| University .....I | 3 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 7 2 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Victoria .....B | 3 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| Wesleyan & General | 3 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 5 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| Yorkshire.....B | 3 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 8 2 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 10 |

† With Tontine or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
‡ London Life, see note p. 369.

## LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

| | Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in | | Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1906. | 1882. | 1906. |
| Premiums (less re-assurances) | £11,658,319 | £24,547,873 | £1,941,994 | £11,093,268 |
| Consideration for Annuities | 590,911 | 1,793,736 | ... | 3,846 |
| Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax) | 5,369,007 | 10,456,303 | 45,716 | 934,706 |
| Increase in value of Investments | 238,573 | 169,897 | ... | 1,529 |
| Fines, Fees, &c. | 6,157 | 15,360 | 141 | 1,809 |
| Miscellaneous | 44,591 | 124,372 | 1,832 | 220,099 |
| Total Income | 17,907,538 | 37,107,741 | 1,989,683 | 12,255,257 |
| Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses) | 9,850,250 | 17,866,469 | 697,778 | 4,255,966 |
| Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium | 854,297 | 879,546 | ... | 342 |
| Surrenders | 734,951 | 1,636,373 | 2,533 | 79,775 |
| Annuities | 512,214 | 2,082,473 | 15 | 12,690 |
| Commission and Expenses | 1,573,316 | 3,333,305 | 935,180 | 4,827,650 |
| Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders | 706,658 | 467,445 | 2,661 | 557,282 |
| Loss or Depreciation | 102,844 | 261,497 | 422 | 5,267 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,631 | 267,495 | 345 | 196,689 |
| Increase in Funds | 3,567,777 | 10,333,138 | 350,749 | 2,319,556 |
| Total | 17,907,538 | 37,107,741 | 1,989,683 | 12,255,257 |
| Life and Annuity Funds | 128,650,580 | 287,699,504 | 1,529,965 | 29,389,579 |

| | Ordinary Life Assurances. | | Industrial Life Assurances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Policies. | Net Sums Assured. | No. of Policies. | Net Sums Assured. |
| Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade | 2,303,422 | £ 697,627,128 | 24,668,532 | £ 241,866,981 |

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By a few Companies a proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to *day of death*.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly.

| OFFICE. | MALES. | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age 55. | | Age 60. | | Age 65. | | Age 70. | | Age 50. | | Age 55. | | Age 60. | | Age 65. | | Age 70. | |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
| Caledonian | 7 13 10 | | 8 18 1 | | 10 11 2 | | 12 15 10 | | 6 4 4 | | 6 18 9 | | 7 18 10 | | 9 6 11 | | 11 11 8 | 7 |
| Canada Life | 7 16 7 | | 9 0 10 | | 10 13 10 | | 12 16 5 | | 6 7 2 | | 7 2 2 | | 8 3 2 | | 9 11 2 | | 11 11 2 | |
| Century | 7 13 10 | | 8 18 0 | | 10 11 2 | | 12 14 10 | | 6 4 4 | | 6 19 4 | | 8 0 6 | | 9 10 0 | | 11 13 10 | |
| Citizens | 7 10 4 | | 8 14 4 | | 10 6 4 | | 12 11 0 | | 6 3 4 | | 6 16 8 | | 7 15 8 | | 9 3 0 | | 11 3 4 | |
| City of Glasgow | 7 13 10 | | 8 18 0 | | 10 11 2 | | 12 16 0 | | 6 3 10 | | 6 19 6 | | 8 0 6 | | 9 10 2 | | 11 14 2 | |
| Clergy Mutual | 7 14 11 | | 8 19 8 | | 10 13 5 | | 13 0 1 | | 6 6 10 | | 7 0 8 | | 8 0 3 | | 9 9 0 | | 11 11 1 | |
| Clerical, Med., & Gen. | 7 11 10 | | 8 16 2 | | 10 9 2 | | 12 14 10 | | 6 4 4 | | 6 17 10 | | 7 17 2 | | 9 5 2 | | 11 6 6 | |
| Eagle | 7 15 0 | | 8 18 10 | | 10 11 2 | | 12 14 6 | | 6 5 10 | | 7 0 8 | | 8 1 6 | | 9 10 8 | | 11 13 6 | |
| Economic | 7 16 0 | | 9 0 4 | | 10 14 2 | | 12 18 6 | | 6 6 4 | | 7 1 6 | | 8 2 10 | | 9 12 10 | | 11 16 6 | |
| Edinburgh | 7 12 6 | | 8 16 6 | | 10 10 0 | | 12 15 6 | | 6 4 6 | | 6 18 0 | | 7 17 6 | | 9 6 6 | | 11 9 6 | |
| Eng. and Scottish Law | 7 13 2 | | 8 17 8 | | 10 11 0 | | 12 17 0 | | 6 5 8 | | 6 19 2 | | 7 18 6 | | 9 6 8 | | 11 8 4 | |
| Equitable | 7 9 10 | | 8 13 4 | | 10 5 2 | | 12 9 4 | | 6 2 10 | | 6 16 4 | | 7 14 10 | | 9 2 0 | | 11 1 0 | |
| Equitable (U.S.) | 7 18 2 | | 9 3 4 | | 10 19 0 | | 13 0 10 | | 6 7 6 | | 7 3 0 | | 8 4 10 | | 9 15 2 | | 11 14 6 | |
| Friends' Provident | 7 8 2 | | 8 11 4 | | 10 2 8 | | 12 5 7 | | 6 1 9 | | 6 14 10 | | 7 13 2 | | 9 0 0 | | 10 19 0 | |
| General | 7 7 6 | | 8 11 1 | | 10 3 4 | | 12 7 8 | | 6 0 10 | | 6 14 0 | | 7 12 8 | | 9 0 0 | | 11 0 0 | |
| Gresham | 7 14 9 | | 8 18 6 | | 10 11 2 | | 12 15 3 | | 6 5 10 | | 7 0 8 | | 8 1 2 | | 9 10 7 | | 11 13 9 | |
| Guardian | 7 9 2 | | 8 13 4 | | 10 6 0 | | 12 9 8 | | 6 0 0 | | 6 15 0 | | 7 16 0 | | 9 5 6 | | 11 8 8 | |
| Law Life | 7 13 4 | | 8 17 0 | | 10 9 0 | | 12 11 11 | | 6 4 7 | | 6 19 3 | | 7 19 10 | | 9 8 9 | | 11 11 2 | |
| Law Union and Crown | 7 11 8 | | 8 15 6 | | 10 8 0 | | 12 12 4 | | 6 2 8 | | 6 17 4 | | 7 18 2 | | 9 7 6 | | 11 10 10 | |
| Legal and General | 7 18 8 | | 9 2 4 | | 10 7 0 | | ... | | 6 7 4 | | 7 3 0 | | 8 4 0 | | 9 6 4 | | ... | |
| Life Assoc. of Scotland | 7 13 4 | | 8 17 10 | | 10 11 4 | | 12 17 6 | | 6 5 8 | | 6 19 4 | | 7 18 8 | | 9 7 2 | | 11 8 8 | |
| L'pool & Lndn. & Globe | 7 8 10 | | 8 15 2 | | 10 8 0 | | 12 13 6 | | 5 17 6 | | 6 13 6 | | 7 14 10 | | 9 4 2 | | 11 5 2 | |
| Marine and General | 7 13 0 | | 8 14 6 | | 10 10 0 | | 12 12 0 | | 6 4 0 | | 6 18 6 | | 7 19 6 | | 9 8 0 | | 11 10 6 | |
| Mutual of Austral | 7 13 5 | | 8 18 0 | | 10 11 4 | | 12 17 6 | | 6 5 7 | | 6 19 4 | | 7 18 8 | | 9 7 1 | | 11 8 9 | |
| Mutual of New York | 7 18 2 | | 9 3 4 | | 10 19 0 | | 13 0 10 | | 6 7 6 | | 7 3 0 | | 8 4 10 | | 9 15 2 | | 11 14 6 | |
| National Mutual | 7 11 0 | | 8 15 2 | | 10 8 2 | | 12 13 0 | | 6 3 8 | | 6 17 2 | | 7 16 4 | | 9 4 4 | | 11 5 2 | |
| Nat. Mut. of Aust. | 8 2 8 | | 9 7 2 | | 11 0 6 | | 13 6 0 | | 6 12 10 | | 7 7 10 | | 8 9 2 | | 9 19 2 | | 12 3 10 | |
| National Provident | 7 12 8 | | 8 17 0 | | 10 10 4 | | 12 16 2 | | 6 5 0 | | 6 18 8 | | 7 17 10 | | 9 6 2 | | 11 7 8 | |
| New York | 7 18 1 | | 9 3 4 | | 10 19 0 | | 13 0 9 | | 6 7 6 | | 7 3 0 | | 8 4 9 | | 9 15 1 | | 11 14 6 | |
| Nth. Brit & Mercantile | 7 13 0 | | 8 18 0 | | 10 11 0 | | 12 15 10 | | 6 3 2 | | 6 18 8 | | 8 0 4 | | 9 10 2 | | 11 14 2 | |
| Northern | 7 17 3 | | 9 0 11 | | 10 13 3 | | 12 17 2 | | 6 5 6 | | 6 19 0 | | 7 18 1 | | 9 6 3 | | 11 7 8 | |
| Norwich Union | 7 13 11 | | 8 19 0 | | 10 12 1 | | 12 17 6 | | 6 3 10 | | 6 19 5 | | 8 1 1 | | 9 11 3 | | 11 15 6 | |
| Pearl (Ord.) | 7 2 0 | | 8 3 8 | | 9 13 4 | | 11 13 0 | | 5 15 4 | | 6 8 8 | | 7 8 0 | | 8 14 8 | | 10 14 0 | |
| Pelican & Brit. Emp. | 7 11 10 | | 8 16 2 | | 10 9 2 | | 12 14 10 | | 6 4 4 | | 6 17 10 | | 7 17 0 | | 9 5 4 | | 11 6 6 | |
| Provident Clerks' | 7 11 9 | | 8 15 1 | | 10 6 10 | | 12 9 5 | | 6 3 3 | | 6 17 10 | | 7 18 1 | | 9 7 0 | | 11 8 7 | |
| Prudential | 7 13 6 | | 8 18 0 | | 10 12 0 | | 12 17 0 | | 6 3 0 | | 6 19 0 | | 8 0 6 | | 9 11 0 | | 11 15 0 | |
| Rock | 7 14 9 | | 8 19 1 | | 10 13 6 | | 12 19 3 | | 6 3 3 | | 6 19 6 | | 8 0 6 | | 9 11 4 | | 11 16 0 | |
| Royal | 7 10 4 | | 8 14 9 | | 10 7 11 | | 12 13 7 | | 6 2 7 | | 6 16 4 | | 7 15 8 | | 9 4 0 | | 11 5 3 | |
| Royal Exchange | 7 10 8 | | 8 14 2 | | 10 6 4 | | 12 10 8 | | 6 4 0 | | 6 17 1 | | 7 15 8 | | 9 3 0 | | 11 3 0 | |
| Scottish Amicable | 7 12 0 | | 8 15 6 | | 10 10 6 | | 12 16 0 | | 6 3 0 | | 6 17 0 | | 7 17 0 | | 9 5 0 | | 11 3 6 | |
| Scottish Equitable | 7 12 0 | | 8 16 6 | | 10 9 6 | | 12 13 6 | | 6 3 6 | | 6 18 0 | | 7 17 6 | | 9 5 6 | | 11 7 0 | |
| Scottish Life | 7 14 10 | | 8 18 2 | | 10 10 10 | | 12 16 6 | | 6 6 6 | | 7 0 6 | | 8 0 6 | | 9 8 10 | | 11 11 6 | |
| Scottish Metropolitan | 8 1 3 | | 9 2 6 | | 10 14 11 | | 12 18 11 | | 6 6 5 | | 6 19 8 | | 7 18 2 | | 9 5 2 | | 11 4 5 | |
| Scottish Provident | 7 12 10 | | 8 16 11 | | 10 9 9 | | 12 14 4 | | 6 3 8 | | 6 18 7 | | 7 19 6 | | 9 8 11 | | 11 12 8 | |
| Scottish Union Nat. | 7 11 0 | | 8 14 6 | | 10 6 0 | | 12 12 0 | | 6 5 0 | | 6 18 0 | | 7 16 0 | | 9 3 0 | | 11 2 6 | |
| Scottish Widows' | 7 12 8 | | 8 17 0 | | 10 10 4 | | 12 16 2 | | 6 5 0 | | 6 18 8 | | 7 17 10 | | 9 6 2 | | 11 7 8 | |
| Standard | 7 14 6 | | 8 18 2 | | 10 10 4 | | 12 9 0 | | 6 7 10 | | 7 0 11 | | 7 19 6 | | 9 6 10 | | 11 1 10 | |
| Star | 7 18 0 | | 9 0 10 | | 10 10 11 | | 9 12 13 | | 7 6 7 | | 7 7 2 | | 8 1 5 | | 9 8 7 | | 11 3 10 | |
| Sun Life | 7 12 8 | | 8 17 2 | | 10 10 4 | | 12 16 4 | | 6 5 0 | | 6 18 8 | | 7 18 0 | | 9 6 4 | | 11 7 10 | |
| Sun Life of Canada | 8 4 10 | | 9 9 5 | | 11 3 5 | | 13 6 0 | | 6 14 7 | | 7 9 10 | | 8 11 2 | | 10 1 7 | | 12 3 10 | |
| Un'd. Kgdm. Tempnce | 7 10 3 | | 8 12 5 | | 10 2 0 | | 12 0 11 | | 6 2 11 | | 6 16 11 | | 7 16 4 | | 9 3 4 | | 11 2 3 | |
| Yorkshire | 7 18 0 | | 9 0 0 | | 10 11 0 | | 12 15 0 | | 6 8 0 | | 7 2 0 | | 8 2 6 | | 9 12 0 | | 11 12 0 | |
| Post Office (Gov. Anns.) | 7 9 10 | | 8 14 0 | | 10 6 10 | | 12 12 10 | | 6 0 6 | | 6 15 8 | | 7 16 8 | | 9 6 4 | | 11 9 6 | |

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; E=Employers' Liability; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; Ha=Hailstorm; He=Health; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; Pr.=Profits; V=Various other classes.

| Estd. | Fire, Accident, Life, &c. | Name of Company. | Address of Head and London Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | L, A | Abstainers and Gen. (Ord.) | City-bldgs, Carr's-lane, *Birmingham.* |
| 1849 | A, E, P, G, Bu | Accident | 10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. |
| 1824 | F, Ha L | Alliance | Bartholomew-lane, E.C. |
| 1808 | F, L | Atlas | 92, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1865 | G | Bankers' Guar. and Trust | 94, Gracechurch-street, E.C. |
| 1866 | L | Britannic | Broad-st.-cor., *Bingham.*; West-st., Finsbury, E.C. |
| 1854 | L, F, A | British Equitable | Queen-street-place, E.C. |
| 1898 | L | British Homes | 6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C. |
| 1888 | F | British Law | 5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C. |
| 1863 | L | British Legal | 7, Blythswood-square, *Glasgow.* |
| 1896 | L | British Life | 101, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow.* |
| 1891 | L | British Natural Premium | 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C. |
| 1881 | A, E | Builders' Accident | 31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand. |
| 1833 | F, L | Caledonian | 19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1847 | L | Canada Life | *Toronto*; 14, King William-street, E.C. |
| 1903 | A, E, Ma | Car and General | 2, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. [E.C. |
| 1899 | F | Central | Victoria-square, *Birmingham*; 12, Nicholas-lane, |
| 1885 | A, E, F, G, L | Century | 18, Charlotte-sq., *Edinb.*; 35, Moorgate-st., E.C. |
| 1886 | L | Citizens | *Sydney, N.S.W.*; 3, Bucklersbury, E.C. |
| 1838 | L | City of Glasgow | 30, Renfield-st., *Glasgow*; 12, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1829 | L | Clergy Mutual | 2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster. |
| 1886 | L | Clergy Pensions | 11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. |
| 1824 | L | Clerical, Medical, and Gen. | 15, St. James's-square, S.W. |
| 1873 | L | Colonial Mutual | *Melbourne*; 33, Poultry, E.C. |
| 1861 | F, L, M, A | Commercial Union | 26, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1899 | E, A, G, V | Compensation and Guarantee | 6, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C. [row, W.C. |
| 1867 | F, G, L | Co-operative | Long Millgate, *Manchester*; 4, Southampton- |
| 1807 | L | Eagle | 79, Pall Mall, S.W. |
| 1887 | F, Bu, P | Ecclesiastical | 11, Norfolk-street, Strand. |
| 1823 | L | Economic | 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. |
| 1823 | L | Edinburgh | 22, George-st., *Edinb.*; 11, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1880 | A, E, G | Employers' Liability | Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment. |
| 1839 | L | English and Scottish Law | 12, Waterloo-place, S.W. |
| 1762 | L | Equitable | Mansion House-street, E.C. |
| 1859 | L | Equitable, United States | *New York*; 6, Princes-street, Bank, E.C. |
| 1844 | L | Equity and Law | 18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. |
| 1802 | F | Essex and Suffolk | High-street, *Colchester.* |
| 1890 | F, A, E, Bu | Fine Art and General | 89, Cheapside, E.C. [E.C. |
| 1832 | L | Friends' Provident | 45, Darley-st., *Bradford, Yks.*; 17, Gracechch.-st., |
| 1886 | A, E, Bu, G | General (Perth) | 42, Tay-street, *Perth*; 9, King-street, E.C. |
| 1837 | L | General | 103, Cannon-street, E.C. |
| 1848 | L | Gresham | St. Mildred's House, E.C. |
| 1821 | F, A, E, L, Bu | Guardian | 11, Lombard-street, E.C. |
| 1840 | G | Guarantee Society | 19, Birchin-lane, E.C. |
| 1868 | Ca, V | Horse, Carriage, and General | 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1878 | A, Ca | Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen. | 17, Pall Mall East, S.W. [street, E.C. |
| 1877 | A, E, G | Lancashire and Yorkshire | 30, Brown-street, *Manchester*; 78, King William- |
| 1845 | F | Law Fire | 114, Chancery-lane, W.C. |
| 1823 | L | Law Life | 187, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1892 | A, Bu, E, Bo, V | Law Accident | 215, Strand, W.C. |
| 1888 | Mo, Li, G, V | Law Guarantee and Trust | 49, Chancery-lane, W.C. |
| 1825 | F, A, E | Law Union and Crown | 126, Chancery-lane, W.C. |
| 1836 | L | Legal and General | 10, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1891 | Li | Licences | 24, Moorgate-street, E.C. [street Within, E.C. |
| 1838 | L | Life Assoc. of Scotland | 82, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 18, Bishopsgate- |
| 1836 | F, L | L'pool & London & Globe | 1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1888 | G, M | Liverpool Mortgage | 6, Castle-street, *Liverpool.* |

| Est'd. | Fire, Accident, Life, &c. | Name of Company. | Address of Head and London Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1720 | F, M, L | London Assurance | 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1862 | F, A | London and Lancashire Fire | 43, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 76, King William-st. |
| 1862 | L | London and Lancashire Life | 66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | London and Manchester | 50, Finsbury-square, E.C. |
| 1851 | P | London and General | 19, Haymarket, S.W. |
| 1881 | A, L | London, Edin. and Glasgow | Insurance-buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C. |
| 1869 | A, E, G | London Guarantee and Acc. | 61, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1806 | L | London Life | 81, King William-street, E.C. |
| 1716 | M, V | Lloyd's | Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1854 | Bo | Manchester Steam Users | 9, Mount-street, *Manchester*. |
| 1852 | L | Marine and General | 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. |
| 1835 | L | Metropolitan | 13, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | Mutual of Australasia | *Sydney*; 5, Lothbury, E.C. |
| 1876 | Bu, A, F, V | Mutual Guarantee | 30, New Bridge-street, E.C. |
| 1842 | L | Mutual, New York | *New York*; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C. 1st., E.C. |
| 1864 | Bo, Ma | National Boiler | 22, St. Ann's-sq., *Manchester*; 60, Qu. Victoria- |
| 1892 | Bu | National Burglary | 10, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| | | National of Great Britain | |
| 1863 | G | National Guaran. & Suretyship | George-st., *Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement Ho. |
| 1830 | L | National Mutual | 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1869 | L | National Mutual of Austral. | *Melbourne*; 5, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1835 | L | National Provident | 48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. |
| 1854 | P, G | National Provincial | 65, Ludgate-hill, E.C. |
| 1894 | F, A, Bu, E, Pr, | National Union | 65 Gracechurch street, E.C. |
| 1897 | L | New Era | 68a, Leadenhall-street, E.C. |
| 1845 | L | New York Life | *New York*; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C. |
| 1809 | F, L | North British and Mercantile | 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1836 | F, L | Northern | 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1882 | A, E, G | Northern Accident | 14, Blythswood-sq., *Glasgow*; 23, Coleman-st., E.C. |
| 1797 | F | Norwich Union Fire | Surrey-street, *Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1808 | L | Norwich Union Life | *Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1856 | A, E, Ha, G, Bu, V | Norwich and London Acc. | St. Giles-street, *Norwich*; 114, Cannon-st., E.C. |
| 1871 | A, E, Mo, G Bu, V | Ocean Accident | 36–44, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1864 | L | Pearl | London-bridge, E.C. |
| 1797 | L | Pelican and British Empire | 70, Lombard-street, E.C. |
| 1782 | F | Phœnix | 19, Lombard-street, E.C. |
| 1891 | L, A | Pioneer | 31, North John-street, *Liverpool*. |
| 1903 | Bu, F, Pr, A | Premier | 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. |
| 1901 | He, Pr | Profits and Income | 9, Fleet-street, E.C. |
| 1840 | L | Provident Clerks' | 27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C. |
| 1876 | A, E | Provident Clerks' Acc. | 61, Coleman-street, E.C. |
| 1865 | G | Provident Clerks' Guarantee | 61, Coleman-street, E.C. |
| 1889 | L | Provident Free Home | 72, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C. |
| 1848 | L | Prudential | Holborn-bars. |
| 1849 | A, E, G, V | Railway Passengers | 64, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1864 | L | Refuge | Oxford-st., *Manchester*; 29, New Bridge-st., E.C. |
| 1806 | A, E, L | Rock | 15, New Bridge-street, E.C. |
| 1845 | F, L | Royal | Royal Insur.-bdgs., *Liverpool*; Lombard-st., E.C. |
| 1720 | F, L, M, A | Royal Exchange | Royal Exchange, E.C. |
| 1887 | L | Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses) | 28, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. |
| 1867 | L | Salvation Army | 107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1864 | L | Sceptre | 40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. |
| 1877 | A, G, L | Scottish Accident | 115, George-st., *Edinburgh*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. |
| 1825 | L | Scottish Amicable | St. Vincent-pl., *Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C. |
| 1881 | Bo | Scottish Boiler | 111, Union-street, *Glasgow*. |
| 1895 | F | Scottish County & Mercantile | 10, St. David-st., *Edinburgh*; 12, Poultry, E.C. |
| 1831 | L | Scottish Equitable | 28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edin.*; 19, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1881 | A, L | Scottish Life | 19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edin.*; 13, Clement's-lane, E.C. |

| Estd. | Fire, Accident, Life, &c. | Name of Company. | Address of Head and London Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | A, E, L | Scottish Metropolitan | 25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 8, King-st., E.C. |
| 1837 | L | Scottish Provident | 6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 17, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1883 | A, L | Scottish Temperance | 105, St. Vincent-st., *Glasgow*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. |
| 1824 | F, L | Scottish Union and Nat. | 35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, King Wm.-st., E.C. |
| 1815 | L | Scottish Widows' | 9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1825 | L | Standard | 3, George-st., *Edinburgh*; 83, King William-st., E.C. |
| 1843 | L | Star | 32, Moorgate-st., E.C. |
| 1891 | F | State | State Ins. Offs., *Liverpool*; 13, Abchurch-lane, E.C. |
| 1710 | F | Sun | 63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1810 | A, L, E, G | Sun Life | 63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. |
| 1865 | L | Sun Life of Canada | *Montreal*; 63, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. |
| 1714 | F, L | Union | 81, Cornhill, E.C. |
| 1895 | P | Union Plate Glass | 89, W. Regent-street, *Glasgow*. |
| 1900 | L | United Provident | 96, Oxford-road, *Manchester*. |
| 1840 | L | United Kingdom Temp. | 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. |
| 1825 | L | University | 25, Pall-mall, S.W. |
| 1860 | L | Victoria Mutual | Memorial Hall-buildings, Farringdon-st., E.C. |
| 1859 | A, E, G, Bo | Vulcan Boiler | 67, King-st., *Manchester*; 20, King Wm.-st., E.C. |
| 1841 | L | Welsh-yan and General | Corporation-st., *Birmingham*; 101, Finsbury-pavem't, |
| 1851 | F, M | Western | *Toronto*; 2, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C. |
| 1788 | F | West of Scotland | 131, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow; 7, Nicholas-lane, E.C. |
| 1824 | F, A, L | Yorkshire | St. Helen's-sq., *York*; 2, Bank-bdgs., Princes-st., |
| 1870 | L | Yorkshire Provident | 10, Corporation-street, *Manchester*. [E.C. |

# Fire Insurance Rates.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom, all the tariff or associated offices charge an identical minimum. Non-tariff and some class offices advertise that they assess individual risks on their merits. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

*Common Insurances.*—At 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories.

*Hazardous Insurances.*—At 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no chimney, or adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of breadbakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), drapers, opticians, also chemists and grocers not dealing in mineral oils.

*Doubly Hazardous Insurances.*—At 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

Much depends upon the surroundings of the building insured; for a printer's or bookbinder's workshop, in a narrow lane, with old wooden houses near it, the premium would possibly be from 10*s.* to 15*s.*

*Special Insurances.*—5*s.* per cent. per annum and upwards:—

Buildings and contents among others of workers in wood, dealers in mineral oils, large drapers, some mills, warehouses, and factories; in the case of some theatres the rate is as high as 31*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

The most recent returns of 39 British Fire Offices show a premium income of £23,535,255; losses, £11,305,213; expenses, £8,315,993. The losses amount to 48·04 per cent. of the premiums, and the expenses to 35·33 per cent., making together 83·37 per cent. of the premiums. In the previous year the losses were 59·95 per cent., expenses 34·60 per cent., together 94·55 per cent. of the premiums.

The following are Dr. W. Ogle's tables founded on the death-rates of 1871–80; in the 1897 Almanack a table appeared (p. 357) giving, alongside of the following, statistics compiled by Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, on the basis of the death-rates of 1838–54. These columns are now omitted, and only the more recent figures appear. The first columns show the survivors of each sex at each year of life out of a million born; the other columns show the expectation of life at each year.

| AGE. | Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life. | | Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life). | | AGE. | Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life. | | Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 0 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 41·35 | 44·62 | 50 | 476,980 | 520,901 | 18·93 | 20·68 |
| 1 | 841,417 | 871,266 | 48·05 | 50·14 | 51 | 467,254 | 512,607 | 18·31 | 20·01 |
| 2 | 790,201 | 820,480 | 50·14 | 52·22 | 52 | 457,022 | 504,188 | 17·71 | 19·34 |
| 3 | 763,737 | 793,359 | 50·86 | 52·99 | 53 | 446,510 | 495,645 | 17·12 | 18·66 |
| 4 | 746,587 | 775,427 | 51·01 | 53·20 | 54 | 435,729 | 486,973 | 16·53 | 17·98 |
| 5 | 734,068 | 762,622 | 50·87 | 53·08 | 55 | 424,677 | 477,440 | 15·95 | 17·33 |
| 6 | 726,815 | 755,713 | 50·38 | 52·56 | 56 | 413,351 | 467,443 | 15·37 | 16·69 |
| 7 | 721,103 | 750,276 | 49·77 | 51·94 | 57 | 401,740 | 456,992 | 14·80 | 16·06 |
| 8 | 716,309 | 745,631 | 49·10 | 51·26 | 58 | 389,827 | 446,079 | 14·24 | 15·45 |
| 9 | 712,337 | 741,727 | 48·37 | 50·53 | 59 | 377,591 | 434,695 | 13·68 | 14·84 |
| 10 | 708,990 | 738,382 | 47·60 | 49·76 | 60 | 365,011 | 422,835 | 13·14 | 14·24 |
| 11 | 706,146 | 735,405 | 46·79 | 48·96 | 61 | 352,071 | 410,477 | 12·60 | 13·65 |
| 12 | 703,595 | 732,697 | 45·96 | 48·13 | 62 | 338,820 | 397,644 | 12·07 | 13·08 |
| 13 | 701,200 | 730,122 | 45·11 | 47·30 | 63 | 325,256 | 384,319 | 11·56 | 12·51 |
| 14 | 698,840 | 727,571 | 44·26 | 46·47 | 64 | 311,368 | 370,495 | 11·05 | 11·96 |
| 15 | 696,419 | 724,956 | 43·41 | 45·63 | 65 | 297,156 | 356,165 | 10·55 | 11·42 |
| 16 | 693,695 | 722,084 | 42·58 | 44·81 | 66 | 282,638 | 341,326 | 10·07 | 10·90 |
| 17 | 690,746 | 718,993 | 41·76 | 44·00 | 67 | 267,829 | 325,988 | 9·60 | 10·39 |
| 18 | 687,507 | 715,622 | 40·96 | 43·21 | 68 | 252,763 | 310,170 | 9·14 | 9·89 |
| 19 | 683,941 | 711,946 | 40·17 | 42·43 | 69 | 237,487 | 293,899 | 8·70 | 9·41 |
| 20 | 680,033 | 707,949 | 39·40 | 41·66 | 70 | 222,056 | 277,225 | 8·27 | 8·95 |
| 21 | 675,769 | 703,616 | 38·64 | 40·92 | 71 | 206,539 | 260,207 | 7·85 | 8·50 |
| 22 | 671,344 | 699,141 | 37·89 | 40·18 | 72 | 190,971 | 242,934 | 7·45 | 8·07 |
| 23 | 666,754 | 694,521 | 37·15 | 39·44 | 73 | 175,449 | 225,497 | 7·07 | 7·65 |
| 24 | 661,997 | 689,759 | 36·41 | 38·71 | 74 | 160,074 | 208,003 | 6·70 | 7·25 |
| 25 | 657,077 | 684,858 | 35·68 | 37·98 | 75 | 144,960 | 190,566 | 6·34 | 6·87 |
| 26 | 651,998 | 679,822 | 34·96 | 37·26 | 76 | 130,227 | 173,316 | 6·00 | 6·51 |
| 27 | 646,757 | 674,661 | 34·24 | 36·54 | 77 | 115,986 | 156,392 | 5·68 | 6·16 |
| 28 | 641,353 | 669,372 | 33·52 | 35·83 | 78 | 102,359 | 139,927 | 5·37 | 5·82 |
| 29 | 635,778 | 663,959 | 32·81 | 35·11 | 79 | 89,449 | 124,065 | 5·07 | 5·50 |
| 30 | 630,038 | 658,418 | 32·10 | 34·41 | 80 | 77,354 | 108,935 | 4·79 | 5·20 |
| 31 | 624,124 | 652,747 | 31·40 | 33·70 | 81 | 66,153 | 94,662 | 4·51 | 4·90 |
| 32 | 618,056 | 646,957 | 30·71 | 33·00 | 82 | 55,842 | 81,305 | 4·26 | 4·63 |
| 33 | 611,827 | 641,045 | 30·01 | 32·30 | 83 | 46,489 | 68,966 | 4·01 | 4·37 |
| 34 | 605,430 | 635,003 | 29·33 | 31·60 | 84 | 38,132 | 57,723 | 3·58 | 4·12 |
| 35 | 598,860 | 628,842 | 28·64 | 30·90 | 85 | 30,785 | 47,631 | 3·56 | 3·88 |
| 36 | 592,107 | 622,554 | 27·96 | 30·21 | 86 | 24,436 | 38,710 | 3·36 | 3·66 |
| 37 | 585,167 | 616,144 | 27·29 | 29·52 | 87 | 19,054 | 30,958 | 3·17 | 3·46 |
| 38 | 578,019 | 609,599 | 26·62 | 28·83 | 88 | 14,576 | 24,338 | 2·99 | 3·26 |
| 39 | 570,656 | 602,924 | 25·96 | 28·15 | 89 | 10,926 | 18,708 | 2·82 | 3·08 |
| 40 | 563,077 | 596,113 | 25·30 | 27·46 | 90 | 8,015 | 14,225 | 2·66 | 2·90 |
| 41 | 555,254 | 589,167 | 24·65 | 26·78 | 91 | 5,748 | 10,553 | 2·51 | 2·74 |
| 42 | 547,288 | 582,104 | 24·00 | 26·10 | 92 | 4,025 | 7,658 | 2·37 | 2·58 |
| 43 | 539,161 | 574,919 | 23·35 | 25·42 | 93 | 2,749 | 5,429 | 2·24 | 2·44 |
| 44 | 530,858 | 567,612 | 22·71 | 24·74 | 94 | 1,828 | 3,756 | 2·12 | 2·30 |
| 45 | 522,374 | 560,174 | 22·07 | 24·06 | 95 | 1,183 | 2,533 | 2·01 | 2·17 |
| 46 | 513,702 | 552,602 | 21·44 | 23·38 | 96 | 742 | 1,661 | 1·90 | 2·11 |
| 47 | 504,836 | 544,892 | 20·80 | 22·71 | 97 | 452 | 1,057 | 1·81 | 2·03 |
| 48 | 495,761 | 537,043 | 20·18 | 22·03 | 98 | 266 | 653 | 1·72 | 1·83 |
| 49 | 486,479 | 529,048 | 19·55 | 21·36 | 99 | 151 | 389 | 1·65 | 1·73 |
| | | | | | 100 | 82 | 225 | 1·61 | 1·62 |

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

| Yr | 2½ Per Ct. | 3 Per Ct. | 3½ Per Ct. | 4 Per Ct. | 4½ Per Ct. | 5 Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 | 1·000 |
| 2 | 2·025 | 2·030 | 2·035 | 2·040 | 2·045 | 2·050 |
| 3 | 3·076 | 3·091 | 3·106 | 3·122 | 3·137 | 3·153 |
| 4 | 4·153 | 4·184 | 4·215 | 4·246 | 4·278 | 4·310 |
| 5 | 5·256 | 5·309 | 5·362 | 5·416 | 5·471 | 5·526 |
| 6 | 6·388 | 6·468 | 6·550 | 6·633 | 6·717 | 6·802 |
| 7 | 7·547 | 7·662 | 7·779 | 7·898 | 8·019 | 8·142 |
| 8 | 8·736 | 8·892 | 9·052 | 9·214 | 9·380 | 9·549 |
| 9 | 9·955 | 10·159 | 10·368 | 10·583 | 10·802 | 11·027 |
| 10 | 11·203 | 11·464 | 11·731 | 12·006 | 12·288 | 12·578 |
| 11 | 12·483 | 12·808 | 13·142 | 13·486 | 13·841 | 14·207 |
| 12 | 13·796 | 14·192 | 14·602 | 15·026 | 15·464 | 15·917 |
| 13 | 15·140 | 15·618 | 16·113 | 16·627 | 17·160 | 17·713 |
| 14 | 16·519 | 17·086 | 17·677 | 18·292 | 18·932 | 19·599 |
| 15 | 17·932 | 18·599 | 19·296 | 20·024 | 20·784 | 21·579 |
| 16 | 19·380 | 20·157 | 20·971 | 21·825 | 22·719 | 23·657 |
| 17 | 20·865 | 21·762 | 22·705 | 23·698 | 24·742 | 25·840 |
| 18 | 22·386 | 23·414 | 24·500 | 25·645 | 26·855 | 28·132 |
| 19 | 23·946 | 25·117 | 26·357 | 27·671 | 29·064 | 30·539 |
| 20 | 25·545 | 26·870 | 28·280 | 29·778 | 31·371 | 33·066 |
| 21 | 27·183 | 28·676 | 30·269 | 31·969 | 33·783 | 35·719 |
| 22 | 28·863 | 30·537 | 32·329 | 34·248 | 36·303 | 38·505 |
| 23 | 30·584 | 32·453 | 34·460 | 36·618 | 38·937 | 41·430 |
| 24 | 32·349 | 34·426 | 36·667 | 39·083 | 41·689 | 44·502 |
| 25 | 34·158 | 36·459 | 38·950 | 41·646 | 44·565 | 47·727 |
| 26 | 36·012 | 38·553 | 41·313 | 44·312 | 47·571 | 51·113 |
| 27 | 37·912 | 40·710 | 43·759 | 47·084 | 50·711 | 54·669 |
| 28 | 39·860 | 42·931 | 46·291 | 49·968 | 53·993 | 58·403 |
| 29 | 41·856 | 45·219 | 48·911 | 52·966 | 57·423 | 62·323 |
| 30 | 43·903 | 47·575 | 51·623 | 56·085 | 61·007 | 66·439 |
| 31 | 46·000 | 50·003 | 54·429 | 59·328 | 64·752 | 70·761 |
| 32 | 48·150 | 52·503 | 57·335 | 62·701 | 68·666 | 75·299 |
| 33 | 50·354 | 55·078 | 60·341 | 66·210 | 72·756 | 80·064 |
| 34 | 52·613 | 57·730 | 63·453 | 69·858 | 77·030 | 85·067 |
| 35 | 54·928 | 60·462 | 66·674 | 73·652 | 81·497 | 90·320 |
| 36 | 57·301 | 63·276 | 70·008 | 77·598 | 86·164 | 95·836 |
| 37 | 59·734 | 66·174 | 73·458 | 81·702 | 91·041 | 101·628 |
| 38 | 62·227 | 69·159 | 77·029 | 85·970 | 96·138 | 107·710 |
| 39 | 64·783 | 72·234 | 80·725 | 90·409 | 101·464 | 114·095 |
| 40 | 67·403 | 75·401 | 84·550 | 95·026 | 107·030 | 120·800 |
| 41 | 70·088 | 78·663 | 88·510 | 99·827 | 112·847 | 127·840 |
| 42 | 72·840 | 82·023 | 92·607 | 104·820 | 118·925 | 135·232 |
| 43 | 75·661 | 85·484 | 96·849 | 110·012 | 125·276 | 142·993 |
| 44 | 78·552 | 89·048 | 101·238 | 115·413 | 131·914 | 151·143 |
| 45 | 81·516 | 92·720 | 105·782 | 121·029 | 138·850 | 159·700 |
| 46 | 84·554 | 96·501 | 110·484 | 126·871 | 146·098 | 168·685 |
| 47 | 87·668 | 100·397 | 115·351 | 132·945 | 153·673 | 178·119 |
| 48 | 90·860 | 104·408 | 120·388 | 139·263 | 161·588 | 188·025 |
| 49 | 94·131 | 108·541 | 125·602 | 145·834 | 169·859 | 198·427 |
| 50 | 97·484 | 112·797 | 130·998 | 152·667 | 178·503 | 209·348 |

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

| Yr. | 2½ Per Ct. | 3 Per Ct. | 3½ Per Ct. | 4 Per Ct. | 4½ Per Ct. | 5 Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1·0250 | 1·0300 | 1·0350 | 1·0400 | 1·0450 | 1·0500 |
| 2 | 1·0506 | 1·0609 | 1·0712 | 1·0816 | 1·0920 | 1·1025 |
| 3 | 1·0769 | 1·0927 | 1·1087 | 1·1249 | 1·1412 | 1·1576 |
| 4 | 1·1038 | 1·1256 | 1·1475 | 1·1699 | 1·1925 | 1·2155 |
| 5 | 1·1314 | 1·1593 | 1·1877 | 1·2167 | 1·2462 | 1·2763 |
| 6 | 1·1597 | 1·1941 | 1·2293 | 1·2653 | 1·3023 | 1·3401 |
| 7 | 1·1887 | 1·2299 | 1·2723 | 1·3159 | 1·3609 | 1·4071 |
| 8 | 1·2184 | 1·2668 | 1·3168 | 1·3686 | 1·4221 | 1·4775 |
| 9 | 1·2489 | 1·3048 | 1·3629 | 1·4233 | 1·4861 | 1·5513 |
| 10 | 1·2801 | 1·3439 | 1·4106 | 1·4802 | 1·5530 | 1·6289 |
| 11 | 1·3121 | 1·3842 | 1·4510 | 1·5395 | 1·6220 | 1·7103 |
| 12 | 1·3449 | 1·4258 | 1·5111 | 1·6010 | 1·6959 | 1·7959 |
| 13 | 1·3785 | 1·4685 | 1·5640 | 1·6651 | 1·7722 | 1·8856 |
| 14 | 1·4130 | 1·5126 | 1·6187 | 1·7317 | 1·8519 | 1·9799 |
| 15 | 1·4483 | 1·5580 | 1·6753 | 1·8009 | 1·9353 | 2·0789 |
| 16 | 1·4845 | 1·6047 | 1·7340 | 1·8730 | 2·0224 | 2·1829 |
| 17 | 1·5216 | 1·6528 | 1·7947 | 1·9479 | 2·1134 | 2·2920 |
| 18 | 1·5597 | 1·7024 | 1·8575 | 2·0258 | 2·2085 | 2·4066 |
| 19 | 1·5987 | 1·7535 | 1·9225 | 2·1068 | 2·3079 | 2·5270 |
| 20 | 1·6386 | 1·8061 | 1·9898 | 2·1911 | 2·4117 | 2·6533 |
| 21 | 1·6796 | 1·8603 | 2·0594 | 2·2788 | 2·5202 | 2·7860 |
| 22 | 1·7216 | 1·9161 | 2·1315 | 2·3699 | 2·6337 | 2·9253 |
| 23 | 1·7646 | 1·9736 | 2·2061 | 2·4647 | 2·7522 | 3·0715 |
| 24 | 1·8087 | 2·0328 | 2·2833 | 2·5633 | 2·8760 | 3·2251 |
| 25 | 1·8539 | 2·0938 | 2·3632 | 2·6658 | 3·0054 | 3·3864 |
| 26 | 1·9003 | 2·1566 | 2·4460 | 2·7725 | 3·1407 | 3·5557 |
| 27 | 1·9478 | 2·2213 | 2·5316 | 2·8834 | 3·2820 | 3·7335 |
| 28 | 1·9965 | 2·2879 | 2·6202 | 2·9987 | 3·4297 | 3·9201 |
| 29 | 2·0464 | 2·3566 | 2·7119 | 3·1187 | 3·5840 | 4·1161 |
| 30 | 2·0976 | 2·4273 | 2·8068 | 3·2434 | 3·7453 | 4·3219 |
| 31 | 2·1500 | 2·5001 | 2·9050 | 3·3731 | 3·9139 | 4·5380 |
| 32 | 2·2038 | 2·5751 | 3·0067 | 3·5081 | 4·0900 | 4·7649 |
| 33 | 2·2589 | 2·6523 | 3·1119 | 3·6484 | 4·2740 | 5·0032 |
| 34 | 2·3153 | 2·7319 | 3·2209 | 3·7943 | 4·4664 | 5·2533 |
| 35 | 2·3732 | 2·8139 | 3·3336 | 3·9461 | 4·5673 | 5·5160 |
| 36 | 2·4325 | 2·8983 | 3·4503 | 4·1039 | 4·8774 | 5·7918 |
| 37 | 2·4933 | 2·9852 | 3·5710 | 4·2681 | 5·0969 | 6·0814 |
| 38 | 2·5557 | 3·0748 | 3·6960 | 4·4388 | 5·3262 | 6·3855 |
| 39 | 2·6196 | 3·1670 | 3·8254 | 4·6164 | 5·5659 | 6·7048 |
| 40 | 2·6851 | 3·2620 | 3·9593 | 4·8010 | 5·8164 | 7·0400 |
| 41 | 2·7522 | 3·3599 | 4·0978 | 4·9931 | 6·0781 | 7·3920 |
| 42 | 2·8210 | 3·4607 | 4·2413 | 5·1928 | 6·3516 | 7·7616 |
| 43 | 2·8915 | 3·5645 | 4·3897 | 5·4005 | 6·6374 | 8·1497 |
| 44 | 2·9638 | 3·6715 | 4·5433 | 5·6165 | 6·9361 | 8·5572 |
| 45 | 3·0379 | 3·7816 | 4·7024 | 5·8412 | 7·2482 | 8·9850 |
| 46 | 3·1139 | 3·8950 | 4·8669 | 6·0748 | 7·5744 | 9·4343 |
| 47 | 3·1917 | 4·0110 | 5·0373 | 6·3178 | 7·9153 | 9·9060 |
| 48 | 3·2715 | 4·1323 | 5·2136 | 6·5705 | 8·2715 | 10·4013 |
| 49 | 3·3533 | 4·2562 | 5·3961 | 6·8333 | 8·6437 | 10·9213 |
| 50 | 3·4371 | 4·3839 | 5·5849 | 7·1067 | 9·0326 | 11·4674 |

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1 : £35·012.

## REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:

| Years | 3 per Ct. | 3½ per Ct. | 4 per Ct. | 4½ per Ct. | 5 per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 10 | 11 14 5½ | 12 0 5½ | 12 6 7 | 12 12 9 | 12 19 0 |
| 20 | 6 14 5½ | 7 0 8½ | 7 7 2 | 7 13 9 | 8 0 5½ |
| 30 | 5 2 0½ | 5 8 9 | 5 15 8 | 6 2 9½ | 6 10 1½ |
| 40 | 4 6 6½ | 4 13 7½ | 5 1 0½ | 5 9 8½ | 5 16 6½ |
| 50 | 3 17 8½ | 4 5 3½ | 4 13 1½ | 5 1 2½ | 5 9 6½ |

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

### TABLE *of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.*

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, a very important change was made in the law as regards provision for widows of men dying intestate and without issue. Under this Act the widow in such a case is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

| *If the Intestate die, leaving* | *His representatives take in the proportions following:—* |
|---|---|
| Widow only | Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.] |
| Widow and child or children | One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]<br>*One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. See NOTE A, next page. |
| Widow and father | Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.] |
| Widow and mother, no father | Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]<br>*Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown. |
| Widow, brothers or sisters | Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] |
| Widow, mother, nephews or nieces | Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.]<br>*Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. |
| Husband, with or without children | All to husband. [Husband.] |
| Father, brothers, and sisters | All to father. [Father.]<br>*One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters. |
| Mother, brothers, and sisters | All equally. [Mother.]<br>*Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally. |
| Mother, but no other kin | All to mother. [Mother.]<br>*One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown. |
| Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child | Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.] |
| Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces | Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.] |
| Brother or sister, and grandfather | All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.] |
| Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts | All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.] |
| Grandfather, no nearer relation | All to grandfather. [Grandfather.] |
| Father's father, and mother's mother | Equally to both. [Either or both.] |
| Grandmother, uncles, and aunts | All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]<br>*All to uncles and aunts if paternal. |
| Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts | Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.] |
| Uncles and aunts | All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.] |
| Uncle, and deceased uncle's child | All to uncle. [Uncle.] |

| | |
|---|---|
| Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child | All to uncle. [Uncle.]<br>*Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle. |
| Aunts, nephew, and niece | All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]<br>*Nephew and niece. |
| Cousins | Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]<br>*All to nephew by brother. |

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

## Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

| *If Intestate die, leaving* | *Real Property would descend to—* |
|---|---|
| Wife only, no blood relations | One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor. |
| Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child | One-third to wife for life in any case.<br>Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female.<br>If no son, rest to daughters equally.<br>If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter. |
| Wife and father | One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will. |
| Wife and mother | One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side. |
| Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)<br>Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest).<br>Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*. |
| Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces | One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son. |
| Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters) | One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother.<br>Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased. |
| No wife or child or issue of a deceased child | Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first. |
| Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children | All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.)<br>Daughters equally. |
| Husband and child or children | Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son.<br>If all daughters, to them equally. |
| Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father | All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors. |
| Mother, and brothers and sisters | All to eldest brother. |
| Mother and sisters | All to sisters. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Father, and brothers and sisters | All to father. |
| Child and grandchild by deceased child | *See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. |
| Brother and grandfather | All to brother. |
| Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter | All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson.<br>All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother |
| Brother and two aunts | Brother, all. |
| Brother and wife | One-third to wife for life; rest to brother. |
| Grandfather (no nearer) | All to grandfather. |
| Father's father & mother's mother | All to father's father. |
| Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer) | All to uncle or aunt. |
| Uncle, and deceased uncle's child | Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all. |
| Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child | Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side. |
| Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother | Nephew. |
| Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son | Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally. |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Nephew by brother. |
| Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister | All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother. |

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as remodelled under the Finance Act of 1894, will be found in detail on pp. 460–461.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see Appendix), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

## COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

*For ad valorem stamp on capital see p. 458.*

### Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 1).

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and December 26 or 27 (as the case may be). The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on Jan. 1, May 1 and November 1. And *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Quarter Term Days (see p. 32), and there are special holidays in Edinburgh (see pp. 28, 48), and Glasgow (see p. 40).

THE second Parliament of King Edward VII., the members of which had met during the four previous days for the purpose of being sworn in, and also for the election of a Speaker (the choice falling upon Mr. James Lowther), was formally opened by His Majesty in person on February 19. In his Speech from the Throne legislation was proposed on:—Education in England and Wales; Law relating to Trade Disputes; Workmen's Compensation Acts; Equalisation of Rates in the Metropolis; Unemployed Workmen; Merchant Shipping; Crofters' Holdings; Labourers (Ireland); Commercial Corruption; Colonial Marriages; Property Qualification of County Justices; and Plural Voting.

The Address was moved in the Lords by the Marquess of Northampton, and was seconded by Lord Herschell; the Marquess of Lansdowne replied, and the Address was agreed to. In the Commons the Address was moved by Mr. Dickinson, and was seconded by Mr. Acland. The debate, which was opened by Mr. Chamberlain, continued till *Feb.* 26, when it was agreed to. During the discussion Electioneering Tactics, Chinese Labour, Irish Policy, Aliens, Trade Disputes, Birching in the Navy, Partition of Bengal, and Erosion of the Coast passed the time. Mr. MacNeill's amendment on Birching was withdrawn on Mr. Robertson saying that the practice had been abandoned; Colonel Saunderson's amendment on Irish Policy was lost by 406 against 88; Mr. Forster's amendment on Chinese Labour was negatived by 416 to 91; and Sir W. Evans-Gordon's on Aliens and Trade Disputes was withdrawn. The allusion in the King's Speech to increasing trade led to a discussion in the Lords on Fiscal Policy on *Feb.* 22. On *Feb.* 26 Viscount Milner called attention to the proposed Constitution of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and earnestly warned the Government of the probable effects of the proposed arrangements. The debate which ensued ended the following day, and in the Commons Sir C. Dilke's motion on the law of "Truck" (an important question touching the fines on workpeople) was, with slight alterations, agreed with. The Committee on Supply, which, as usual, took up a large part of the time of the Session, began on *Feb.* 27, Mr. Emmott in the chair, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed all stages, and was read a third time in the Lords on *Aug.* 4. On *Feb.* 28 Mr. Asquith, in answer to Mr. C. Wason, said that a pension of 5*s.* a week would amount to a cost of about £11,500,000. On this day Mr. James Caldwell was appointed Deputy Chairman. On *March* 1 the Marine Insurance Bill was read a second time in the Lords (and a third time in the Commons on *July* 26). Mr. E. Robertson, under the Naval Estimates, gave a rough sketch of the Naval expenditure, but later on in the Session he, on *July* 27, was more definite on the Government programme, which suggested a serious limitation on their view of Naval defence. The additions were now only to be 3 battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, 2 ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, 8 submarines, and the estimated cost was £6,800,000. Mr. W. T. Wilson moved, on *March* 2, the second reading of a Bill to provide free meals for school-children. On the suggestion of Mr. Burns, the question was referred to a Committee, so as not to crush the voluntary efforts already being made. On *March* 6 a Committee was appointed on wages, &c., of Post Office officials, and on *March* 7 Mr. W. Lever moved payment of members. The Prime Minister regretted that there were no funds for the purpose, but sympathised with the motion, which was passed by 348 to 110. The Prevention of Commercial Corruption Bill, which had been read a second time on *March* 1, was read a third time on *March* 8, and the amendments of the Commons were agreed to on *July* 26. On *March* 8, on going into Committee on Army Estimates, Mr. Haldane made a statement on Army organisation, and proposed to abolish the London defences and coast defences, and the withdrawal of the garrison from St. Helena and other places. On *July* 12 he made the statement that the Government had decided to reduce the Army by some 20,000 men: the 3rd battalion of the Coldstreams and of the Scots Guards and some line battalions to be disbanded; 81 batteries of field artillery to be on a 4-gun basis and 18 on a 2-gun basis. The "striking" force to consist of 150,000 (50,000 with the colours; 70,000 reservists; 30,000 militia). On *July* 24 the Earl of Donoughmore called attention to the reduction in the military forces of the Crown, and Earl Roberts said he was filled with dismay by the policy of the Government. On *March* 9 Mr. Agar-Robartes moved second reading of Land Tenure Bill, which was read and referred to Standing Committee on Trade. Mr. Gladstone, on *March* 12, announced his intention of modifying the reading of the Aliens Act, and, in spite of strong opposition, adhered to his decision on *March* 14. (On *April* 5 the Lord Chancellor gave reasons, in the Lords, for this modification.) Mr. Balfour took his seat for the City of London, *vice* Mr. Alban Gibbs, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir J. Kitson moved his resolution on the Fiscal Question. The discussion this caused continued the following day, when Mr. Stuart Wortley's motion to omit "the people of England objected to Tariff Reform," was negatived by 445 to 118, and Mr. Wyndham's—"that the House was ready to consider means to secure equal terms of competition"—was lost by 471 to 123, and Sir J. Kitson's resolution passed by 474 to 98. On *March* 14 the Government accepted the "principle" of Old Age Pensions. Lord Avebury's Limited Partnerships Bill was read a second time on *March* 15, and on *March* 16 the Pure Beer question, which was this time championed by Mr. G. L. Courthope, met its usual fate, and the Bill was rejected by 164 to 109. The Naval Prize Bill, the Prize Courts Bill, and the Judicature Bill were read a third time in the Lords on *March* 19. On *March* 21 Mr. Chamberlain moved for a Commission on Transvaal Labour, which was negatived by 378 to 110, upon which Mr. Byles moved that the House disapproved of Lord Milner's conduct as High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain spoke in defence of Lord Milner, and Mr. Churchill, while agreeing with the condemnation, advised that the subject be dropped, and it was dropped accordingly. On *March* 29, in the Lords, Viscount Halifax moved "that the House place on record its appreciation of Lord Milner," which was carried by 170 to 35. Mr. Sutherland's Land Values Taxation Bill was read a second time by 319 to 61; Mr. Gladstone's Workmen's Compensation Bill was introduced on *March* 26; and on

motion for second reading, on *April* 4, Sir C. Dilke proposed compulsory insurance, in order to make the Act workable. The Government agreed that this was important, and promised to consider the question. It was read a second time on *April* 10, and referred to the Standing Committee on Law. In the Lords on *March* 27 the Criminal Appeal Bill (read a third time on *July* 12) and the Public Trustee Bill (read a third time on *May* 11) were read a second time. On *April* 27 the Merchant Shipping Act (Amendment) Bill, which had been read a first time on *March* 20, was read a second time, and the Dogs Bill a second time. On *April* 30 Mr. Asquith explained his Budget. The estimated revenue (1906–7) was £144,860,000, and the estimated expenditure was £141,786,000. He proposed to increase the provision for the reduction of the National Debt; to abolish coal duty; to reduce duty on tea by one penny (fivepence instead of sixpence); to provide aid for necessitous schools; to make some postal reforms, and to diminish the duty on stripped tobacco by 2½*d*. After a protest by Mr. Chamberlain on the tea duty and other opposition, the proposals were agreed to, and the Finance Bill was read a first time on *May* 2, a third time on *June* 13, and passed in Lords on *June* 21*st*. On *May* 7 Mr. Birrell moved the second reading of the Education Bill. This Bill, in which more popular interest has been taken than in any other measure proposed this Session, had been introduced on *April* 9, and was stated by Mr. Birrell to be intended to effect the transfer of voluntary schools from their present managers to the control of the local education authority. On *May* 21 the House went into Committee, Mr. Emmott taking the chair. On Clause 1, "No school shall be recognised as a public elementary school unless it is provided by the local educational authority," Mr. L. Hardy moved postponement: negatived by 335 to 160; and Mr. T. Healy's motion that the Act should not come into force until after all the local authorities had been elected anew was lost by 284 to 134; Mr. Bridgeman's, that there should be different dates in different districts, was refused by 354 to 176; and Mr. Ashley's (*May* 22), "or such later date as the local authority may determine," was lost by 406 to 114. Mr. Salter's motion, that a later date might be fixed by His Majesty in Council, was lost by 361 to 190; and Sir H. Craik's, that a school might be exempted if the course were sanctioned by the Board of Education, was negatived by 336 to 171. Mr. Maddison moved that in no school recognised by the local authority shall there be any religious teaching permitted during school hours. This was defeated on *May* 28 by 477 to 63. Sir W. Anson made an attempt to introduce religious teaching in school hours (failed by 367 to 176), and Clause 1 (closured by 358 to 169) was carried by 365 to 162. On *June* 11 the Committee debated Clause 2. Mr. Long moved postponement, but this was negatived by 2 3 to 97; and Sir W. Anson's motion, that the local authority be compelled to take over any school satisfactory to the Board of Education if the owners were willing to part with it, was lost by 313 to 133. Mr. Thornton's proposal, that the local authority should pay annual and substantial rent, was negatived by 370 to 87. Other amendments, on *June* 12, mostly about repairs and alterations, were either withdrawn or refused after closure, and on *June* 18 the time was passed in discussing how the other clauses should be taken, and on *June* 19 Clause 2 was added to the Bill by 424 to 109. On *June* 20, on Clause 3, relating to facilities for religious instruction on two mornings a week on the wish of parents, Mr. Pike Pease moved amendment leaving out "If" in the commencement (refused by 387 to 99); and Mr. Massie moved, instead of "some special character," the words "in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed" (withdrawn), and Sir E. Carson moved a similar one—"in accordance with the trust, if any, upon which the school has been previously held." This was lost by 388 to 94. The other amendments were lost, and under the closure the question that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill was passed without division. On *June* 25 Clause 4—"The local authority may upon application of four-fifths of the parents give facilities for religious instruction"—came up for discussion and led to long argument. Mr. Evelyn Cecil moved "must" instead of "may." This was lost by 340 to 237 on *June* 26. The next day Mr. Birrell moved that the wishes of parents should be made known by ballot. Mr. Evelyn Cecil proposed "a reasonable number" instead of "four-fifths" (lost by 312 to 142), and other alterations being negatived, Mr. Birrell's amendment was accepted without division. His next amendment was that "no extended facilities be given where rent is taken for the use of the transferred school." This was accepted by 360 against 200. The other Government amendments were agreed to, and Clause 4 stood part of the Bill by 415 to 138. Clause 5 was also added same day. On *July* 2 Clause 6—"Parents shall not be compelled to cause their children to attend school except during the time devoted to secular instruction"—was discussed. Mr. Walters moved amendment with the view of making attendance compulsory during the whole time of instruction, both secular and religious. Mr. Birrell supported the clause against the amendment, which was lost by only 16 (267 for, 283 against), and the clause was passed by 294 to 247. On *July* 3 Clause 7, concerning provision as to teachers in relation to religious instruction, was passed by 364 to 183, after some attempts had been made at modification. The report of the resolution authorising payment of £1,000,000 was agreed to; and on *July* 4, on Clause 8, including the names of the Commissioners to decide the transference of trust schools—Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., Member of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council; Sir Hugh Owen, and Mr. H. W. Worsley-Taylor, K.C.—Mr. Ashley moved that the Commissioners should deal only with trusts purely educational, but this was negatived by 247 to 109. On *July* 9 Sir H. Craik moved that owners should be allowed to carry on approved schools if State aid were not wanted (120 for, 236 against). Sir F. S. Powell called attention to the proportion of Voluntary cost to State grant—£20,000,000 to £1,500,000—but this idea was rejected by 304 to 152; and Mr. Cave's motion, that the decisions of the Commissioners should be subject to approval of His Majesty in Council, was lost by 286 to 116, and the clause was agreed to by 311 to 146. On *July* 10 Clause 9 was added; and Clause 10—"Temporary use of voluntary schools from Jan., 1908, to Jan., 1909, without payment"—was also added after Mr. Cave's motion to omit "without payment" had been negatived by 343 to 98, and Mr. Clough's, to extend time to 1910, had been accepted. Clause 11—"No voluntary school shall be closed between passing of Act and 1908"

—was added by 395 to 108. On Clause 12 no division, and Clause 13 was passed by 397 to 111. Then Mr. Birrell moved omission of Part II. On *July* 11 Clause 27 was added, and also 28, extending time to repay money borrowed by the County Councils from thirty to sixty years. Clause 29, removing the "twopenny" limit, was passed by 391 to 91; 32 stood part without division; 33, by 389 to 91; and 34 was negatived. On *July* 16 Clause 35—"provision for vacation schools and health of children"—led to many amendments, some of which were agreed to, and the clause so amended was added. On *July* 17 Part IV. (Council for Wales) was discussed. Mr. F. E. Smith moved that a responsible Minister in Parliament should be appointed having powers of control. Subject to modification by Mr. Lloyd George, this was passed by 279 to 50. His next amendment was passed by 387 to 105, and this part of the Bill was carried by 395 to 107. On the 18*th* Clauses 38, 39, and 40 were passed, and Mr. Birrell's new clause authorising the Board of Education to settle transfer of schools where owners or local authority objected was passed by 327 to 78. His clause giving County Councils power to delegate some of their duties to small local councils passed by 365 to 95, and his proposal to allow local authority to use three times a week schools out of school time for purposes of education passed by 370 to 95. His next clause concerning compensation to teachers who had suffered loss by action under the Act was agreed to; a number of amendments in Schedule II. were accepted and schedule passed as amended, by 359 to 93, and the Bill was reported by 303 to 141. On *July* 23 Lord R. Cecil moved that Clauses 4 and 25 be re-committed, and then moved a clause after Clause 1 to allow of dogmatic teaching, which were both rejected; and other amendments, mostly repetitions, were either rejected or ruled out of order. The report stage continued till *July* 25, and on *July* 30, after Mr. Long had moved its rejection and Mr. Balfour had strongly condemned it, the Bill was read a third time by 369 to 177. On *Aug.* 1 the Earl of Crewe moved the second reading of the Bill in the Lords, confessing that the particulars were unusually intricate and obscure. The Marquess of Londonderry said the Bill hinged on the first clause. The Archbishop of Canterbury in a telling speech pointed out his views of the dangers incurred by the Bill if it became an Act, and urged the necessity of calm consideration of the clauses. The debate continued on the following day, and on *Aug.* 3 the Bill was read without division a second time, with the understanding that it was without prejudice to the examination of its contents after the recess.

On *May* 7 the Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Bill was read a third time in the Lords. On *May* 8 a discussion took place in the Lords on the incidence of local taxation, introduced by the Earl of Denbigh, who stated that annual local expenditure was greatly in excess of national, and that the local loans amounted to more than £437,000,000. The Aliens Bill was read a third time in the Commons, but was rejected in the Lords on *May* 17 by 96 to 24. On May 21 Clause 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, preventing companies dealing in drugs from styling themselves chemists, was negatived in the Lords by 38 to 32. The Public Trustee Bill was read a third time in the Lords, and a second time in the Commons on *June* 15; and in the Commons the Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time, and a third time in the Lords on *June* 29. On *May* 14 Sir E. Grey said we had come to a satisfactory settlement with Turkey, and a joint Committee was to be appointed to fix boundaries. A long discussion occurred on the motion for the second reading of the Plural Voting Bill, and a good deal of opposition was shown; the Bill was eventually read after Mr. Forster's amendment had been negatived by 403 to 95. On *May* 15 the Colonial Marriages Bill was read a second time in Lords, and a third time on *June* 19; and in the Commons a Royal Commission on Vivisection was promised. On *May* 18 the Extradition Bill and the Street Betting Bill were read a third time. On *May* 21 the Matrimonial Causes Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time in the Lords, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was read a third time on *May* 22. During the conversation on the Juvenile Smoking Bill, which was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, Lord Lansdowne said he did not know how a "penny-in-slot" machine could tell age. On *May* 25 Disarmament, which had been somewhat to the front this Session, was discussed at the initiation of Lord Avebury, and in the Commons the Ground Game Bill was read a third time. The Musical Copyright Bill was read a second time on *June* 8, and after being continually blocked was finally read a third time in the Lords on *Aug.* 2. On *June* 13 the Labourers (Ireland) Bill (concerning purchase of land and building of cottages on easier terms) was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Bryce. On *June* 14 the Justices of the Peace Bill (abolition of property qualification), which had come up from the other House, was read a second time, and a third time on *June* 29. On *June* 18 the Seamen and Soldiers' False Characters Bill was read a third time, and the Ground Game Bill was read a second time in the Lords on *July* 3 and a third time on *July* 27. On the second reading of the London County Council (Money) Bill on *July* 9 Lord Camperdown called attention to the increasing cost and debt of the Council. On *July* 12 the Criminal Appeal Bill, after Lord Alverstone had pointed out some defects in the Bill and the Lord Chancellor had replied, was read a third time, and the following day the London Squares and Enclosures Bill was read a third time; and on the 16*th* the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, and also the Conveyancing Bill, the Settled Land Bill, and the Married Women's Property Bill were read a third time. On the 20*th* the Wireless Telegraphy Bill received the Royal assent, on the 26*th* the Revenue Bill was read a third time, the Lords' amendments on the Justices of the Peace Bill were agreed to, and on the 27*th* the Trade Disputes Bill was considered in Committee. This Bill had been introduced by the Attorney-General on *March* 28, but on *March* 30 Mr. Hudson carried the second reading by 426 to 66 of a Bill upon the same subject from the view of Trade Unionists, and on *April* 25 the Solicitor-General moved the second reading of a modified form of both, which was accepted. Clause 1 was added to the Bill by 313 to 30. On *Aug.* 3-4 the clauses, including the new one, were agreed to, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be reported to the House. The House then adjourned for the recess until *Oct.* 23.

DECEMBER, 1905—Bank Rate, 4 per cent. (since Sept. 28, 1905). 1. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a review of native troops at Lahore. 2. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Peshawar.—The Bishop of London dedicated the restored cloister of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield.—The New Zealand Football Team beat England at the Crystal Palace by 15 points to *nil*. 3. Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston arrived at Dover from India. 4. Mr. Balfour tendered his resignation to H.M. the King. 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was summoned by the King, and, on consenting to form a Ministry, kissed hands on appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.—A large portion of the roof of Charing Cross Station collapsed suddenly, doing great damage to the Avenue Theatre; six lives lost.—Extensive damage was caused by fire at Shrewsbury School. 6. Gen. Sakharoff, Russian ex-Minister of War, was assassinated by a woman at Saratoff.—The Bill for the Separation of Church and State passed the French Senate by 181 votes to 102. 7. The Prince of Wales received the Tashi Lama of Tibet in audience.—Field-Marshal Oyama and his staff made a triumphal entry into Tokio.—The New Zealand election results showed an overwhelming majority for Mr. Seddon. 8. The Prince of Wales reviewed 55,000 Indian troops at Rawal Pindi.—The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople collectively signed and presented their reply to the Turkish amendments to the Macedonian reform scheme. 9. A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Bulgaria was signed at Sofia.—John Bunyan's anvil was sold at Sotheby's for £255. 11. The members of the new Cabinet kissed hands upon taking office.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Amritzar, the sacred city of the Sikhs. 12. The King visited the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey.—The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Delhi.—The Sultan accepted the modifications of the scheme for Macedonian reform agreed to by the Ambassadors of the Powers.—The Admiralty issued a Minute on the finding of the court-martial on the grounding of H.M.S. *Assistance* in Tetuan Bay in October; severe comment was made on the arrangements, and several officers were suspended. 13. Sir Edward Grey held his first diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office.—Lord Roberts spoke on Imperial Defence before the London Chamber of Commerce. 14. The Government held its first Cabinet meeting.—The sale of the stage properties and relics of the late Sir Henry Irving commenced at Christie's. 15. Lord Minto opened his first Legislative Council at Calcutta.—The Smoke Abatement Conference held its final meeting at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. 16. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Agra and inspected the Taj Mahal. 17. Unemployed demonstration outside St. Paul's Cathedral; some attended the afternoon service and created disorder. 18. The King held an investiture at Buckingham Palace.—The Prince of Wales unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria at Agra.—Serious disturbances took place at Shanghai; men from the British warships were landed to keep order. 19. The Queen was present at a concert held at the Albert Hall in aid of the Unemployed Fund.—General Booth announced that Mr. George Herring had given £100,000 to the Salvation Army for a scheme of home colonisation of the unemployed.—A terrible railway collision took place in New York. 2[illegible]. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Gwalio[illegible].—A general strike was begun in Moscow. 21. Mr. Hugh Watt, formerly M.P., was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court for inciting persons to murder Mrs. Julia Watt, his former wife.—Martial law was proclaimed in Moscow.—Lord Elgin telegraphed a despatch to Lord Selborne requiring that no more Chinese labourers were to be introduced into the Transvaal. 23. Terrible street fighting in Moscow. 25. The Prince and Princess of Wales spent Christmas at Gwalior. 26. The first armoured cruiser built entirely in Japan was launched at Kuri. 27. The Tashi Lama of Tibet and the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan were received in state by the Viceroy at Calcutta. 28. The new tramways from the "Angel" at Islington to Aldwych were inspected by the Board of Trade officials. 29. The Prince and Princess of Wales received an enthusiastic welcome at Calcutta. 31. Great damage reported caused by the gale which raged during the week-end.—The strikes at St. Petersburg and Moscow ended.

JANUARY, 1906—1. The King arrived at Chatsworth on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.—The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a review on the Maidan at Calcutta. 2. Mr. D. Lloyd George presided at the Welsh National Liberal Federation at Carnarvon. 4. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta.—Mr. Haldane spoke on Army Reform at the Cannon Street Hotel. 5. Lord Roberts addressed the members of the Assistant Masters' Association at St. Paul's School on Military Training in Schools. 8. The King dissolved Parliament and summoned the new one to meet on February 13.—Lord Rothschild presided at a meeting held at the Queen's Hall to express indignation at the massacres of Jews in Russia. 9. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Cape Town.—A remarkable land-slide occurred at Haverstraw, New York; many persons were killed. 10. The London Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Leeds Choir, commenced a series of concerts at the Theatre du Chatelet, Paris. 11. The General Election commenced with the nomination of the candidates for Ipswich.—The *Pandora* case was concluded before Mr. Justice Grantham. The accused, Mr. T. Kerry, was acquitted.—The Mission conveying the Order of the Garter to the Mikado left London for Japan. 12. The Infanta Maria Theresa, sister of King Alfonso, was married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria at Madrid. 13. The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Rangoon.—Mr. Balfour was defeated in the election for East Manchester. 15. The new penny Liberal paper, the *Tribune*, was first issued.—The British Ambassador was entertained at a banquet by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. 16. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Mandalay.—Sir Edward Clarke and the Hon. Alban Gibbs were elected for the City of London.—The late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Lyttelton) was defeated in Warwick and Leamington. 17. M. Armand Fallières was elected President of the French Republic by 449 votes to 371.—The elections in Birmingham resulted in increased majorities for Mr. Chamberlain and the other Unionist members. 18. The French Government handed the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Paris his passports, with a request that he would immediately leave French territory.—Mr. St. John Brodrick was defeated

t the Guildford election, and Mr. Henry Chaplin n the Sleaford Division. 19. Serious rioting ook place at Belfast on the declaration of the lefeat of the Unionist candidate. 20. Sir William Anson opened the new buildings of the Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W. 21. Great Socialist demonstrations took place in Berlin. 22. The Brazilian warship *Aquidaban* blew up near Rio de Janeiro, and sank with nearly all hands. 23. It was announced that the Rokeby Velasquez had been secured for the nation, also the Sargent portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. 24. The Prince and Princess of Wales were welcomed at Madras. 25. The first ordinary passenger train was run through the Simplon Tunnel. 26. Mr. T. Higgins, the Nationalist candidate for Galway County North, was found dead in bed after voting had ceased, but before the counting had ended. He was declared elected. 27. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Kimberley.—Mr. Walter Long, after his defeat at Bristol, was elected for Dublin County South.—Lord Cromer opened the new railway from the Nile to the Red Sea.—A great fire occurred at waterside oil works near Battersea Bridge. 29. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Mysore.—King Christian IX. of Denmark, father of Queen Alexandra, died suddenly at Copenhagen.—Lord Roberts addressed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Imperial Defence. 30. The Scottish Peers met at Holyrood to elect their representatives.—The restored chapel of St. Nicholas in Carisbrooke Castle in memory of King Charles I. was used for the first time. 31. The first Cabinet Council after the General Election was held.—Christ Church, Mayfair, was destroyed by fire in the early morning.

FEBRUARY 1. Rioting took place in Parisian churches while Government officials were taking an inventory of Church property as ordered by the State.—Lady Grey, wife of the Foreign Secretary, was thrown from her carriage, and so seriously injured that she died on Sunday (4th). 2. Queen Alexandra left London to be present at the funeral of her father at Copenhagen.—It was announced that a number of Turner's pictures, hitherto in a cellar at the National Gallery, were to be exhibited in future at the Tate Gallery. 3. The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Aberdeen) made his State entry into Dublin. 4. A great fall of rock from the cliffs took place at Cheddar. 5. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Bangalore.—Sir Edward Cornwall and his party, of the London County Council, were entertained in Paris by the authorities. 7. The Duke of Connaught received a number of native chiefs at Pretoria. President Loubet received the members of the London County Council municipal visit to Paris at the Elysée.—A statue of Charles Kingsley was unveiled at Bideford by Lord Clinton. 8. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Hyderabad. 9. A small body of Colonial police in Natal, while collecting poll-tax, were attacked by Zulus, and several of them were killed. 10. The King launched H.M.S. *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth.—Martial law was proclaimed in Natal.—A petition was presented against the return of Mr. Fell for Yarmouth. 12. A demonstration of the unemployed took place in Hyde Park.—Mr. Keir Hardie was elected chairman of the Independent Labour Party in the House of Commons. 13. The result of the last constituency to poll in the General Election was announced. The Liberal Party was returned to power by a majority of 104 over all the other parties combined.—The Dean of the Court of Arches gave judgment for the Bishop of St. Albans against the Rev. R. C. Fillingham for having "ordained" a minister in a Nonconformist chapel. 14. Sir F. Burnand presided at the weekly *Punch* dinner as editor for the last time.—Mr. Balfour was formally adopted as Unionist candidate for the City of London in place of Mr. Alban Gibbs, who had retired for that purpose. 16. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the site of the battle of Talana Hill, and afterwards proceeded to Ladysmith.—It was announced that Messrs. Jarrow had acquired land near Glasgow, and had decided to remove their works from Poplar, on account of the excessive rates in that borough. 17. The Corps Diplomatique paid a farewell visit to M. Loubet at the Elysée.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States of America, was married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth at the White House, Washington. 18. King Christian of Denmark was buried in Roskilde Cathedral. A memorial service was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. H.M. the King was present. 19. The King opened Parliament and read his Speech in the Lords. —Prince Arthur of Connaught and the members of the Garter Mission were greeted by the Mikado in person at Tokio.—Mr. T. Gibson Bowles was adopted as Liberal candidate for the City of London in opposition to Mr. Balfour, and issued his election address. 20. The report of the Royal Commission on Trades Disputes was issued.—The Mikado was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter by Prince Arthur of Connaught. 21. Prince Arthur of Connaught invested Admiral Togo and Field-Marshals Oyama and Yamagata with the Order of Merit.—The thirty-fourth Central Poor Law Conference was held at the Guildhall.—An alarming explosion occurred at the barracks in Khartoum. 24. The King gave a dinner at Buckingham Palace to the members of the Ministry and the principal officers of the Household.—The new electric tramway from the "Angel" at Islington to Aldwych was opened.—Lord Selborne received an enthusiastic welcome from the Basutos at Maseru. 26. A Parliamentary Paper on Indian Army Administration, with Mr. John Morley's decision on the question of Civilian Control, was published.—Mr. Asquith received a deputation to urge the taxation of land values. 27. Mr. Balfour elected for the City of London by a majority of 11,340.—Prince Eitel Freidrich, second son of the Kaiser, was married to the Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg. 28. An application to the Court of Appeal, sitting in Lunacy, for the committal of the editor of the *Daily Mail* for contempt of Court in reference to the Marquess Townshend was refused.

MARCH 2. The town of Meridian, Mississippi, U.S.A., was partially destroyed by a hurricane. 3. The King left Portsmouth for Paris. 5. The King entertained M. and Madame Loubet and M. Delcassé at luncheon in Paris. 6. The Duke of Devonshire presided at a meeting of Unionist Free Traders at the Westminster Palace Hotel. 7. The King arrived at Biarritz.—The Princess Ena of Battenberg was received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Miramar Palace, Madrid. 9. King Alfonso of Spain telegraphed the news of his betrothal to Princess Ena of Battenberg to the Pope and to the President of

the French Republic. 10. The new "tube" railway from Baker Street to Waterloo Station was opened to the public.—A terrible explosion of fire-damp took place in an extensive colliery near Lens, in France; over 1,000 lives were lost. 11. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Quetta.—The Phœnix liner *British King* foundered in the Atlantic, with a loss of nearly 30 lives.—An accident occurred in a mill at Rochdale through the bursting of the stop-valve of a turbine engine; two persons were killed and several injured. 12. The President of the Argentine Republic died suddenly at Buenos Ayres. —An express train left the rails at Stafford; several persons were injured. 13. Very disorderly scenes occurred at the declaration of the result of the Basingstoke bye-election; the Unionist candidate, Mr. A. C. Salter, K.C., was returned. 14. The original "Nelson Memorandum" for the Battle of Trafalgar was sold at Christie's for £3,600.—The Admiralty reported to have placed a policy of £10,000,000 of special Admiralty insurance in connection with the naval manœuvres. 16. Two express trains collided near Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A., with terrible loss of life. 19. The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite left Karachi on board H.M.S. *Renown* on the return voyage from India.—Charing Cross Railway Station was reopened for traffic. 20. A Mutual Credit Society's Bank at Moscow was "held up" by men armed with revolvers and robbed of £85,000. 21. In the House of Commons Mr. Byles's motion censuring Lord Milner was rejected without a division, and Mr. Winston Churchill's amendment to it was carried by 355 votes to 135. 23. Lord Roberts spoke at the Royal Institution on "Imperial Defence."—A National Welsh Conference held at Cardiff passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Welsh National Council of Education. 24. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Aden. 26. Japanese sailors from the *Iyo Maru* visited St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and the officers were entertained at the Mansion House. 27. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland paid his first official visit to Belfast.—St. Michael's Church, Burleigh Street, Strand, was sold by auction, by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and realised £20,500. 28. Lord Crewe opened in the Whitechapel Art Gallery a collection of pictures illustrative of English art under the Georges. 29. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Cairo.—The entire Ministry of Natal resigned on account of the action of the Imperial Government in telegraphing the suspension of the execution of twelve natives condemned for murder. 30. The Leicester bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Thomasson (*L.*),—News reached Paris that a party of thirteen miners, after having been entombed in the Lens mines for twenty days, had been rescued.—In the case of Underwood & Sons *v.* Walter (proprietors of the *Times*) and others, for libel, before Mr. Justice Darling, a verdict was found for the defendants. 31. The Natal Ministry withdrew its resignation, on the decision of the Imperial Government not to interfere with the execution of the condemned natives.—A German colony in South-West Africa was attacked by the Hereros and destroyed.—A great fire broke out at Sydney, New South Wales, causing damage estimated at £150,000.

APRIL 2. The twelve natives condemned to death in Natal were executed at Richmond, in that colony.—The New Great Western and Great Central joint line from Ruislip to Calvert was opened. 4. An inquiry into the "ragging" of Lieut. Clark Kennedy, of the Scots Guards, was opened at Aldershot. 5. Bank Rate reduced to 3½ per cent.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Marseilles and met there the King and Queen.—In the German Reichstag, while Herr Bebel was speaking, Prince Bülow, the Chancellor, was suddenly taken ill, and had to leave the House. 6. At the bye-election for the Eye Division of Suffolk, Mr. Harold Pearson, the Liberal candidate, was returned. London and North Western express was wrecked at Kirtle Bridge, 14 miles north of Carlisle.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was entertained by the Pilgrims' Society at the Savoy Hotel. 7. The University Boat Race was won by Cambridge.—A great meeting of the Salvation Army was held at the Crystal Palace to celebrate the 77th birthday of General Booth.—The anniversary of the Declaration of Greek Independence was celebrated at Athens. 8. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius assumed terrible proportions, entirely overwhelming some of the neighbouring districts. 9. The sixth International Postal Congress held its meeting in Rome. 11. The text of the Government Education Bill was published. The English and Welsh Bishops met at Lambeth Palace, and expressed their conviction that the Bill should be strenuously resisted. 12. It was announced that the British School at Athens had succeeded in discovering the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta. 14. President Roosevelt, speaking at Washington, urged the necessity of the State legislating to prevent the accumulation of enormous fortunes, both individual and corporate.—Jabez Balfour was released from Parkhurst Prison. 16. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London were present at the Chester Eisteddfod. 17. During speed trials, an explosion took place in the engine-room of H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*; three men were killed and four injured.—H.M.S. *Ardent* ran down and sank torpedo-boat No. 84 near Malta. 18. A series of severe earthquake shocks caused great loss of life and enormous damage in San Francisco and surrounding district.—A fire of a serious character broke out in Woolwich Arsenal.—A Belgian training-ship, the *Comte de Smet de Naeyer*, foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with a loss of 34 hands. 19. Professor Curie, joint discoverer of radium, was run over and killed in Paris. 21. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were present at the inauguration of the Olympic Games at Athens.—The decision of the Court in the "ragging" case in the Scots Guards was published, the officer commanding the battalion was placed on half-pay. 23. The King of Spain visited Portsmouth Dockyard. 25. The remains of Paul Jones, the founder of the U.S. Navy, were re-interred at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.—During the discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Keir Hardie's motion for the enfranchisement of women, a number of female agitators, after a very disorderly scene, were removed from the Ladies' Gallery. 26. Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, announced that the British garrison in Egypt would be increased from 3,000 to 5,000 men.—The celebrations of the jubilee of Melbourne University were concluded. 27. Miss Ellen Terry celebrated her jubilee appearance as an actress. Remarkable demonstrations took place at His Majesty's Theatre during the performance of

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," in which she took part. 28. A fatal accident occurred at the Dowlais Pit, South Wales, in which five colliers lost their lives.—The International Exhibition at Milan was opened by the King and Queen of Italy. 30. King Edward paid a visit to the Vesuvius district.—The Guernsey steamer *Courier* foundered off Sark; an engineer, two firemen, and seven passengers were drowned.

MAY 1. Large Labour demonstrations took place in Hyde Park.—A through train, run jointly by the Great Western, Great Central, and North Eastern Railways, covered the distance between Cardiff and Newcastle in under 8½ hours. 2. The King, travelling incognito, arrived in Paris. —Princess Henry of Battenberg and her daughter, Princess Ena, opened an exhibition of "sweated industries" at the Queen's Hall.—Mr. Balfour spoke at a Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall. 3. The King was entertained at the Elysée, Paris, by President Fallières.—Bank Rate raised to 4 per cent. 5. An Austrian Exhibition at Earl's Court was opened by the Lord Mayor.—A great demonstration of Roman Catholics against the Education Bill was held at the Albert Hall. 6. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Portland on board H.M.S. *Renown*.—An unsuccessful attempt was made with a bomb on the life of the Governor-General of Moscow. 7. The King arrived at Dover. 9. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the Caxton Hall over an inter-denominational meeting held to consider the National Observance of Sunday. 10. The Russian Duma was opened in person by the Tsar at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.—It was announced that a Committee, with Lord Esher as chairman, had been appointed to consider the organisation of the Auxiliary Forces into a territorial army. 11. The Bishop of London presided at the Albert Hall over a demonstration of Churchmen against the Education Bill. 13. The King and the Prince and Princess of Wales attended a special thanksgiving service for safe return from the Indian tour, at Westminster Abbey. 14. The Premier announced the decision of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the London police regarding street drunkenness and solicitation.—A demonstration of the unemployed was held in Hyde Park. 15. Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist candidate, was returned at the Dulwich bye-election. 16. The Lord Mayor presented new colours to the 1st battalion of "The Buffs" on the ground of the Hon. Artillery Company at Finsbury.—The petition against the election of Lord Castlereagh for Maidstone was dismissed. 17. The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at Guildhall on their return from the Indian tour by the Lord Mayor. 18. The King visited the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia.—Torpedo boat No. 56 was capsized off Suez; seven lives were lost.—A fire occurred in a tenement house at Stratford, resulting in the death of six persons.—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived in England from Japan and Canada. 19. The official inauguration of the Simplon Tunnel took place in the presence of the King of Italy. 22. The Queen arrived at Portsmouth from her Continental tour.—The Universal Postal Congress concluded its business at Rome.—The jubilee of Responsible Government in New South Wales was celebrated at Sydney. 23. The King visited Aldershot, and witnessed extensive field operations of the Army Corps.—At a meeting of the City of London Conservative Association it was agreed that Sir Edward Clarke should be asked to resign his seat in Parliament.—Henrik Ibsen died at Christiania in his 79th year. 24. Princess Ena of Battenberg left London on her way to Spain.—Lord Milner was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Chamberlain presided. 25. The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace.—Judgment was given in the Worcester election petition. The election was declared void. 26. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new offices of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society in the Euston Road.—The new Vauxhall Bridge was opened for traffic by the Chairman of the London County Council.—A collision occurred in the Firth of Clyde in a dense fog between the steamers *Duke of Gordon* and *Carrick*. The latter sank, and six persons, including the captain, were drowned. 29. Lord Milner was entertained by, and presented with the freedom of, the Grocers' Company. 30. H.M.S. *Montagu* ran ashore in a dense fog at Shutter Point, on Lundy Island.—Major Loder's Spearmint won the Derby in record time—2 mins. 36⅕ secs. 31. Marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg in Madrid. The Royal processions to and from the church were enthusiastically received by great crowds. On the return, however, a bomb was thrown at the carriage of the King and Queen. Their Majesties were unhurt, but many other persons were killed and injured.—The new port of Varna, in Bulgaria, after eight years spent in construction, was opened by Prince Ferdinand.

JUNE 1. An electric tramway car was overturned at Swindon; several persons were killed and many injured. 4. The representatives of French Universities who visited London as guests of the University of London arrived in England. 5. The King personally presented the medals for the Lhassa Expedition to the 1st battalion Royal Fusiliers, and also inspected the *Spectator* Experimental Company, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle.—During gun practice at Plymouth, a gun burst and several members of the Gloucestershire R.G.A. Volunteers were injured. 6. The King and Queen received at Windsor Castle a party of officers from two Japanese warships that had visited Portsmouth. — The French academic visitors were the guests of the London County Council.—The armoured cruiser *Minotaur* was launched at Devonport. 6. The King and Queen received the French academic visitors at Windsor Castle.—Sir Edward Clarke, in a letter to the electors of the City of London, announced his resignation of his seat in Parliament.—The Cunard liner *Lusitania*, the largest passenger steamer in the world, was launched at Clydebank. 8. The Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Dover on their return from Madrid.—A demonstration of Lancashire Church-people against the Education Bill assembled in Regent's Park, and marched to the Albert Hall, where the Bishop of Manchester presided over the meeting. 9. The collection of wild animals presented by the Maharajah of Nepal to the Prince of Wales arrived at the Zoological Gardens. 10. Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, died suddenly at sea.—Major Loder's Spearmint won the Grand Prix de Paris.—The Evangelical Alliance celebrated its diamond jubilee in Exeter Hall. 12. The King, as Sovereign of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was present at the dedication of the Chapel of the Order in St. Paul's Cathedral. 13. The King and Queen opened the King Edward

VII. Sanatorium at Lord's Common, near Midhurst.—A statue of the late Sir William Harcourt was unveiled in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons by the Prime Minister.—A serious attack was made in a village in Egypt on a party of five British officers. Capt. Bull, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, received injuries which proved fatal. 14. The King was present at the marriage of the Marquess of Graham and Lady Mary Hamilton.—A serious explosion occurred in the hold of the liner *Haverford* while her cargo was being discharged in dock at Liverpool. Eight men were killed and about 40 others were injured. 15. Sir Frederick Banbury was returned unopposed for the City of London, and the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton for St. George's, Hanover Square, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Legge.—Mr. Asquith addressed a meeting at Northampton, but was much interrupted by "Suffragettes," who were eventually removed. 16. The Prince and Princess of Wales left London for the Coronation of the King and Queen of Norway.—A great fire devastated a large portion of the Caledonian Railway Works at St. Rollox, Glasgow. 17. Sir George White inspected the Corps of Commissionaires in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital.—Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., presided at a festival dinner in honour of Miss Ellen Terry, held at the Hotel Cecil. 18. The hearing of the Bodmin election petition was concluded. Mr. Agar-Robartes was declared unseated. 19. A largely attended meeting, organised by the English Church Union to protest against the Education Bill, was held at the Albert Hall.—A memorial service for the late Mr. Seddon was held in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Mr. Balfour opened a bazaar at the City Temple in aid of the Dr. Parker Memorial Church at Crowborough. 20. A number of German journalists on a visit to England landed at Southampton.—The Belfast steamer *Empress* was sunk in the Irish Channel by collision with the *Graphic*.—A collision also occurred off Dover between the steamer *American*, of Rotterdam, and a Danish barquentine *Bertha*. The latter sank, and 8 out of 9 men on board were drowned. 21. Mr. Seddon's funeral took place at Wellington, New Zealand, in presence of an enormous concourse of people.—Bank Rate reduced to 3½ per cent.—A conference held at the United Service Institution to consider the expediency of restricting or controlling the dissemination of news in war time. 22. King Haakon VII. of Norway and Queen Maud were crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral. 23. A great Liberal demonstration was held at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, in celebration of the electoral victories in the city and district.—Demonstrations of South London Churchmen against the Education Bill was held at Exeter Hall and at Queen's Hall.—A serious electric tramcar accident occurred at Highgate. Three persons were killed and 20 injured.—An accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway at Ballieston, near Glasgow. One passenger was killed and 3 injured.—The battleship *Agamemnon* was launched on the Clyde.—Lord Roberts unveiled a South African War memorial of the Carabineers on Chelsea Embankment, and General Sir Ian Hamilton a memorial in Birmingham to those in that city who fell in the War. 26. The King presented new colours to the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.—The Attercliffe election petition was dismissed with costs.—The last public sitting of the War Stores Commission was held at the Law Courts.—The Handel Festival was opened at the Crystal Palace with the performance of "The Messiah." 27. The Royal Agricultural Society's Show was opened at Derby.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced in South Wales, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire. Considerable damage was done.—The explosion of a 6-in. cartridge on board H.M.S. *Essex* off the Scilly Isles resulted in the death of 1 man and injuries to 4. 28. The King visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Derby. 29. The King's Birthday was officially celebrated.—A very heavy downfall of rain caused great delay and confusion to the London traffic. 30. In the case of Dr. Adcock, the Christian Scientist, charged with the manslaughter of Major Whyte, the jury disagreed and the case was ordered to be tried again at the next sessions.—In Canada the fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Dominion was celebrated.

JULY 1. The American boat train left the rails at Salisbury while travelling at a high rate of speed; 21 persons were killed on the spot, 7 subsequently died in the infirmary, and 12 others were injured. 2. The Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Disorders was issued. 3. Viscount St. Aldwyn opened the W. H. Smith Memorial Hall and Club in Kingsway. 4. The agreement between the Admiralty and the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company was issued as a Parliamentary Paper. 5. The Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta was won by the Ghent Nautical Club, the first time that the prize fell to a foreign crew. 6. In the House of Commons Mr. Swift MacNeill called attention to the conduct of Mr. Justice Grantham in the Yarmouth Election Petition. 7. Remarkable scenes were witnessed at the celebration in Birmingham of Mr. Chamberlain's seventieth birthday.—The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match resulted in a win for the latter by 94 runs. 9. Mr. Chamberlain addressed a great meeting at Bingley Hall, Birmingham.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association opened at Bisley. 10. The King and Queen left London on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick, and *en route* opened the new high level railway bridge at Newcastle. 11. The King and Queen visited Newcastle and opened the new Armstrong College and the Victoria Memorial Infirmary.—The Lord Mayor presided at the Mansion House over a meeting to consider the proposed Franco-British Exhibition. 12. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House to the officials of the League of Mercy.—A motor-omnibus, conveying a party of holiday-makers from Orpington to Brighton, got out of control going down Handcross Hill, and dashed into a tree; 6 persons were killed on the spot, 4 died subsequently, and 26 others were injured. 14. The Lord Mayor opened the International Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. 15. In a collision between a motor-omnibus and a tramcar near the Elephant and Castle several persons were injured.—The Bishop of London consecrated the enlarged chancel of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 16. At the coroner's inquest on the victims of the Salisbury railway accident the jury found that the accident was due to the excessive speed at which the train was driven.—Mr. Alfred Beit, the South African financier, died suddenly at Welwyn.—The seventh International Congress of Architects was opened at the Guildhall. 17. The Duke of Connaught laid the corner-stone of

he Lathom Chapter House of Liverpool Cathedral.—The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the duties of the Metropolitan Police held its first sitting. 18. Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the ex-Viceroy of India, died in London.—The Report of the House of Lords' Committee on Juvenile Smoking, urging drastic measures, was issued. 19. The International Conference of Socialist and Labour Representatives in European Parliaments, held at Essex Hall, was concluded. 21. Earl Carrington opened Hainault Forest, and formally dedicated it to the use of the public.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Miss Ivy Dundas were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster.—The King's Prize at Bisley was won by Captain R. Davies, Victoria and St. George's Rifles, with the record score of 324. 23. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new buildings of Christ's Hospital Girls' School at Hertford.—The Inter-Parliamentary Conference was opened in the Royal Gallery of Westminster Palace. 24. The Bodmin bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Freeman Thomas, the Liberal candidate. 25. The Report of the Royal Commission on Motor Cars was issued.—A great fire occurred in Leeds, doing damage estimated at £120,000. 26. The King received at Buckingham Palace the president and secretary of each group of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the members of the British Executive. —The Earl of Cromer and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army were present at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence, the Premier presiding.—At the East Tyrone bye-election Mr. T. M. Kettle, the Nationalist candidate, was returned. 27. The conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, called to consider the new scheme for the organisation of the party, was held at the Hotel Cecil. 28. The King inspected the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.—The Bishop of St. Asaph unveiled in Hawarden Church a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the work of Sir William Richmond.—A fire occurred in a shop in Seven Dials, by which 3 persons lost their lives. 30 Mr. John Lawrence Toole, the famous comedian, died at Brighton.—A gas explosion occurred in a stable yard at Holborn; 1 man was killed and 5 persons injured.

AUGUST 1. The King and Queen of Spain arrived at Cowes on board the Spanish Royal Yacht *Giralda*. 3. Sir J. S. Randles, the Unionist candidate at the Cockermouth bye-election, was returned by a majority of 690. 4. The King and Prince of Wales inspected the *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth.—The Italian steamer *Sirio*, with over 800 emigrants on board, was wrecked off Bajos Hormigas, near Cape Palos. A terrible panic took place, and 175 lives were lost. —The Admiralty decided to abandon the efforts to salve the *Montagu*. 7. The Duke of Connaught, while motoring near Whitney-on-Wye, Herefordshire, was run down by another car, but escaped serious injury.—The race for the King's Cup at Cowes was won by Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's yawl *Satanita*. 11. The King and Queen of Spain visited Bulford Camp.—In the Townsend case, it was decided that the Marquess was quite capable of managing himself, and not dangerous to himself or others, but was incapable of managing his business affairs.—The paper mills at Snodland, the oldest and largest in Kent, were totally destroyed by fire. 13. Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, known as "John Oliver Hobbes," died in London. 14. The King left London on a visit to Cronberg and Marienbad.—The East Denbighshire bye-election resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. E. G. Hemmerde. 15. The King was met at Cronberg by the German Emperor. They proceeded together to Friedrichshof Castle, accompanied by the British Ambassador and the German Foreign Minister. 17. The King commenced the "cure" at Marienbad.—An earthquake was experienced along the Chilian coast, with terrible effects. Valparaiso was practically reduced to ashes by the subsequent fires. Santiago was also greatly damaged. 18. The Queen left London *en route* for Norway.—A serious railway accident occurred at Saltcoats station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. Nearly 70 passengers were injured. 20. Mr. Whitehead, the new British Minister to Servia, was received by King Peter.—The finding of the court-martial on the stranding of H.M.S. *Montagu* at Lundy Island resulted in Captain Adair being severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship, and Lieutenant Dathan being severely reprimanded, dismissed his ship, and to forfeit two years' seniority. 21. The King and Queen of Spain left Cowes in the *Giralda* for Spain.—Welsh National Eisteddfod was opened at Carnarvon. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London attended in state. 24. The house in Hull in which William Wilberforce was born was opened by Lord Liverpool as a museum. 25. A desperate attempt was made to assassinate M. Stoiypin, the Russian Premier. A bomb was exploded in his house during a reception; 30 persons were killed and more than 20 seriously injured. 27. Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Derbyshire. —The telegraph cable from the Shetland Islands to Iceland, *viâ* the Faroë Islands, was completed. 28. The Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show was opened. The entries numbered 180 in excess of those of last year. 29. The Theatre Royal, Stockton, was totally destroyed by fire. 30. Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the Prime Minister, died at Marienbad after a long illness. 31. This day was the hottest of the year. In London the maximum shade temperature was 91 degrees at the official station in St. James's Park.

SEPTEMBER 1. The King was present at the funeral service for Lady Campbell-Bannerman at Marienbad.—H.M.S. *Dreadnought* commissioned. 3. An explosion occurred on the Russian cruiser *Rurik*, under construction at the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, at Barrow-in-Furness. Four persons were killed and 8 injured. 4. The battleship *Lord Nelson* was launched at Jarrow-on-Tyne. 5. Funeral of Lady Campbell-Bannerman at Meigle, Perthshire. 6. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the Braemar Gathering. 8. The King arrived at Buckingham Palace on his return from Marienbad.—Father Francis Xavier Wernz, a German, was elected General of the Jesuits.—In the race between the Universities of Cambridge and Harvard, U.S., rowed on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake, the former won by 2 lengths. 10. The King received Baron Komura, who presented to His Majesty his credentials as Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James. —The *Spectator* Experimental Company was disbanded after having been encamped for six months on Hounslow Heath. 12. Serious fire on Holborn Viaduct, opposite the City Temple. 13. Bank Rate raised to 4 per cent. 15. Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, arrived in England on a special mission to the Colonial Office. 18. A

typhoon sprung up at Hong Kong, doing great damage to shipping and causing the loss of a large number of lives.—At the Central Criminal Court, Mrs. Matilda Stanley was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing a false and defamatory libel of and concerning Lady Gwendolen Cecil.—A hundred persons lost their lives in a railway disaster near Enid, U.S. 19. An express train from King's Cross to the North left the rails at Grantham and fell over the embankment. Twelve passengers killed and 16 injured. 20. H.M.S. *Shannon*, armoured cruiser, launched at Chatham.—An accident, resulting in the death of 3 men, and serious injuries to 2 others, occurred on the private railway of the Main Colliery Company from Bryncoch Colliery to the Neath River. 21. The King paid a visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Gordon Castle, Fochabers. 22. Great anti-negro riots took place at Atalanta, Georgia, U.S.A. Numbers of coloured persons were killed and injured. 24. The Queen, with Princess Victoria, arrived in London from Denmark. 25. The celebration of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of Aberdeen University was commenced.—Lundy Island was offered for sale by auction in London, but was withdrawn at £19,000. 26. The Legislative Assembly of West Australia, by 19 votes to 13, decided that the union of that State with the Commonwealth was detrimental to the interests of West Australia. 27. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new buildings of Marischal College, Aberdeen. — H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll unveiled a memorial to Queen Victoria at Liverpool.—Mr. W. R. Hearst was nominated Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York State. 29. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, opened a new High School for Girls at Headingly, Leeds.—Sir William Purdie Treloar was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.—Mr. Taft, the U.S. Secretary for War, issued a proclamation in Havana, constituting himself Provisional Governor of Cuba until order was restored and a stable Government elected. 30. Sixteen competitors started from Paris for the Gordon-Bennett (Balloon) Cup. Some of the balloons landed in England, and Lieut. Lahn, U.S. Navy, who landed at Whithy, was declared to be the winner.

OCTOBER 1. A strike of the Clyde shipyard boilermakers began. About 800 men were affected.—The Viceroy received a deputation from the Mahomedans of India at Simla. 2. The 23rd conference of the International Law Association was opened at Berlin.—The Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Cardiff resolved that all Parliamentary candidates should join the Independent Labour Party. Mr. Bell, M.P., secretary of the society, declined to do this, defended his attitude, and denounced the Independent Labour Party. 3. Sir Edward Elgar's new oratorio, "The Kingdom," was performed for the first time at Birmingham.—A historical pageant and procession took place at Exeter in celebration of the 700th anniversary of the granting of the first charter to the city. 6. President Roosevelt received at New York the rifle teams of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and of the New York Seventh Regiment. —A demonstration of Lancashire Churchmen, numbering nearly 60,000, against the Education Bill took place at Manchester. 8. The King returned from Scotland to Buckingham Palace.—Mr. S. T. Evans, K.C. (*L.*), was returned unopposed for Mid-Glamorganshire. 9. The Merchant Venturers' College at Bristol was totally destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £80,000. 10. Lord Roberts unveiled, in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, a memorial to the officers and men of the Middlesex Yeomanry who fell in the South African War.—The members of the Publishers' Association met at Stationers' Hall to consider questions at issue between the association and *The Times* Book Club; the tactics of the Book Club were unanimously condemned. 11. The Memoirs of the late Prince Hohenlohe were issued to the public. —Bank Rate raised to 5 per cent. 13. The Lord Mayor of London, and the accompanying members of the City Corporation, received an enthusiastic welcome in Paris.—The Cardiff City Council refused an offer of the Marquess of Bute to sell his interest in the Cardiff Railway Docks to the Council.—The Duke of Wellington presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment at Lichfield. 14. An explosion took place at the Wingate Colliery, near Castle Eden, just before midnight. 15. The Lord Mayor and his party were entertained by the Paris Municipal Council, and afterwards received by the President of the Republic at the Elysée.—The War Office issued the decisions taken by the Army Council on the report of the South African War Stores Commission. A number of officers were censured, and others compulsorily retired from the Army. 16. An amusing and extraordinary robbery took place at Köpenick, a suburb of Berlin. The municipal treasury was "held up" and robbed by a cobbler masquerading as a captain, who also arrested the Burgomaster "by the Emperor's orders." 17. The octocentenary of the consecration of Ely Cathedral was celebrated. 19. Mr. Haldane and Mr. Balfour spoke at the opening of the enlarged buildings of the Edinburgh University Union. —Bank Rate raised to 6 per cent. 20. Trafalgar Day celebrated in London and the Provinces.—The Russian steamer *Variag*, while leaving Vladivostock Harbour, struck a torpedo and sank immediately. Over 200 passengers were drowned.—Selby Abbey was reduced to ruins by fire. The damage was estimated at £50,000.—Lord Clarendon unveiled a memorial statue to the late Marquess of Salisbury at the gates of Hatfield House. 21. Colonel Saunderson, leader of the Irish Unionists in the House of Commons, died at his seat in co. Cavan. 23. A number of female supporters of Women's Suffrage made a demonstration in the outer lobby of the House of Commons, and were removed, struggling violently, by the police. Several of them were next day bound over to be of good behaviour; but, as they refused to enter into recognizances, were taken to prison. 25. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, as representing the King, unveiled a memorial to the late Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. 26. Lord Rosebery, as Chancellor of London University, opened the Library of the University.—Five convicts escaped from Gloucester Prison, after overpowering and locking up the Governor. They escaped across the Severn, and 1 of them was subsequently captured. 27. A daring robbery of gold and notes, on the way to the Treasury in St. Petersburg, was successfully perpetrated. Nearly £40,000 was secured.—A great demonstration of Churchmen against the Education Bill was held in Trafalgar Square.—The 4 convicts who had

escaped from Gloucester Gaol were captured in an exhausted condition near Lydney.—Mr. Haldane spoke on the business training of army officers at the opening of the new buildings of University College, Reading. 28. At Pentonville, New Jersey, part of an electric train ran through an open drawbridge into the river. About 70 persons were drowned. 29. The amendment to Clause I. of the Education Bill, moved by Lord Heneage and seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords, was carried by 256 votes to 56.—The Marquess of Bute opened, at Cardiff, the new Municipal Buildings and Law Courts. 30. The Earl of Cranbrook, formerly Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for War, India and Home Affairs, died at Hemsted Park, Kent, in his 93rd year.—The editor of *Judy* was convicted, at the Central Criminal Court, of publishing advertisements from dealers in obscene photographs and books. 31. The King received, at Buckingham Palace, the colours of the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards, just disbanded. The colours were subsequently placed in the private chapel of the Palace.

**HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF CONSOLS,**

1 Nov., 1905, to 31 Oct., 1906.

| Month. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| November, 1905 | 90⅛ | 88⅛ |
| December ,, | 90 7/16 | 88⅛ |
| January, 1906 | 90⅜ | 89 |
| February ,, | 90⅜ | 90 |
| March ,, | 90⅝ | 89 5/16 |
| April ,, | 91 | 89 1/16 |
| May ,, | 90⅛ | 88⅞ |
| June ,, | 89 1/16 | 87 15/16 |
| July ,, | 88 | 86⅞ |
| August ,, | 88⅜ | 87⅛ |
| September ,, | 87 13/16 | 85⅝ |
| October ,, | 86 7/16 | 85 5/16 |

## Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906 (6 Edw. VII. ch. 34).

*(Coming into operation January 1, 1907.)*

1.—(1) If any agent corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Act done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business; or

If any person corruptly gives or agrees to give or offers any gift or consideration to any agent as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Act done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business; or

If any person knowingly gives to any agent, or if any agent knowingly uses with intent to deceive his principal, any receipt, account, or other document in respect of which the principal is interested, and which contains any statement which is false or erroneous or defective in any material particular, and which to his knowledge is intended to mislead the principal:

He shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine, or on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the expression "consideration" includes valuable consideration of any kind; the expression "agent" includes any person employed by or acting for another; and the expression "principal" includes an employer.

(3) A person serving under the Crown or under any corporation or any municipal, borough, county, or district council, or any board of guardians, is an agent within the meaning of this Act.

2.—(1) A prosecution for an offence under this Act shall not be instituted without the consent, in England of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, and in Ireland of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for Ireland.

(2) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to offences under this Act as if they were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act.

(3) Every information for any offence under this Act shall be upon oath.

(4) The expenses of any prosecution on indictment under this Act shall be defrayed as in cases of indictment for felony.

(5) A court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to inquire of, hear, and determine prosecutions on indictments for offences under this Act.

(6) Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction under this Act may appeal to a court of quarter sessions.

3. This Act shall extend to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) Section two shall not extend to Scotland:

(2) In Scotland all offences which are punishable under this Act on summary conviction shall be prosecuted before the sheriff in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts.

Ainsworth, David, formerly M.P. for Egremont Division of Cumberland, aged 63.—*Feb.* 21.

Allgood, Maj.-Gen. George, C.B. (Punjab, Mutiny, and China), aged 79.—*Oct.* 18.

Alston, Sir Francis Beilby, K.C.M.G., late Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office, aged 85.—*Aug.* 24.

Annand, James, M.P. for East Aberdeenshire (just elected), aged 62.—*Feb.* 9.

Archer, Thomas, C.M.G., formerly Agent-General for Queensland, aged 82.—*Dec.* 9, 1905.

Argyll and the Isles, Rt. Rev. James Robert Alexander Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of, aged 63.—*Feb.* 16.

Armstead, Henry Hugh, R.A., distinguished sculptor, aged 77.—*Dec.* 4, 1905.

Arnold, Col. Stanley, C.B., aged 61.—*March* 14.

Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th Baron, aged 74.—*Oct.* 26.

Austin, Sir John, 1st Baronet, late M.P. for the Osgoldcross Div. of Yorks., aged 81.—*Mar.* 30.

Backhouse, Edmund, formerly M.P. for Darlington, aged 82.—*June* 7.

Bagot, Sir Charles Samuel, an Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy, aged 78.—*July* 21.

Baker, Maj.-Gen. George Edward (Pasha), aged 76.—*Feb.* 18.

Bannerman, Lady Campbell-, wife of the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.—*Aug.* 30.

Barry, Sir Jacob Dirk, formerly Judge of Supreme Court at Cape Town, aged 73.—1905.

Bayley, Thomas, late M.P. for Chesterfield Division, aged 59.—*March* 11.

Bayliss, Sir Wyke, F.S.A., President of Royal Society of British Artists, aged 70.—*April* 5.

Beal, Col. Henry, C.B. (Egypt and Soudan), aged 62.—*Dec.* 12, 1905.

Beit, Alfred, great South African financier and co-worker with Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, aged 53.—*July* 16.

Bellilios, Hon. Emanuel Raphael, C.M.G., M.L.C. of Hong Kong, aged 68.—*Nov.* 11, 1905.

Bell, Col. Mark Sever, C.B., V.C., R.E. (Bhutan, Ashanti, Burma, &c.), aged 63.—*June* 26.

Bendigo, Rt. Rev. Henry Archdall Langley, 1st Bishop of.—*Aug.* 4.

Bessborough, Rev. Walter William Brabazon, 7th Earl of, aged 84.—*Feb.* 24.

Best, Maj.-Gen. Maudistley Gaussen (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 79.—*July* 14.

Bickersteth, Rt. Rev. Edward Henry, late 62nd Bishop of Exeter, aged 81.—*May* 16.

Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Col. Henry, C.B. (Crimea and Nile), late M.P. for the Ince Division, aged 75.—*Sept.* 28.

Bompas, Rt. Rev. William Carpenter, D.D., late Bishop of Selkirk in the Yukon Territory, aged 72.—*June* 9.

Bond, Most Rev. William Bennett, Archbishop of Montreal, aged 91.—*Oct.* 10.

Boughey, Sir Thomas Fletcher, 4th Baronet, aged 70.—*Aug.* 30.

Boughton, Sir Charles Henry Rouse-, 11th Baronet of Lawford, aged 81.—*Feb.* 20.

Brine, Admiral Lindesay (Black and Baltic Seas and China), aged 71.—*Feb.* 2.

Brocklebank, Sir Thomas, 1st Baronet, aged 91.—*June* 8.

Bromley, Sir Robert, 6th Baronet, Administrator of St. Kitts, aged 32.—*May* 13.

Brooke, Ven. Joshua Ingham, Archdeacon and late Vicar of Halifax, aged 70.—*June* 19.

Brooks, Maurice, M.P. for Dublin 1874–85, aged 82.—*Dec.* 1905.

Brown, Prof. Sir George Thomas, C.B., late Veterinary Adviser to Board of Agriculture, aged 78.—*June* 20.

Brown, Sir William Richmond, 2nd Baronet of Astrop, aged 65.—*May* 10.

Browning, Col. Montague Charles, C.B., aged 68.—*Dec.* 10, 1905.

Bruce, Sir William Cuninghame, 9th Baronet of Stenhouse, aged 80.—*May* 29.

Buller, Sir Walter Lawry, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., formerly a Native Commissioner in New Zealand, aged 68.—*July* 19.

Bythesea, Rear-Admiral John, C.B., C.I.E., V.C. (Baltic and China), aged 78.—*May* 18.

Cafe, Gen. William Martin, V.C., I.A. (Punjab and Mutiny).—*Aug.* 6.

Caine, Lieut.-Gen. William Hull (Indian Mutiny), aged 69.—*Aug.* 25.

Carey, Col. William, C.B. (Afghanistan and Burma), aged 72.—*Dec.* 19, 1905.

Carnegie, Hon. Charles, brother of 6th Earl of Southesk and formerly M.P. for Forfarshire, aged 73.—*Sept.* 12.

Carrington, Very Rev. Henry, M.A., Dean of Bocking, Essex, aged 91.—*Jan.* 2.

Chads, Admiral Sir Henry, K.C.B. (East Indies 1836–44, Russian War, &c.), aged 86.—*June* 30.

Channer, Gen. George Nicholas, V.C., C.B. (Indian Frontier, Perak, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 62.—*Dec.* 15, 1905.

Chapman, Edward, late M.P. for Hyde Division of Cheshire, aged 67.—*July* 25.

Chichester, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward, 9th Baronet, C.B., C.M.G. (Egypt, S. Africa, &c.), aged 57.—*Sept.* 17.

Coghill, Sir John Joscelyn, 4th Baronet, aged 72.—*Nov.* 29, 1905.

Collis, Maj.-Gen. Francis William, C.B. (Sikkim, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 66.—*Dec.* 22, 1905.

Compton, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne, late 59th Bishop of Ely, aged 80.—*April* 4.

Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Consul-General and Judge of Chief Consular Court at Alexandria, aged 76.—*Feb.* 3.

Corser, Haden, Magistrate at Worship Street, aged 67.—*March* 9.

Couch, Right Hon. Sir Richard, formerly Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta, aged 88.—*Nov.* 29, 1905.

Courtenay, Rt. Rev. Reginald, Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, 1856–79, aged 93.—*April* 13.

Craigie, Pearl Mary Teresa, Mrs. ("John Oliver Hobbes"), novelist, aged 38.—*Aug.* 13.

Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Earl of, P.C., G.C.S.I., formerly Secretary of State for the Home, War, and Indian Departments, M.P. 1856–78 for Leominster and for Oxford University, aged 92.—*Oct.* 30.

Cresswell, Col. Pearson Robert, C.B., F.R.G.S., aged 71.—*Nov.* 22, 1905.

Crombie, Lt.-Col. Alexander, C.B., M.D., I.M.S. (retired), aged 61.—*Sept.* 29.

Currie, Philip Henry Wodehouse, 1st and only Baron, P.C., G.C.B., late Ambassador at Rome, previously at Constantinople, attached to Foreign Office from 1854, aged 71.—*May* 12.

Curtis, Col. Francis Geo. Savage, C.M.G. (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and S. Afr.), aged 70.—*June* 28.

Dale, Sir David, 1st Baronet, aged 76.—*April* 28.

Davies, Sir James Acworth, late Judge of the High Court of Madras, aged 60.—*Sept.* 17.

Davitt, Michael, a former National ist leader and M.P., aged 61.—*May* 31.

Davenport, Sir Samuel, K.C.M.G., formerly M.L.C. in South Australia, aged 88.—*Sept.* 4.

Dawkins, Sir Clinton Edward, K.C.B., formerly in diplomatic posts in Egypt and India, aged 46.—*Dec.* 2, 1905.

Deane, Walter Meredith, C.M.G., a former M.E.C. of Hong Kong, aged 66.—*Aug.* 2.

De Havilland, Maj.-Gen. James (Crimea), aged 77.—*March* 11.

Denmark, H.M. Christian IX., King of, K.G., father of H.M. Queen Alexandra, aged 87.—*Jan.* 29.

Dering, Sir Henry Nevill, 9th Baronet, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Minister to Brazil and of long diplomatic service, aged 66.—*Aug.* 25.

Dillon, Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Horace, C.B. (Burma, Indian Frontier, &c.), aged 47.—*Sept.* 29.

Doogan, Patrick Charles, M.P. for East Tyrone, aged 65.—*June* 15.

Douet, Rt. Rev. Charles Frederick, late Bishop Assistant in Jamaica, aged 65.—*Dec.* 28, 1905.

Douglas, Hon. Sir Adye Thorpe-, formerly Premier of Tasmania, aged 90.—*April* 17.

Dredge, James, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., joint editor of *Engineering*, aged 66.—*Aug.* 15.

Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-, G.C.S.I., F.R.S., formerly Under-Secretary for India and for the Colonies and Governor of Madras, M.P. for Elgin Burghs 1857–81, aged 76.—*Jan.* 12.

Dunne, Sir John, late senior Chief Constable in the kingdom, aged 80.—*Jan.* 5.

Ewart, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph, F.R.C.P., formerly Principal of Calcutta Medical College and thrice Mayor of Brighton, aged 74.—*Jan.* 10.

Fanshawe, Admiral Sir Edward Gennys, G.C.B. (Syria, Borneo, and Baltic), aged 91.—*Oct.* 21.

Findlater, Sir William Huffington, formerly M.P. for Monaghan, aged 82.—*April* 16.

Fischer, Sir Henry Charles, C.M.G., late Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, aged 72.—*Nov.* 30, 1905.

FitzGibbon, Edmund Gerald, C.M.G., Chairman of Melbourne Board of Works, aged 80.—*Dec.* 12, 1905.

FitzHerbert, Rev. Sir Richard, 5th Baronet, aged 59.—*Jan.* 4.

Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th Baron, aged 55.—*Dec.* 17, 1905.

Forbes, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B. (Afghanistan, India, and Persia), aged 89.—*July* 6.

Foster, Gilbert, well-known artist, aged 51.—*July* 4.

Fraser, Gen. the Hon. Sir David Macdowall, G.C.B. (Crimea, India, and Afghanistan), aged 80.—*Feb.* 25.

Furse, Col. George Armand, C.B. (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Ashanti, and Soudan), aged 72.—*April* 2.

Galbraith, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. (Afghanistan and India), aged 69.—*Oct.* 15.

Gallwey, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel John, K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.E., formerly Governor of Bermuda, aged 84.—*April* 12.

Gandolfi, Thomas Charles, 12th Duke (Papal title), aged 59.—*Feb.* 27.

Garcia, Señor Manuel, Hon. C.V.O., famous instructor in singing and inventor of the laryngoscope, aged 101.—*July* 1.

Garnett, Richard, C.B., LL.D., late Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, aged 72.—*April* 13.

Gatacre, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Forbes, K.C.B. (India, Soudan, and Natal), aged 62.—*March* 5.

Gill, Thomas Hornblower, author in prose and verse, aged 87.—*March* 4.

Glanusk, Joseph Russell, 1st Baron, formerly M.P. for Herefordshire and Hereford, aged 65.—*Jan.* 6.

Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick, late M.P. for Kidderminster, aged 71.—*Oct.* 11.

Gordon, Capt. Sir Lionel Eldred Smith-, 2nd Baronet (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 72, —*Dec.* 1, 1905.

Gordon, Sir William, 6th Baronet of Earlston, formerly Lieut.-Col. 17th Lancers (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 75.—*May* 12.

Gordon, Admiral William Everard Alphonso, C.B. (China, Kafraria, Crimea, &c.), aged 88.—*Aug.* 19.

Green, Col. Malcolm Scrimshire, C.B. (Crimea, Persia, and Mutiny), aged 81.—*Jan.* 28.

Grenfell, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Tremenheere, K.C.B. (Egypt and Crete), aged 62.—*Feb.* 19.

Grey, Mrs. William, founder of Maria Grey Training College for Women, aged 90.—*Oct.*

Gunning, Sir Frederick Digby, 6th Baronet, aged 53.—*July* 21.

Guy, Capt. Herbert Frederick, M.V.O., R.N. retired (China, 1869), late Consul at Brest, aged 63.—*April* 26.

Haigh, Rev. Henry, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, formerly Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight, aged 69.—*Sept.* 7.

Hampton, Herbert Terrott Murray, 3rd Baron, aged 58.—*March* 17.

Hare, George Thompson, C.M.G., I.S.O., late of Straits Settlements, aged 42.—*Feb.* 25.

Harwood, Sir John James, three times Mayor of Manchester (1884–6–7), aged 73.—*April* 15.

Helder, Sir Augustus, late M.P. for Whitehaven Division, aged 78.—*March* 31.

Henniker, Sir Brydges Powell, 4th Baronet, formerly Registrar-General, aged 71.—*July* 12.

Hertslet, George Thomas, C.V.O., a Sergeant-at-Arms to the King, aged 83.—*Feb.* 16.

Hight, Gen. Charles (Orissa campaigns), aged 84. —*Dec.* 26, 1905.

Hoare, Rt. Rev. Joseph Charles, 4th Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 55.—*Sept.* 18 (lost in a typhoon while at sea).

Holyoake, George Jacob, a former Chartist, aged 88.—*Jan.* 15.

Horniman, Frederick John, late M.P. for Falmouth, chairman of Horniman & Co., aged 70. —*March* 5.

Howard, Sir Richard Nicholas, seven times Mayor of Weymouth, aged 73.—*Nov.* 25, 1905.

Hutchinson, Maj. George William Grice-, M.P. for Aston Manor 1891–1900, aged 58.—*May* 18.

Ibsen, Henrik, famous Norwegian dramatist, aged 76.—*May* 23.

Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th Earl of, P.C., aged 58.—*Dec.* 6, 1905.

Innes, James Rose, C.M.G., late Under-Secretary for Native Affairs at the Cape, aged 82.—*July* 28.

Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse, O.M., M.P. for Cambridge University, and Regius Professor of Greek, aged 64.—*Dec.* 9, 1905.

Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Frederick, M.P. for North Hampshire, late Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, aged 57.—*Feb.* 14.

Jenkins, Col. Sir Francis Howell, K.C.B. (Mutiny and Afghanistan), aged 73.—*June* 6.

Johnson, Gen. Sir Charles Cooper, G.C.B. (Sutlej, Mutiny, &c.), aged 78.—*Dec.* 7, 1905.

Johnstone, Major James Henry L'Estrange, M.V.O., President of Egyptian Railway Administration, aged 41.—*Sept.* 27.

Joly, Charles Jasper, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal of Ireland, aged 42.—*Jan.* 4.

Kellett, Sir William, 3rd Baronet, aged 57.—*Dec.* 27, 1905.

Knollys, Sir Clement Courtenay, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, aged 56.—*Dec.* 16, 1905.

Langevin, Hon. Sir Hector Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B., a P.C. and K.C. of Canada and former Secretary of State, aged 79.—*June* 11.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, 2nd Baronet of Brayton, M.P. for Cockermouth, aged 76.—*July* 1.

Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 13th Earl of, K.T., a Scottish Representative Peer, aged 70.—*Aug.* 21.

Lightfoot, Ven. Reginald Prideaux, D.D., Archdeacon of Oakham, aged 70.—*Sept.* 18.

Lindsay, Alexander Martin, C.I.E., aged 62.—*July* 19.

Lockie, John, formerly M.P. for Devonport, aged 42.—*Jan.* 26.

Lovelace, Ralph Gordon Noel, 2nd Earl of, grandson of the poet Byron, aged 67.—*Aug.* 28.

Ludlow, Col. Edmund Samuel, C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Police to the Nizam of Hyderabad, aged 66.—*July* 22.

Macartney, Sir Halliday, K.C.M.G., M.D., Councillor to the Chinese Legation in London, aged 75.—*June* 8.

MacBride, Robert Knox, C.M.G., late Director of Works in Ceylon, aged 61.—*Dec.* 17, 1905.

McKenna, Sir Joseph Neale, formerly M.P. for Youghal and South Monaghan, aged 87.—*Aug.* 15.

Mackenzie, Sir Allan Russell, 2nd Baronet of Glen Muick, aged 56.—*Aug.* 19.

Maclean, James Mackenzie, formerly M.P. for Oldham and Cardiff, aged 70.—*April* 22.

Maclure, Very Rev. Edward Craig, D.D., Dean of Manchester, aged 72.—*May* 8.

Mainwaring, Sir Philip Tatton, 4th Baronet, aged 67.—*Feb.* 21.

Mainwaring, Gen. Rowland Rees (Sutlej and Mutiny), aged 86.—*March* 4.

Mainwaring, Gen. William George, C.I.E. (Punjab, Persia, Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 82.—*Dec.* 21, 1905.

Makins, Sir William Thomas, 1st Baronet, M.P. for Divisions of Essex 1874–92, aged 65.—*Feb.* 2.

Mangles, Maj.-Gen. Cecil, C.B. (Suakin), aged 64.—*Oct.* 5.

Mansfield, William David, 5th Earl of, P.C., aged 45.—*April* 29.

Marsh, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., repeatedly Administrator of Government of Hong Kong, aged 79.—*July* 21.

Martin, Sir Acquin, C.E., aged 56.—*April* 29.

Masham, Samuel, 1st Baron, distinguished by his inventions in woollen manufacture, aged 91.—*Feb.* 2.

Massy, Lieut.-Gen. William Godfrey Dunham, C.B. (Crimea and Afghanistan), aged 68.—*Sept.* 20.

Matthews, Col. Iles, C.B., Principal Veterinary Officer in India, aged 51.—*May* 25.

Melvill, Philip Sandys, C.S.I., a former Agent under Indian Viceroy, aged 78.—*Jan.* 2.

Merivale, Herman, formerly editor of the "Annual Register" and an extensive author, aged 66.—*Jan.* 14.

Merriman, Gen. Charles James, C.S.I. (Persia 1856–7), aged 74.—*Jan.* 4.

Miller, Sir Gordon William, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, aged 61.—*April* 24.

Miller, Capt. Sir James Percy, 2nd Baronet of Manderston, D.S.O. (S. Africa), aged 42.—*Jan.* 22.

Milne, Very Rev. Andrew Jamieson, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, aged 75.—*May* 15.

Milward, Sir Christopher Annakin, Lord Mayor of York 1895–7, aged 71.—*Feb.* 2.

Molesworth, Rev. Samuel, 8th Viscount, aged 76.—*June* 6.

Moncrieff, Col. Sir Alexander, K.C.B., F.R.S., inventor of a system of mounting artillery, aged 77.—*Aug.* 3.

Monro, Col. Seymour Charles Hale, C.B. (Afghanistan, India, and S. Africa), aged 50.—*Sept.* 29.

Morgan, Sir Walter, formerly Chief Justice in North-West Provinces and Madras, aged 85.—*Oct.* 28.

Moriarty, Capt. Henry Augustus, C.B., R.N. (Syria, West Africa, and Baltic), noted for his connection with Atlantic cables, aged 91.—*Aug.* 18.

Morrell, George Herbert, late M.P. for the Woodstock Division, aged 61.—*Oct.* 1.

Morris, Col. Augustus William, C.B. (Zulu and Boer Wars), aged 61.—*Feb.* 22.

Morton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald de Courcy, K.C.I.E., C.V.O. (India and Afghanistan), aged 61.—*April* 20.

Mount, William George, formerly M.P. for Berkshire, aged 81.—*Jan.* 14.

Muntz, Com. Ernest L. C., R.N., M.V.O. (just promoted), aged 35.—*July* 26.

Murray, Sir Digby, 11th Baronet of Blackbarton, formerly R.N., aged 76.—*Jan.* 5.

Nelson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Muir, P.C., K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Queensland, formerly Premier, aged 70.—*Dec.* 31, 1905.

Newlands, William Wallace, 1st Baron, aged 80.—*Jan.* 30.

O'Brien, Sir George Thomas Michael, K.C.M.G., late High Commissioner of the West Pacific, aged 61.—*April* 12.

O'Conor Don, Rt. Hon. The (Charles Owen O'Conor), M.P. for Roscommon 1860–80, aged 68.—*June* 30.

Odling, Tom Francis, C.M.G., Physician to British Legation at Teheran.—*Feb.* 17.

Owen, Arthur Charles Humphreys, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, aged 69.—*Dec.* 9, 1905.

Palmer, Sir Archdale Robert, 4th Baronet of Wanlip, aged 67.—*July* 26.

Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, aged 53.—*Jan.* 28.

Patterson, Sir Robert Lloyd, F.L.S., of Belfast, aged 69.—*Jan.* 29.

Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief of the Railway Commission, and formerly M.P. for Leominster and Bury and Under-Secretary for the Colonies and for War, aged 82.—*June* 6.

Peile, Sir James Braithwaite, K.C.S.I., many years in Bombay Civil Service, aged 73.—*April* 25.

Pennycuick, Alexander, C.I.E., late M.E.C. of Burma, aged 62.—*Aug.* 12.

Pile, Sir George Clarke, President of Legislative Council, Barbados, aged 85.—*April* 28.

Pink, Sir William, five times Mayor of Portsmouth, aged 76.—*Jan.* 12.

Priestley, Briggs, formerly M.P. for the Pudsey Division of Yorkshire, aged 74.—*Oct.* 21.

Pryse, Sir Pryse, 1st Baronet, aged 68.—*April* 21.

Raper, Maj.-Gen. Allan Graeme, C.V.O. (Zhob Valley), late commanding Infantry in Jamaica, aged 63.—*July* 24.

Repton, George William John, many years M.P. for Warwick, aged 87.—*Aug.* 30.

Richardson, Sir Thomas, late M.P. for the Hartlepools, aged 60.—*May* 22.

Ritchie of Dundee, Charles Thomson, 1st Baron (just created), P.C., late M.P. for Croydon, aged 67.—*Jan* 9.

Roberts, Hugh Lloyd-, C.B., Inspector of Audits to Local Government Board, aged 65.—*March* 28.

Robertson, Thomas, C.V.O., Government Commissioner on Indian Railways.—*June* 17.

Roundell, Charles Savile, formerly M.P. for Grantham and the Skipton Division, aged 78. —*March* 3.

Roxby, Capt. Herbert, M.V.O., R.N. (South Africa), aged 57.—*Dec.* 5, 1905.

Rutland, John James Robert, 7th Duke of, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., an M.P. 1841–7 and 1850–88, several times a Cabinet Minister, aged 87.—*Aug.* 4.

Sanderson, Sir John Scott Burdon-, 1st and only Baronet, F.R.S., Regius Prof. of Medicine at Oxford, aged 77.—*Nov.* 24.

Sandford, Rt. Rev. Daniel Fox, F.R.S.E., formerly Bishop of Tasmania and Bp. Assist. in Durham Diocese, aged 75.—*Aug.* 20.

Saunders, Col. William Egerton, C.B., R.A.M.C. (South Africa and Indian Frontier), aged 58.— —*July* 17.

Saunderson, Col. Rt. Hon. Edward James, M.P. for North Armagh and leader of the Irish Unionist Party in the Commons, aged 69.— *Oct.* 21.

Savory, Rev. Sir Borradaile, 2nd Baronet, of Brook St., aged 50.—*Sept.* 12.

Scott, Sir Francis David Sibbald, 4th Baronet of Dunninald, aged 55.—*Aug.* 11.

Scott, Maj.-Gen. William Walter Hopton, C.B. (Abyssinia and Chitral), aged 63.—*Sept.* 20.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard, Imperial statesman, and Premier of New Zealand from 1893, aged 60.—*June* 10.

Sharp, William (" Fiona McLeod "), novelist and poet, aged 49.—*Dec.* 12, 1905.

Sheridan, Henry Brinsley, M.P. for Dudley 1857–86, aged 87.—*April* 19.

Sherrington, Mme. Lemmens, formerly a favourite singer in oratorio and ballads, aged 71.—*May* 9.

Shiffner, Rev. Sir George Croxton, 4th Baronet, aged 86.—*Jan.* 23.

Sibthorpe, Surg.-Gen. Charles, C.B., F.R.C.P.I. (Afghanistan and Burma), aged 59.—*May* 4.

Smyth, Gen. Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.M.G., R.A. (Crimea and Zululand), Governor of Malta 1890–3, aged 80.—*Sept.* 18.

Soame, Sir Charles Buckworth-Herne-, 9th Baronet, aged 76.—*March* 24.

Sparkes, Col. William Spottiswoode, C.M.G. (Dongola, Nile, &c.), aged 44.—*July* 4.

Sprengel, Prof. Hermann Johann Philipp, PH.D., F.R.S., distinguished chemist, aged 71.— *Jan.* 14.

Stanton, Rt. Rev. George Henry, 4th Bishop of , Newcastle, N.S. Wales, aged 70.—*Dec.* 4, 1905.

Stephen, Col. FitzRoy, C.B. (Mutiny and Afghanistan), aged 70.—*Aug.* 3.

Stirling, Gen. Sir William, K.C.B., R.A. (Crimea, Mutiny, China, and Afghanistan), late Lieut. of the Tower, aged 70.—*April* 11.

Strachan, Rt. Rev. John Miller, D.D., M.D., late 2nd Bishop of Rangoon, aged 74.—*May* 3.

Sullivan, Adm. Sir Francis William, 6th Baronet of Thames Ditton, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Black Sea, S. Africa, Egypt, &c.), aged 71.—*May* 13.

Sullivan, Henry Edward, C.S.I., aged 75.—*Dec.* 2, 1905.

Tangye, Sir Richard, head of a Birmingham firm of engineers, aged 72.—*Oct.* 14.

Taylor, Col. Robert Lewis, C.B. (Persia 1856–7, and as Interpreter), aged 84.—*April* 26.

Taylor, Ven. William Francis, D.D., Archdeacon of Liverpool, aged 85.—*March* 19.

Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd Baron, "Father" of the House of Lords, in which he had sat from 1842, aged 84.—*June* 10.

Tennant, Sir Charles, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Glasgow and Peebles, aged 82.—*June* 4.

Theobald, Adm. Charles Barstow (New Zealand and E. Africa).—*Dec.* 26, 1905.

Thompson, Sir James, Chairman of the Caledonian Railway, aged 73.—*June* 8.

Thorburn, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., a former Premier of Newfoundland, aged 70.—*April* 12.

Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., recently Ambassador at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, aged 88.—*Jan.* 26.

Thornton, Ven. Robinson, D.D., late Archdeacon of Middlesex, aged 81.—*April* 15.

Thuillier, Gen. Sir Henry Edward Landor, C.S.I., F.R.S., formerly Surveyor-General of India, aged 92.—*May* 6.

Toole, John Lawrence, distinguished actor, aged 74.—*July* 30.

Townsend, Frederick, M.P. for Stratford-upon-Avon 1886–92, aged 83.—*Dec.* 23, 1905.

Tremayne, Col. Arthur, M.P. for Truro 1878-80, aged 79.—*Nov.* 14.

Tristram, Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., a Canon of Durham and an extensive traveller and author, aged 83.—*March* 8.

Truro, Rt. Rev. John Gott, 3rd Bishop of, aged 76.—*July* 21.

Tupper, Lieut.-Gen. Gaspard le Marchant (Crimea), aged 79.—*July* 2.

Vaughan, Sir James, late Police Magistrate at Bow Street, aged 92.—*May* 20.

Wace, Herbert, C.M.G., a Government Agent in Ceylon, aged 54.—*May* 28.

Wade, Sir Willoughby Francis, M.D., F.R.C.P., aged 79.—*May* 28.

Walsham, Sir John, 2nd Baronet, K.C.M.G., formerly British Minister in China and Roumania, aged 75.—*Dec.* 10, 1905.

Wanklyn, Prof. James Alfred, eminent analytical chemist, aged 72.—*July* 21.

Waterhouse, George Marsden, a former Premier both in South Australia and New Zealand, aged 82.—*Aug.* 6.

Waterlow, Sir Sydney Hedley, 1st Baronet, K.C.V.O., formerly Lord Mayor of London and an M.P., late head of the large printing and stationery establishment in Finsbury, aged 83. —*Aug.* 3.

Weir, Harrison well-known artist, aged 77.— *Jan.* 3.

Weldon, Walter F. R., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford.—*April* 14.

Wells, Sir Arthur Spencer, 2nd and last Baronet, aged 39.—*April* 1.

Wiggin, Sir Henry Samuel, 1st Baronet, aged 81. —*Nov.* 12, 1905.

Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Osborn, C.B. (Punjab, Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 83.—*Jan.* 21.

Williams, Ven. Thomas, Archdeacon of Merioneth. —*Sept.* 29.

Wills, Lt.-Col. Caleb Shera, C.B. (Zulu War), formerly A.D.C. to Governors of Bahamas, &c., aged 72.—*Oct.* 12.

Wilson, John, M.P. for Govan Division 1889–1900, aged 78.—*Dec.* 29, 1905.

Younghusband, Gen. Robert Romer, C.B. (Scinde, Afghanistan, and Persia), aged 86.—*Dec.* 12, 1905.

# Public and Private Wealth and Charitable Bequests.

The report and accounts of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ended March 31, 1906, were not issued until the middle of September. At one time these accounts were issued in July, whilst Parliament was in session, and a return to the earlier practice is desirable. The yield of the Death Duties for the year ended March 31, 1906, was slightly in excess of that for each of the two preceding years, but less by nearly £1,200,000 than in 1901-2. During the past five years the receipt of duty and the capital assessed have been as follows:—

| | Duty Received. | Capital Assessed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901-1902 ..... | £18,513,714 | £288,869,835 |
| 1902-1903 ..... | 17,913,177 | 270,473,307 |
| 1903-1904 ..... | 17,336,137 | 264,118,116 |
| 1904-1905 ..... | 17,258,431 | 265,103,196 |
| 1905-1906 ..... | 17,344,925 | 272,172,947 |
| | £88,386,384 | £1,360,737,451 |

It may be of interest to note that although the capital assessed was £1,700,000 less in 1902-3 than in 1905-6, the duty received in the former year was £570,000 more than in the latter year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of the amount which would be receivable by the Exchequer from the Death Duties in the year 1905-6, after deducting the amount due to the Local Taxation accounts, was £13,000,000, and the amount paid into the Exchequer was £12,970,000. For the five years 1895-6 to 1899-1900 the budget estimate of receipt from the Death Duties was in the aggregate £51,435,000, and the actual receipt into the Exchequer was £58,950,000. The estimates of the Death Duties have usually been prepared with caution, and have often been exceeded. The Budget estimate of the net receipt into the Exchequer from the duties for the year which will end on March 31, 1907 (after allocation to the Local Taxation accounts), was £13,200,000, but in the half-year ended September 30, 1906, the actual receipt had been £7,595,000, or at the rate of very nearly £15,200,000 a year. This excess, at the rate of two millions for the year, appears to be chiefly due to the unusual number of estates exceeding a million each brought into account during the half-year. The average number of millionaire estates for a year had formerly been seven, but that number was registered in the first half of the financial year ended September 30, 1906, and two others followed within a week. Some of these estates largely exceeded a million each, and among them were those of Sir Charles Tennant, aged 83, £3,151,974; Mr. Alfred Beit, 53, £3,000,000; Lord Grimthorpe, 89, £2,111,775; Thomas Valentine Smith, 81, £1,932,139.

In former years a large increase in the yield of the Death Duties and in the number of very rich estates has been due to a high death rate from influenza or pneumonia among elderly people, but this cause did not prevail in 1906, although, as in former years, the average of age among the persons who left great wealth was high. It is evident that the low price of Consols and Government Securities of the highest class did not appreciably affect the valuation of estates for probate, and it is interesting to note how comparatively small a part of the capital which becomes charged with the Death Duties is invested in Government Securities, the rate of interest on which is less attractive than that offered by other investments of a high class of security. Out of a total sum of £194,000,000 classified personal estate in the United Kingdom which was charged with the Death Duties in the year 1905, as much as £90,000,000 were invested in shares or debentures of Public Companies, and only £9,000,000 in stocks or funds of the United Kingdom. Other £11,000,000 were in Foreign and Colonial stocks and bonds, and £16,500,000 were in "Cash at the Bank," but only £626,000 in "Cash in the House," giving an average of just about £10 in this form of property for each estate proved. As "Cash in the House" probably includes banknotes, the extent to which the use of coin has now been reduced is remarkable.

The totals of "Free Personalty," and of Realty charged with Succession Duty during the past twelve years have been as follows, and the continued decline in the value of Realty assessed is noteworthy.

| | Free Personalty. | Realty charged with Succession Duty. |
|---|---|---|
| 1894-1895 ..... | £141,421,000 | £49,606,777 |
| 1895-1896 ..... | 162,569,000 | 34,030,059 |
| 1896-1897 ..... | 153,035,000 | 25,759,737 |
| 1897-1898 ..... | 172,072,000 | 21,908,578 |
| 1898-1899 ..... | 176,672,000 | 20,026,533 |
| 1899-1900 ..... | 198,971,000 | 20,029,100 |
| 1900-1901 ..... | 181,823,000 | 21,801,858 |
| 1901-1902 ..... | 183,087,000 | 26,521,039 |
| 1902-1903 ..... | 179,207,000 | 22,803,029 |
| 1903-1904 ..... | 185,228,000 | 18,645,564 |
| 1904-1905 ..... | 182,461,000 | 18,701,803 |
| 1905-1906 ..... | 191,030,000 | 17,818,209 |
| | £2,107,586,000 | £297,652,286 |

The value of personalty situated abroad brought into account in 1905-6 was five millions, of which £2,750,000 were in British Dependencies, and only £2,250,000 in Foreign Countries.

The fluctuations in the declared value for probate of personalty situated abroad, which was first brought into account for taxation by the Finance Act of 1894, have been considerable, as will be seen by the following schedule. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have probably seldom opportunity to check the valuations submitted to them of this class of property.

### Value of Personalty situated Abroad.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1895-1896... | £1,678,000. | | |
| 1896-1897... | £3,458,007 | 1901-1902... | £8,693,608 |
| 1897-1898... | 3,277,168 | 1902-1903... | 5,351,042 |
| 1898-1899... | 4,196,398 | 1903-1904... | 3,906,847 |
| 1899-1900... | 15,715,953 | 1904-1905... | 4,183,873 |
| 1900-1901... | 3,414,915 | 1905-1906... | 5,024,111 |
| | £30,062,441 | | £27,159,481 |

### Specific Bequests.

The value of the bequests consisting chiefly of pictures to National and Municipal Institutions exempted from Death Duties by the Finance Act of 1894 was, in the year 1905-6, £97,100, as compared with £23,333 in the previous year. The National Gallery was not among the 24 legatees, but these included the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (to whom were bequeathed a miniature and a snuff-box), the British Museum and the South Kensington Museum, the National Portrait Gallery and the National Gallery of

British Art, the Royal Academy, Christ's College, Cambridge, and the FitzWilliam Museum, the Board of Education (a collection of china), and the Corporations of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Coventry, and Eastbourne.

### The Wealth of the Nation.

The number of estates exceeding £250,000 each in value charged with the Death Duties in 1905-6 was 99 as compared with 68 in 1904-5, when there was only one estate valued at more than a million. The year 1906 appears to have been one in which business in most of its branches was good, people were well employed and able to save money, and there was a marked absence of the dangerous symptoms of speculative fever which were noticeable in 1895-6, and were of course followed by collapse, although there was not any financial or commercial crisis such as formerly was expected to follow the collapse of each recurring decennial period of inflated speculation. The sufferers in 1895-6 were for the most part small investors and speculators who had risked more than they could afford to lose, and for whom the wide extension of the joint stock company system had provided opportunities for adventures in which otherwise they would not have taken part. Although individual losses were of small amount they were in the aggregate very large, and it was officially estimated that the total loss by the failure of joint stock companies during certain years had exceeded ten millions a year. During the past few years caution has prevailed, and was especially noticeable in 1906, when hardly any new project attracted any considerable subscription of capital. The wealth of the nation is not perhaps rapidly increasing, and the estimate that its increase is at the rate of about a hundred millions a year seems as high as available statistics justify.

Wealth is more widely diffused than formerly, but the number of rich people in the United Kingdom is doubtless much larger than in any other country in the world. There are probably about 2,000 persons in the kingdom who have each in absolute disposition £200,000, the equivalent of a million dollars American, and although five or six citizens of the United States are reputed each to possess greater wealth than any one person in this country, there is no reason to suppose that there are more than 1,000 persons in the United States who really possess in absolute ownership a million dollars each, the equivalent of £200,000.

### Income Tax Statistics.

It is to be regretted that the accounts of the Inland Revenue Commissioners relating to Income Tax for the year 1905-6 will not be produced until the autumn of 1907, when the figures will have lost some of their interest. The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Department was in 1904-5, £912,129,680, which compares with £791,735,413 in 1899-1900, and £677,769,850 in 1895-6, but deductions reduced the amounts upon which income tax was received to £624,000,000 in 1904-5, £564,868,000 in 1899-1900, and £487,958,000 in 1895-6. The accounts for the year 1904-5 of incomes under Schedules D and E of persons and firms from businesses, professions, and employments show the following results:—

| Amount Exceeding | And not Exceeding | No. of Persons assessed. | Gross amount of Income assessed. | No. of Firms assessed. | Gross amount of Income assessed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 50,000 | — | 25 | 3,359,496 | 101 | 11,221,660 |
| 10,000 | 50,000 | 213 | 3,733,076 | 960 | 17,879,020 |
| 5,000 | 10,000 | 446 | 3,113,672 | 1,756 | 12,462,573 |
| 4,000 | 5,000 | 302 | 1,390,555 | 886 | 4,057,232 |
| 3,000 | 4,000 | 523 | 1,845,517 | 1,463 | 5,202,837 |
| 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,385 | 3,473,970 | 2,771 | 6,978,138 |
| 1,000 | 2,000 | 5,941 | 8,680,068 | 7,046 | 10,865,160 |
| | | 8,835 | 25,597,354 | 14,963 | 68,566,620 |
| Gross Incomes under £1,000 each | | 368,505 | 80,756,233 | 44,264 | 16,910,987 |
| Total | | 377,340 | 106,353,587 | 59,227 | 85,477,607 |

The number of firms assessed with incomes over £1,000 has decreased, and the income of firms of that class in 1904-5 was less by £3,200,000 than in the previous year, and less by nearly £5,000,000 than in 1902-3. The change is doubtless the result of the transfer of larger firms to limited companies.

### Income of Employees.

The income of persons assessed in 1904-5 was about a million more than in the previous year, but the income of employees not included in the above tables was three millions more than in 1903-4, and nearly six millions more than the income of the 377,340 persons assessed for £106,353,587. The assessments of employees in 1904-5 were as follows:—

| | | Gross Income. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| Schedule E—Government, corporation, and public company officials | 386,342 | 89,374,291 |
| Schedule D—Other employees | 99,785 | 23,203,914 |
| | 486,127 | £112,578,205 |

Twenty-five employees under Schedule D and 426 under Schedule E are returned as having incomes exceeding £3,000 a year each, and of these 113 with incomes of more than £5,000 a year each were assessed for an aggregate income of £1,213,791. Four Scottish employees had together income amounting to £49,078, and nine others were assessed in the aggregate at £41,893. The income of two Irish employees was £28,000, and of ten others £45,804. The salaries of Government, corporation and public company officials increased from £53,397,000 in 1895-6 to £89,374,000 in 1905-6, being a rise of 67 per cent. in ten years.

## CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

### A Remarkable Year.

The bequests for charitable, religious and other public uses under wills reported during 1906 were of unusually large amount and of much interest. Under sixty wills, of which a schedule is appended, there were bequests for public uses to the amount of just about 4½ millions sterling, derived from estates valued for probate at nearly 15¼ millions sterling. The bequests were thus in the proportion of 30 per cent. of the amount of the estates, which is higher than the average of former years. Other bequests not enumerated would probably bring up the amount devoted to public uses under wills proved in 1906 to a sum not far short of 5 millions sterling. The total sum bequeathed for charitable purposes under wills proved in this country during the past twenty years may be estimated at nearly 50 millions, so that the contribution of 1906 was double the average. Moreover, by the death of Mrs. Ada Lewis-Hill in October last, a sum of rather more than a million left by her former husband, Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Cork Street, for public objects but subject to her life interest, became payable. The number of wills proved in each year is about 60,000, and a very large proportion of the sum left for charities is derived from some 60 estates. It is only about one person in a thousand who leaves any considerable sum for public objects. The whole amount thus left in each year is from one to one and a half per cent. of the capital upon which Death Duties are assessed.

### Contingent Reversions.

The contingent reversionary bequests for charities in 1906 were of exceptional importance. Chief among these is the bequest under a codicil to the will of Mr. Edward Steinkopff, formerly a proprietor of the Apollinaris Water and the *St. James's Gazette*, who by his will gave his daughter power of appointment, with some restrictions, of his residuary estate of about £1,000,000, but by a second codicil further restricted her power of appointment to charitable institutions only. If the lady does not exercise this power of appointment in favour of charitable institutions, the residue of about £1,000,000 is to be distributed after her death among such persons as would have been entitled if she had died intestate without having been married.

Among other contingent reversions for public uses are those of Mr. Alfred Capper Pass, aged 68, of Bristol, whose estate was valued at £457,764, from which, in the event of failure of issue, about £300,000 will pass to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for various purposes; Mr. Frank Bailey, aged 53, of Sussex and London, from whose estate of £155,426 about £80,000 may contingently be applicable for public uses; and Miss Julia Thomas, of Bayswater, who left £127,674 with a contingent reversion of nearly £100,000 for charitable purposes.

### Some Great Bequests in 1906.

The largest bequest of the year for public uses, that of Mr. Alfred Beit, exceeds £1,800,000, and includes the gift of certain stocks and shares of the value of £1,200,000 to constitute a Railway Fund in furtherance of the Cape to Cairo scheme. He left also £200,000 to the University of Johannesburg; £200,000 for educational and charitable purposes in Rhodesia; about £75,000 to the College for Technology of London University; £25,000 to the London University Medical Science Fund; £20,000 each to Guy's Hospital and to King Edward's Hospital Fund; £25,000 to the Rhodes University in Grahams Town, and other legacies to South African institutions. The 2nd Lord Inverclyde, of the Cunard Line, left his residuary estate of about £300,000, subject to the life interest of his widow, to the Merchants House of Glasgow for an "Inverclyde Bequest" to charities or institutions connected with seamen, and especially to those in the service of the Cunard Company; and Mr. William Imrie, of the rival White Star Line, left his residuary estate of between £150,000 and £200,000, subject to the life interest of his adopted daughter, as to one-third to the Liverpool Cathedral Fund, as to one-third to the William Imrie Liverpool Clerks Benevolent Fund, and as to one-third to other Liverpool Institutions.

### An Embarrassing Legacy.

Mr. John Crowle, formerly in business as a butcher in Cornwall and in Kensington, and afterwards chairman and managing director of Slaters Restaurants, Ltd., whose estate was valued at £442,696, left £250,000 to found a "John Crowle Band of Hope and Temperance Fund," in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but upon condition that the community subscribe within a certain time an equal sum, which at present it is thought unlikely that they will do.

### Some other Legacies.

The bequests of Mr. Feeney, of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, about £100,000, and of Mrs. Poncia, of Edgbaston, about £55,000, are for Birmingham institutions; Mrs. Isabella Ure Elder, LL.D., a distinguished philanthropist, owner of her late husband's shipbuilding yard at Govan, left £50,000 to endow a cottage nurses' training home in connection with the Elder Cottage Hospital, £5,000 to the Glasgow Technical College, and about £70,000 for "the Ure Elder Fund for Indigent Widow Ladies"; Lord Leven and Melville, a banker in London and Lord High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland, whose estate was of the gross value of £1,300,000, left £40,000 to repair and restore the chapel of Holyrood Palace, so that it can be used as a chapel for the Order of the Thistle, of which he was a member; Mr. John Prince left about £30,000 to the National Liberal Club, of which he was a member, £2,000 to the Devonshire Club, and £1,000 to the Cobden Club; and Mr. William Davison Barnett, a member of the Court of the Painter-Stainers' Company, left about £40,000 to that Company, unless they decline to keep the monuments on his family graves in order, in which event the money is to revert to the National Debt Commissioners.

### The Lewis and Lewis-Hill Bequests.

Among the bequests to a total amount of over £1,000,000 of the late Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Cork Street, moneylender, which have now become payable owing to the death of his widow, Mrs. Lewis Hill, are £400,000 for establishing dwellings for the poor, £250,000 to the King's Hospital Fund, £100,000 to the Jewish Board of

Guardians to establish a convalescent home or hospital on the sea-coast, £20,000 to the Sisters of Nazareth at Hammersmith, £20,000 to the London Hospital for an "Ada Lewis Ward," and £10,000 each to ten other hospitals. A sum of between £1,500,000 and £1,800,000, under the will of Mr. William Richard Sutton, the Golden Lane carrier, who died in 1900, is also to be applied when a scheme is settled for Sutton Model Dwellings, of which the tenants are not to pay full rent. Mrs. Lewis-Hill, a native of Dublin, who used to give £10,000 a year to the King's Hospital Fund, has left £20,000 to the Salvation Army, £50,000 to endow a "Rowton House for Women," £50,000 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £25,000 for an "Ada Lewis Winter Distress Fund" in London, and £10,000 for a like fund in Dublin.

## CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN 1906.

| Name of Testator. | Value of Estate. | Approx. Amount of Bequest. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Alfred Peit, aged 53, South African Financier | 3,000,000 | 1,800,000 |
| George, 2nd Baron Inverclyde, aged 44, Glasgow | 265,456 | 300,000 |
| Mrs. Ada Lewis Hill, widow of Mr. Samuel Lewis | 1,000,000 | 275,000 |
| John Crowle, aged 65, Slater's, Ltd., Caterer | 442,696 | 250,000 |
| William Imrie, aged 68, Liverpool, Ship Owner | 278,472 | 150,000 |
| Georges Levi Montefiore, Brussels | 150,000 | 125,000 |
| Mrs. Isabella Ure Elder, LL.D., Glasgow | 175,426 | 125,000 |
| Francis William Webb, aged 70, L. & N. W. Ry. | 221,543 | 110,000 |
| John Feeney, aged 67, *Birmingham Daily Post* | 570,956 | 100,000 |
| Henry Oliver Peabody, aged 34, Boston, U.S.A. | 101,835 | 55,000 |
| Senator George Taylor Fulford, aged 53, "Pink Pills" | 1,000,000 | 50,000 |
| George Hunt Heigham, aged 78, Holborn, Silversmith | 100,576 | 60,000 |
| Mrs. Emma Poncia, aged 85, Edgbaston, Birmingham | 78,213 | 55,000 |
| William Henry Milligan, aged 72, Pall Mall | 75,437 | 50,000 |
| Edward Baker, of King's Norton, Worcester | 56,724 | 50,000 |
| Rev. John Beck Wickes, of Boughton | 54,174 | 45,680 |
| Rev. Maxwell Henry Coote, of Tullamore | 38,902 | 41,000 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Cardwell, aged 69, Harrogate | 60,000 | 42,500 |
| Rev. James Brown Smyth, aged 72, Garton Darragh | 52,867 | 40,000 |
| Ronald Ruthven, 11th Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 71 | 1,300,013 | 40,000 |
| William Davison Barnett, aged 73, Peckham | 50,329 | 40,000 |
| Miss Claudia Griffiths, aged 74, Neath, South Wales | 54,078 | 38,000 |
| John Prince, aged 79, Sydenham, and National Liberal Club | 42,217 | 33,500 |
| John Edward Taylor, aged 75, *Manchester Guardian* | 367,484 | 28,000 |
| Henry Charles Richards, M.P. | 48,750 | 26,750 |
| Lyell Edward Walker, aged 68, Brewer and Cricketer | 1,598,177 | 24,500 |
| Horace Thomas, aged 77, Brighton | 39,471 | 24,500 |
| Miss Matilda Mercer, aged 52, Clifton | 41,066 | 22,400 |
| William Keeling, aged 88, Nottingham | 46,319 | 20,000 |
| Frederick Kitchen, of Trefriw, Carnarvon | 90,864 | 20,000 |
| Ex-Provost Alexander Hay Moncur, aged 52, Dundee | 300,945 | 20,000 |
| William Rae, aged 59, Northampton | 53,684 | 20,000 |
| Alderman William Brinsley, aged 84, Birmingham | 27,621 | 20,000 |
| Arthur Briscoe, aged 79, Wolverhampton | 380,778 | 18,000 |
| Mrs. Eliza Eyre, aged 84, Gloucester | 303,327 | 17,500 |
| James Scarlett, aged 83, Bowdon, Engineer | 61,749 | 17,000 |
| Miss Elizabeth Flint, aged 86, Leek, Staffs. | 30,487 | 17,000 |
| Miss Sara Jones Fulton, of Dublin | 33,663 | 17,000 |
| Mrs. Isabella Mary Thomson, of Cavendish Square | 17,264 | 15,000 |
| Hon. Charles Arthur Ellis, aged 66 | 286,419 | 15,000 |
| Mrs. Helen McEwan, of Edinburgh | 19,139 | 14,000 |
| Robert Pearson Brereton, aged 57, Oundle | 19,454 | 13,800 |
| Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, aged 69, South Kensington | 12,462 | 12,000 |
| Rev. John Power, Hull | 14,731 | 12,000 |
| Mrs. Mary Jane Rigail Kinderley, of Brighton | 20,240 | 12,000 |
| Mrs. Mary Day, of Lulsley, Worcester | 21,624 | 11,300 |
| William Threlford Coates, of Belfast | 25,575 | 10,000 |
| Canon Thomas Duckett, aged 74, Rugeley, Staffs. | 12,585 | 10,000 |
| Robert William Robertson, Glenshellish, N.B. | 40,004 | 10,000 |
| Miss Catherine Kidston, aged 82, Helensburgh, N.B. | 150,000 | 10,000 |
| William Mackay Low, Chalmers, Guthrie & Co. | 156,303 | 10,000 |
| Samuel Cunliffe, 1st Baron Masham, aged 91 | 332,657 | 9,000 |
| Albert Bowdon, of Manchester | 11,650 | 9,000 |
| Frederick John Horniman, aged 70, Tea Merchant | 421,628 | 9,000 |
| Henry Ablitt, aged 69, Borough, Draper | 14,239 | 9,000 |
| Mrs. Ellen Amelia Riggs, of Spalding, Lincs. | 20,246 | 8,510 |
| Rev. Robert Dawson, aged 69, London City Mission | 62,531 | 7,000 |
| Mrs. Jane Amelia Jeggins, of Holloway | 61,740 | 6,900 |
| Sir Rbt. Lloyd Patterson, aged 69 | 66,662 | 6,650 |
| Benjamin Isaac, aged 82, retired Merchant | 359,327 | 5,900 |
| Total | £15,246,778 | £4,486,440 |

## THE ORDER OF MERIT. O.M.

INSTITUTED *29th June*, 1902.

MEMBERS.

*Field-Marshal* Earl Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., K.G., K.P.
*Field-Marshal* Viscount Wolseley, K.P.
*General* Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B.
Lord Rayleigh, P.R.S.
Lord Kelvin, P.R.S.
Lord Lister, P.R.S.
Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.
*Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.
Sir William Huggins, P.R.S.
*Field-Marshal* Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B.
Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.
*Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Fisher, G.C.B.
George Meredith.
William Holman-Hunt.
Earl of Cromer.
*Field-Marshal* Marquis Yamagata.
*Field-Marshal* Marquis Oyama.
*Admiral* Togo.

## THE ROYAL RED CROSS. R.R.C.

(Instituted St. George's Day, 1883.) *Ribbon*, Dark blue with red edge.
FOR zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers, and others with the army in the field, on board ship, or in hospitals.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

H.M. The Queen of Greece.
H.R.H. The Princess Christian.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Argyll.
H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenberg.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. The Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta.
H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
Addison, Miss C.
Airy, Miss Sybil.
Aloysius, *Sister* Mary.
Anderson, *Sister* E. McCall.
Anderson, Miss M. C.
Arnold, Mrs. A.
Bagot, Mrs. Theodosia.
Bull, Mrs.
Barker, Miss J. M. C.
Barker, *Sister* Mary E.
Becher, *Sister* Ethel Hope.
Bellingham, Mrs.
Benedetta, *Sister* Maria.
Botty, Miss R. A.
Bidmead, *Sister* M. S. (*S. Australia*).
Bond, *Sister* Alice Sweeting.
Bourguignon, Miss E.
Boyd, Mrs. K.
Bradbury, Miss J.
Brazier, Miss Daisy.
Brereton, Miss K. Blanche.
Browne, *Supt.* Sidney Jane.
Bruce, Mrs. Mary E.
Burleigh, Miss R. M.
Burrill, Mrs. Jessie.
Byam, Miss C. L.
Camilla, *Sister* Maria.
Cannell, Miss E.
Carmela, *Sister* Maria.
Cator, Miss Susan.
Caulfeild, Miss A. E.
Cairncross, Miss.
Cawley, Mrs. May.
Celestina, *Sister*.
Chadwick, *Supt.* E. M.
Chapin, Miss Abbie G.
Charleson, *N.S.* Miss Joan.
Chesham, Beatrice C., Lady
Clarke, Miss Sarah.
Clay, Mrs. Chas.
Clay, Miss Isabel May.
Clay, Mrs. Violet Harriet.
Cole, *Sister* Mary C.
Craufurd, Miss.
Crowlie, Mrs.
Crisp, Miss A.
Damant, Mrs. C. R.
Davis, Miss Mary.
Deeble, Mrs. J. C.
De Ferrieres, Madame.
Dod, Mrs. T. C. Wolley-Dowse, *Supt.* Elizabeth Ann
Drosthe, Mrs.
Dudley, Dow. Countess of.
Dunlop, Miss Ker.
Durham, Miss Emma.
Ellis, *Sister* Mary H.
Ferguson, Miss C.
Fisher, Miss Mary C.
Forrest, Miss K.
Francis, Mrs. Emma.
Fripp, Mrs. Margaret Scott.
Furley, Lady.
Garriock, *Supt.* Ann.
Geddes, Miss Elizabeth.
Gildea, Mrs.
Gill, *Sister* Annie Warren.
Goldmann, Hon. Mrs. A. M.
Gray, Mrs. J. A.
Gray, Miss J. M.
Greenham, *Sis.* Mary Eliz.
Grist, *Sister* Amy F.
Gunning, Mrs.
Halford, Miss Emma.
Harper, *Sister* Mary E.
Harrison, Miss L. A.
Hart, *Sister* Sarah F.
Hatch, Mrs. Eleanor Mary.
Hill, Miss.
Hill, *N.S.* Miss K. Louisa.
Hill, *Sister* Mary Grenfell.
Hislop, Miss Marian J.
Hoadley, *Sister* Jane.
Hogarth, Miss H.
Holland, Miss A. B.
Holland, Miss A. K.
Horner, Miss.
Howe, Mrs. Osborn.
Ireland, Miss S.
Jacobs, *Mother*.
Jeffreys, Mrs. Marion.
Jerrard, *Sister* Julia J.
Jerrard, Miss M. C.
Johnson, Mrs. P. H.
Jones, Miss M.
Jones, Miss Mary S.
Joseph, *Sister* Mary E.
Keer, *N.S.* Miss C. H.
Keith, Mrs.
Kelly, *Sister* Mary.
Keyser, Miss Agnes.
Keyser, Miss Margaret F.
Kilpin, Mrs.
King, Miss E.
King, Miss Henrietta.
King, Miss Jane.
King, Mrs. Janet.
Knaggs, *Sister* Amy.
Knight, Miss.
Knightley, *N.S.* Miss A. B.
Knox, *Sister* M. C. S.
Lambert, Miss Marian.
Langlands, Miss.
Lawrence, *Sister* Eleanor C.
Lees, *N.S.* Mrs. Sophie.
Lickfold, *Sister* E. M.
Lloyd, Miss Marion.
Loch, *Sister* C. G.
Louise, *Sister*.
Lowrie, Miss Frances A.
Luckie, *N.S.* Miss H. O.
Ludlow, Mrs. Eugénie.
Ludovica, *Sister* Maria.
Lumley, Mrs. M. J. W.
Maasdorp, Mrs.
McCaul, Miss Ethel.
MacDonald, Lady.
MacDonnell, Miss Annie M.
McGrath, Miss Theresa.
Mackay, Miss L. J.
Makins, Mrs. M. A.
Mark, *Sister* Annie G.
Miller, Mrs. Ethel M.
Mowbray, *Sister* Cath. S.
Muller, *Sister* L. Maxwell.
Myers, Miss Annie.
Nevile, *Sister* K.
Nicholson, Miss M.
Nightingale, Miss Florence.
Nisbet, Miss Catherine E.
Nixon, *Sister* E. (*N.S.W.*).
Noble, *Sister* Elizabeth T.
Norman, *Sister* H. C.
Norris, Mrs. Dan.
Nutt, *Sister* Mary A. M.
Oram, *Supt.* Sarah Eliz.
Orpheline, *Sister* Camilla.
Otto, Miss S. M. G.
Parsons, Miss L.
Patterson, *N.S.* Miss S. M.
Patrick, *Mother*.
Payne, *Sister* Gertrude M.
Pia, *Sister* Maria.
Pope, *N.S.* Miss Georgina.
Powell, Miss Minnie.
Pretty, *Nurse* Edith.
Purkis, Miss Alice Mabel.
Ransome, *Sister* Jessie M.
Rawson, *Supt. S.* Miss M.
Redrup, Mrs.
Roberts, Nora, Countess.
Rorke, Mrs. Melina.
Ross, *N.S.* Mrs. Maud Harriet Campbell.
Ruiter, Miss S.
Russell, *Supt. S.* Miss M.
Ryan, *Sister* E.
Saville, Miss Lillie E., M.D.
Sclater, Mrs.
Scott, Mrs. Lucy.
Selby, Miss M.
Shannon, *Sister* E. C.
Skilliman, *Sister* Jane E.
Smith, Miss Isabella.
Smith, *Sister* A. Beardsmore.
Southwell, *Sister* Jessie.
Stewart, *Supt.* Louisa Mary.
Stewart, Miss Henrietta.
Story, Miss B.
Stow, *N.S.* Miss E. Philipson.
Stow, *N.S.* Miss Isabella Jessie Philipson.
Stowell, Miss L. B.
Teresa, *Mother*.
Terrott, Miss Sarah Anne.
Thomas, *Supt.* Martha.
Thomas, Miss M.
Thompson, Miss C. E.
Trew, *Sister* Annie Blanche.
Tulloh, *Matron* L. Watson.
Underwood, Miss Julia
Ward, *Matron* A.
Wantage, Harriet, Lady.
Waterhouse, Miss Agnes M.
Waterston, Mrs. Jane.
Watson, Mrs. J. K.
Webb, *Supt.* Sarah Emily.
Wedgwood, Miss H.
Weighell, Miss A. J.
Weichman, Miss Edythe.
West, Mrs. Geo. Cornwallis-.
Wheldon, Miss E.
Whiteman, Miss Ada.
Whiteman, *N.S.* Miss M.
Williams, Miss K.
Williams, Miss F. E. Addams-.
Williamson, *Sister* J. M. N. (*New Zealand*).
Wilman, Mrs.
Wilshaw, *Sister* Sarah L.
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Yardley, Miss Amelia C.
Yeatman, Miss Lucy Alice.
Yorke, Mrs. Ada.

## Exhibitions, Churches, Public Buildings, Theatres, and other Places and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis and Suburbs.

The following List comprises some of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, and some of the Suburban Resorts frequented by Londoners. "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays, except where otherwise stated.

### EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Academy, Royal, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d*.; catalogue, 6*d*. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 6*d*. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

Agricultural Hall, Royal, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1907:—Motor Cars in April; Furnishing in April; Laundry in May; Ironmongery in July; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Shoe and Leather, Nov.; Cycle (Stanley Show) in Nov.; &c.

Art Exhibitions.—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours* (1804), 5A Pall Mall East. Exhibitions confined to the works of members and associates are held in April and Nov. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 195 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 18 to June 1, 1*s*. *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1*s*. Exhibitions limited to members' works, April to July and Oct. to Feb., 10 to 6. *Grafton Galleries*, 8 Grafton Street, W. Picture gallery, dances, concerts, dinners, &c. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent Street, W., Jan. to April, exhibition of International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers; May to Aug., Annual summer exhibition of works by living Artists; Sept. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Society of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1*s*. *Doré Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1*s*. *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year except Sund. and Bank Hols.; admission, 1*s*. *Goupil Gallery*, 5 Regent St., Waterloo Place, 1*s*.; *International*, 9 Regent Street, S.W., 1*s*. Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions, in addition to the old masters at Burlington House. *The Institute of Oil Painters*, 195 Piccadilly, open from Oct. 14 to Dec. 12, admission, 1*s*.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Beautiful gardens and park of 200 acres, fine art courts containing examples of ancient and modern statuary and architecture; exhibitions of modern pictures; exhibitions and shows during year, viz.:—Automobile, Kennel Club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers and fruit, co-operative and others; firework displays, water chute, water rapids, and topsy-turvy railway during summer; oratorio performances by Handel Festival Choir; Saturday classical concerts during winter; polo, football and cricket matches; cycle track, skating rinks, and other sports; grand electric fountains, concerts, *café chantant*, and other entertainments daily. Access from all District, Metropolitan, and suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton and Chatham and Dover lines at cheap fares, including admission. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1*s*. Annual season tickets, £1 1*s*.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s*.; children half-price; 6*d*. to the extra rooms.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 6; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d*. Sunday, April to Oct. inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6.

Tate Gallery (National Gallery of British Art), Millbank, S.W. National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday. Hours when open and Sunday opening, same as National Gallery (*q.v.*).

National Portrait Gallery.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays from 2.30 to 5.30, free, Apr. to Oct. inclusive; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6*d*. is charged.

Wallace Collection.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open *free* on Mondays from 12 noon, and Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Sundays, from 2 to 5 or 6 p.m. from April to October inclusive. On Tuesdays and Fridays, 6*d*., 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. Open on Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

### GARDENS.

Botanic, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s*.; other days by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

Home Park, Hampton Court.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

Kensington Gardens.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park.

Kew Royal Botanic Gardens.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram, and steamboat. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

Temple, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

Zoological, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Monday, 6*d*.; the rest of the week, 1*s*.; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d*.; on Sunday only to Fellows and their friends.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges.—*London* (lately widened), *Southwark*, *Blackfriars*, *Waterloo*, *Charing Cross* (foot and railway), *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, *Vauxhall*, *Chelsea*, *Albert*, *Battersea*, *Hammersmith* (suspension), &c., *Tower* (1894, with bascules, lifts and overhead roadway), and the various *railway* bridges.

HOSPITALS.—For list, see pages 322–6.

PARKS.—*St. James's*, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the *Green Park*, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; *Hyde Park*, 400 acres (this should be visited between 11 and 1 and 5 and 7 during the season); *Kensington Gardens*, 300 acres (Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall); *Victoria Park*, Hackney, 300 acres; *Battersea Park*, 250 acres; *Regent's Park* and *Primrose Hill*, 450 acres; *Finsbury Park*, Hornsey, 115 acres; *Peckham Rye Park, Southwark Park*, 62 acres, *West Ham Park, Kennington Park, Waterlow Park*, Highgate, 30 acres; *Highbury Fields*, Islington; *Deptford Park*, 17 acres, and *Clissold Park*, Stoke Newington—all accessible from the centre of the metropolis at the cost of a 2*d.* or 3*d.* ride by omnibus, railway, tramway, or steamboat. *Hampstead Heath*, 240 acres, *Greenwich Park*, 180 acres; *Bushey Park*, horse-chestnut trees; *Highgate Woods, Hadley Common*, near "Barnet Field"; *Clapham, Streatham, Mitcham, Peckham Rye, Hackney, Plumstead*, and small parks or recreation grounds in several other parts.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC. — *Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's*, Hammersmith; *Merchant Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *City of London*, on the Victoria Embankment, and various Technical Institutes, *see* pp. 259–261.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—Magnificent public promenades, City of London School; Sion College; Somerset House; Hotels Cecil and Savoy; Central Police Offices, among other fine buildings; Cleopatra's Needle; between Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster on the north, and Vauxhall and Westminster Bridge on the south of the Thames. On the south side is St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite Houses of Parliament.

## MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.—Open free daily at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., 5.30; Feb., 4.30; Mar. and Sept., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill. Open free every day (except Christmas Day), from 2 to 9, including Sundays. (On Bank Holidays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.). Close to Lordship Lane and Forest Hill Stations.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, South Kensington. (Under the control of the Board of Trade.) Collections illustrating the resources and industries of India and the Colonies. Open from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for answering emigrants and other enquirers. *Reference Library and Reading Rooms* containing the principal newspapers and official publications of India and Colonies. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories. *British Women's Emigration Association* and the *Colonial Nursing Association* have offices in this building. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds. —Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. Closed during September.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling, models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6*d.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains pictures by Hogarth, Turner, Sir J. Reynolds, Canaletto, Ruysdael, Watteau, and Callcott. Alabaster sarcophagus of Seti, father of Rameses

II., amongst other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive. Cards for other days and during the recess, and for students, are to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sunday.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, is divided into an Art Museum and a Science Museum. The Art Museum contains original objects and reproductions, illustrating the various branches of Ornamental Art; also the National Art Library and the Indian Section. The Science Museum contains examples and models of machinery (many of which are in motion), ship models and marine engines and a collection of apparatus used in scientific research or instruction; also the Science Library, which includes a complete reference series of British Patent Specifications. On Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays the whole of the Museum is open free from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. On Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec.; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct.; and till 6 p.m. from Mar. to Sept. inclusive: on these days, a charge of 6*d.* is made for admission to the main building, but the rest of the Museum, i.e., Naval, Mechanical and Scientific models and scientific collections, also the Indian Section, is free. On Sundays, the whole of the Museum excepting the Libraries is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec.; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct.; till 6 p.m. in Mar., April and Sept.; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Exhibitions.*

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3*d.*

## CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, *10, 11.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament. — Open on week-days at 9.30 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3*d.*). Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL. — Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Weekdays: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and Sunday afternoons without orders; services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123). —*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 11 and 4.30; Sunday 8, 11, 11.45, 4, and 7; Saints' Days 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 8.30 p.m. Open free daily, 9.30 to 5.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 to 9 p.m.

*Congregational.*

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30; Wednesday evening, 8.

*Baptist.*

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11, 2, and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater. —Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

*Wesleyan.*

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Fridays, 8. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—Sundays at 11; evening, 7; Thursdays (in winter), 8.30.

*Roman Catholic.*

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster.—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9.15 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15.

THE ORATORY, Brompton. — Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Holidays: High Mass and Sermon, 11. Evening Service, except Saturday, 8; Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.—*Abney Park*, Stoke Newington, N.; *Brompton* (formerly West London), Brompton Road; *Bunhill Fields*, City Road, N. (tombs of Bunyan, Defoe, &c.); *Chingford*, Chingford Mount, Essex; *City of London*, Little Ilford; *Colney Hatch*, New Southgate, N.; *Crystal Palace*, near Beckenham; *Dulwich*, S.E.; *Highgate*, N.; *Kensal Green*, W.; *Lee*, S.E.; *Norwood*, West Norwood, S.E.; *Nunhead*, S.E.; *Tower Hamlets*, Mile End Road, E.; *Woking*, and many others, within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. Newly built by Corporation of London.

CHELSEA, ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics, &c., in the Great Hall. *Governor, Field Marshal* Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West, India, Commercial, Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4*d*. All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, Colonial, Foreign*, and *India* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury* and *War Office*, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library and Reading Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays, 6 p.m.; Museum, Art Gallery, 10 to 5, April to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21 Wych Street; and *Staple Inn*, *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of Queen Victoria. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4 free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under *special* conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. There is a large collection of Kentish topography and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough* and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fishmarket).

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country, LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3*d*. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; GUARDS' Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays 3 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and MSS. of historical interest, open, Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Concerts, &c. Royal Choral Society Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. Orchestral Concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Master of the Mint, should be made about 14 days in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levées* held here during the season. York House, formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6*d*. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6*d*. to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Not open on Sundays. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Hugh H. Gough, V.C., G.C.B.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

## SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES. — Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. Not open on Sunday.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s.* Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.— Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1*s.* to 2*s.* Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on week-days from 10 till 4 or 6, according to time of year, and from 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* closed on Fridays and Sundays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; 1*s.* 10*d.* return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday, summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare, 1*s.*

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesden, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"). Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Wednesdays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 1*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between 11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3.0 in the summer, and between 12.30 and 4 in the winter.

WOOLWICH.— *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 1 to 4. *Royal Arsenal*, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Army Ordnance Dept., admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Pall Mall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

## THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES. — *Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Aldwych*, *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Grand* (Upper St., Islington), *Great Queen Street*, W.C., *Haymarket* (Haymarket, S.W.), *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Imperial* (Tothill St., Westminster), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammersmith), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Princess's* (152 Oxford St.), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (168 Strand), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Waldorf* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.).

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.).

| Name of Club. | Estab-lish-ed. | Club House. | No. of Members. | Subscriptn. Entr. | Subscriptn. Ann. | Secretary. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albemarle | 1874 | 13, Albemarle Street | 800 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Miss Sangster | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Alpine | 1857 | 23, Savile Row, W. | No limit | 4 Gs. | 2 Gs. | E. H. F. Bradby (Hon.) | Intrstd. in mntn. explortn. |
| Army and Navy | 1837 | 36, Pall Mall | 2,400 | £43 | £12 10s. | Major D. Mercer | Officers of Army and Navy. |
| Arthur's | 1765 | 69, St. James's Street | 600 | 30 Gs. | 11 & 12 Gs. | Aubrey Hopwood | Social. |
| Arts | 1863 | 40, Dover St., W. | 650 | £16 | 7 Gs. | Duncan Irvine | Art, literature, and science. |
| Athenæum | 1824 | 107, Pall Mall | 1,200 | 30 Gs. | 8 Gs. | H. R. Tedder | Literary, scientific, artistic. |
| Authors' | 1891 | 4, Whitehall Court | 300 | .. | 5 & 3 Gs. | G. B. Burgin | Literary, artistic, social. |
| Automobile | 1897 | 119, Piccadilly | 3,050 | 6 Gs. | 8 & 5 Gs. | Julian W. Orde | Intrstd. in motor locomotn. |
| Auxily. Forces. | 1902 | 2, Whitehall Court | 1,000 | .. | 5, 3, & 2 Gs. | Col. W. F. Branston, v.d. | Social. Officrs. Aux. Forces. |
| Bachelors' | 1881 | 7 & 8, Hamilton Pl., W. | 1,250 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | E. A. Smith | Social. Ladies admn. visitors. |
| Badminton | 1876 | 100, Piccadilly, W. | 1,000 | 10 Gs. | 8 Gs. | P. M. Buchanan | Sporting & coaching club. |
| Baldwin | 1863 | 79A, Pall Mall | 225 | 10 Gs. | 5 Gs. | W. S. Foley-Hall | Social, whist and bridge. |
| Bath | 1894 | 34, Dover Street, W. | 1,700 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | J. Wilson Taylor | Social, swimming, &c. |
| Beefsteak | 1875 | 9, Green Street, W.C. | 300 | 15 Gs. | 6 Gs. | James Attfield | Social. |
| Blenheim | 1902 | 12, St. James's Sq. | 2,000 | 5 Gs. | 7 & 3 | Montague Gipps | Social, scientific. |
| Boodle's | 1762 | 28, St. James's Street | 650 | 30 Gs. | 11 Gs. | Capt. H. Wombwell | Social. |
| Brooks's | 1764 | St. James's Street | 650 | 30 Gs. | 11 Gs. | Major J. F. Wogg-Prosser | Liberal, social. |
| Burlington Fine Arts | 1865 | 17, Savile Row | 500 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | J. Beavan | Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art. |
| Caledonian | 1898 | (30, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.) | 1,300 | 10 Gs. | 6, 6, & 5 Gs. | Frank P. Willcox | Strictly Scottish. |
| Carlton | 1832 | 94, Pall Mall | 1,800 | £40 | 10 Gs. & 11 Gs. | A. N. Streatfeild | Conservative. |
| Cavalry | 1890 | 127, Piccadilly, W. | 1,400 | 30 Gs. | 10 & 12 Gs. | Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O. | Mounted Forces. |
| City Carlton | 1869 | 24, St. Swithin's Lane | 1,000 | (12 Gs. 10 Gs. (10 Gs. 5 Gs. | | G. T. Lawrence, F.C.I.S. | Conservative. |
| City Liberal | 1874 | Walbrook | 800 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | W. T. Deverell | Liberal. |
| City of London | 1832 | 19, Old Broad St., E.C. | 800 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | E. Luscombe-Browne | Merchants, bankers, &c. |
| Cobden | 1866 | (Caxton House, Westminster) | 800 | None | 1 G. | (J. A. Murray-Macdonald, M.P.) | Free trade, peace, &c. |
| Cocoa Tree | 1746 | 64, St. James's St., S.W. | 700 | 10 Gs. | 7 & 5 Gs. | Walter Keen | Social. |
| Conservative | 1840 | 74, St. James's Street | 1,300 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Walter John Hughes | Conservative. |
| Constitutional | 1833 | Northumberland Av. | 6,500 | 15 Gs. (10 & 5 Gs.) | 7 Gs. (Under 30) | Captain W. Cleather (Under 25) | Political, Constitutional. |
| Devonshire | 1875 | 50, St. James's Street | 1,200 | 15 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Capt. Edgar W. Brodie | Liberal |
| East India United Serv. | 1849 | 16, St. James's Square | 2,500 | £22 | (10 Gs. £1 10 | Ernest H. Maude | Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N. |
| Eighty | 1880 | (None) | 747 | (1, 3, & 10 Gs. | 1 G. | (R. C. Hawkin, 3, Harcourt Bldgs., E.C.) | Strictly Liberal. |
| Eldon | 1877 | 3, Cursitor St., W.C. | 280 | 2 Gs. | 1 & 2 Gs. | James B. Worger | Legal and social. |
| Farmers' | 1842 | Whitehall Crt., S.W. | 950 | 2 & 3 Gs. | 1 Gs. | H. Trustram Eve | Agricultural and social. |
| Fly Fishers | 1884 | 8, Hanover St., W. | 500 | None | 2 & 3 Gs. | C. A. M. Skrine | Fly fishers only. |
| Garrick | 1831 | 15, Garrick St. Cov. Gar. | 650 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Charles J. Fitch | Theatrical, literary, &c. |
| Golfers' | 1893 | Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 1,000 | .. | 5, 3, & 2 Gs. | Col. W. F. Branston, v.d. | Social, for golfers. |
| Green Room | 1877 | 46, Leicester Square | 500 | 6 Gs. | 8 Gs. | G. Ralemond | Dramatic. |
| Gresham | 1843 | 1, Gresham Place, E.C. | 475 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | H. S. Cole | Merchants, bankers, &c. |
| Grosvenor | 1883 | Piccadilly | 3,000 | None | 10 & 8 Gs. | Kenneth Stewart | Social. Non-political. |
| Guards | 1813 | 70, Pall Mall | 600 | (30 £60 | £11 & £6 | F. C. Evens | Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards. |
| Gun Club, The | 1860 | Wood Ln., Notting H. | No limit | £15 | £10 | J. Saltren Willett | Pigeon shooting. |
| Hurlingham | 1868 | Fulham, S.W. | 1,700 | 20 & 10 Gs. | 5 & 3 Gs. | Maj. F. Egerton Green | Polo and social. |
| Isthmian | 1882 | 105, Piccadilly | 1,600 | None | 10 & 7 Gs. | Capt. Fredk. Campbell | Uvs. Phlc. schls., Army, Nvy. |
| Jnr. Athenæum | 1854 | 116, Piccadilly | 1,200 | None | 10 Gs. | Henry de Carteret | Social and non-political. |
| Junior Carlton | 1864 | 30 to 35, Pall Mall | 2,100 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Charles Martin | Strictly Conservative |
| Jr. Conservative | 1889 | 43, 44, Albemarle St. | 3,500 | None | 2 & 4 Gs. | F. Balfour Lees | Conservative and social. |
| Jr. Constitutnl. | 1887 | 101, Piccadilly | 5,000 | 30 Gs. | 3 & 5 Gs. | Walter Wakefield | Strictly Conservative. |
| Jnr. Nav. & Mil. | 1890 | 96, Piccadilly | 2,800 | None | 10 Gs. | Com. C. Fiennes Wickham, R.N. | Com. Officrs. of H.M. Serves. |
| Jnr. Untd. Serv. | 1827 | Charles St. St. James's | 2,000 | £40 | 8 Gs. | H. A. White | Officers of Army & Navy. |
| Kennel | 1874 | 7, Grafton Street, W. | 300 | None | 5 Gs. | E. W. Jaquet | For improving breed of dogs. |
| Lyceum | 1904 | 128, Piccadilly | 2,000 | 2 Gs. | 3 & 4 Gs. | Const. Smedley (Hon.) | Ladies, social. |
| M.C.C. (Lord's) | 1787 | St. John's Wood Rd. | 5,026 | £5 | £3 | F. E. Lacey | Headqrs. of Cricket. |
| Marlborough | 1869 | 52, Pall Mall, S.W. | 500 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | C. H. Stone, R.N. | Social. |
| Municipal & County | 1902 | (4, Whitehall Court.) | 1,000 | None | (1, 2 & 3 Gs.) | W. W. Hornsby | Social, municipal officers. |
| National | 1845 | 1, Whitehall Gardens | 600 | None | (5 & 7 Gs.) | Col. W. G. Robinson, C.B. | Protestant. |
| National Liberl. | 1882 | Whitehall Place, S.W. | 6,000 | None | 6 & 3 Gs. | Donald Murray | Liberal |
| Natnal. Sports. | 1892 | 43, King Street, W.C. | 700 | 5 & 2 Gs. | 6 & 4 Gs. | W. F. Lewin | Social and athletic |
| Nav. & Military | 1862 | 94, Piccadilly | 2,000 | 40 Gs. | 10 Gs. | S. C. Walpole | Army, Navy, and Marines. |
| New Club | 1893 | (4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. | 900 | (20 Gs. or nil | 7 & 4 G. 10 & 6.) | Kyrle G. Wright | Social. |
| New Oxf. & Cam | 1934 | 68, Pall Mall, S.W. | 850 | 10 Gs. | 10 & 6 Gs. | Albert Villiers | Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ. |
| New University | 1863 | 57, St. James's Street | 1,150 | 20 & 10 | 9 Gs. | (vacant) | Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ. |
| Northumberland and Northern Counties | 1891 | 2 Savile Row, W. | No limit | None | 7 & 5 Gs. | Arthur F. Davies | Social. |
| O.P. | 1900 | (The Piazza, Cov. Garden, W.C.) | 800 | 1 G. | 1½ G. | (J. Davis Smith and Stan. Greig (Jt. Hon.)) | Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama. |
| Oriental | 1824 | 18, Hanover Sq., W. | 800 | £31 | 9 Gs. | H. Stuart | Social. |
| Orleans | 1897 | 29, King St., St. James's | 500 | 30 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Aubrey Coventry | Social. Ladies as guests. |
| Oxford & Camb. | 1830 | 71, Pall Mall | 1,170 | 40 Gs. | 9 Gs. | W. Woodstock | Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ. |
| Oxf. & Camb. Musical | 1899 | 47, Leicester Square | No limit | 2 Gs. | (3 & 1 G.) | H. M. Abel (Hon.) | (Cultivation of Chamber Music; Social. |
| Playgoers' | 1884 | 5, Clement's Inn, W.C. | 1,500 | 1 11 0 | 7 G. | Hannaford Bennett | Regular playgoers only. |
| Polyglot | 1905 | 426, Strand | No limit | £2 | £2 1 | George Young | Linguistic attainments. |
| Portland | 1826 | 9 St. James's Sq., S.W. | 300 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Capt. J. H. Montagu | Non-political. |
| Pratt's | 1847 | 14, Park Place, S.W. | 950 | .. | .. | E. Pratt | Social. |
| Press | 1882 | 6&7, Wine Office Ct. | 470 | 1 G. | 3 Gs. | G. Booth (Hon.) | Strictly journalistic. |
| Primrose | 1885 | 4 & 5, Park Pl. St. James's | 5,000 | .. | 2 & 2 G. | .. | Conservative. |

| Name of Club. | Established. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscription. Entr. | Subscription. Ann. | Secretary. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince's Racq and Tennis | 1853 | Knightsbridge | 1,500 | 7 Gs. | 7 Gs. | J. H. Saunders | Social and for practice of these games. |
| Queen's | 1886 | West Kensington | 1,200 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | (vacant) | Athletics, rackets, tennis, lawn t., &c. |
| Raleigh | 1858 | 16, Regent St., S.W. | 800 | 5 Gs. | 10 Gs. | (Maj. E. Christopher, D.S.O. | Social. |
| Ranelagh | 1894 | Barnes, S.W. | 2,200 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Geo. A. Williams, M.A. | Polo, golf, &c. |
| Reform | 1837 | 104, Pall Mall, S.W. | 1,400 | £40 | 10 Gs. | Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging | Strictly Liberal. |
| Roehampton | .. | Roehampton Lane, S.W. | .. | 5 Gs. | 10 & 5 Gs. | C. D. Miller | Polo, golf, croquet. |
| Royal Societies | 1894 | St. James's St., S.W. | 2,400 | 1 G. | 5 & 4 G. | D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.) | Memb. of learned societies. |
| R. Water Colour | 1884 | 5A, Pall Mall East | 250 | 1 G. | 1 G. | F. W. Hayward Butt | Art conversazioni, &c. |
| St. James's | 1857 | 106, Piccadilly | 750 | 28 Gs. | 11 Gs. | Capt. C. Percy-Smith | Diplomatic. |
| St. Stephen's | 1870 | 1, Bridge St., West. | 1,150 | 10 Gs. | 10 Gs. | Maj. H. V. Bailey | Conservative. |
| Savage | 1857 | Adelphi Terr., W.C. | 600 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | E. E. Peacock (Hon.) | Literary, art, music, drama, |
| Savile | 1868 | 107, Piccadilly, W. | 675 | 10 Gs. | 6 Gs. | G. Duckworth (Hon.) | Social. [land science. |
| Sesame | 1895 | 28, 29, Dover St., W. | 1,170 | 6 Gs. | 6 Gs. | Mrs. Plowden | Ladies and gentlemen. |
| Smithfield | 1798 | 12, Hanover Square | 1,085 | None | 1 G. | E. J. Powell | Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show. |
| Sports | 1893 | 8, St. James's Sq. | No limit | £10 | 6, 3, 1 G. | Maj. F. A. B. Talbot | Social, sports, & athletics. |
| Thatched Hse. | 1895 | 86, St. James's Street | 800 | 10 Gs. | 10 & 5 G. | T. C. Hargreaves | Non-political. |
| Travellers' | 1819 | 106, Pall Mall | 800 | 30 Gs. | 10 & 5 G. | Major F. J. Carandini | Travellers. |
| Turf | 1868 | 85, Piccadilly | 550 | 30 Gs. | 12 Gs. | Edward Parsey | Social. |
| Union | 1822 | Trafalgar Square | 1,250 | 21 Gs. | 9 & 10 G. | Arthur Leslie | Social. Non-political. |
| United Service | 1815 | 116 & 117, Pall Mall | 1,600 | £30 | £10 | P. R. Bennett | Combatant officers. |
| United Sports | 1903 | Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 800 | .. | .. | Charles Clark | Social and sporting. |
| Untd. Univrsty. | 1822 | 1, Suffolk Street | 1,000 | 40 Gs. | 9 Gs. | Walter Hyslop | Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ. |
| Victoria | 1857 | Wellington St., W.C. | 450 | 10 Gs. | 6 Gs. | W. Bowman (Mangr.) | Sporting and social. |
| Wellington | 1885 | 1, Grosvenor Place | 1,400 | 20 Gs. | 10 Gs. | G. A. Hart-Dyke | Social. Ladies as visitors. |
| Westminster | 1904 | Whitehall Ct., S.W. | 836 | 1 G. | 12 & 3 G. | C. E. Kennedy | Churchmen. |
| White's | 1697 | 37, St. James's Street | 800 | 19 Gs. | 11 Gs. | H. E. Du C. Norris | Social. Non-political. |
| Windham | 1828 | 13, St. James's Square | 700 | 31 Gs. | £20 | Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis | Social. |
| Yorick | 1889 | 29 & 30, Bedford St., W.C. | 300 | 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | A. C. R. Carter (Hon.) | Literature, drama, arts. |

# Yacht Clubs.

| Name of Club. | Station. | Club House. | Date of establishment. | Date of Admiy Warrt. | Subscription. Entr. | Subscription. Ann. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Yacht Sqdn. | Cowes | Cowes | 1812 | 1839 | £105 | £16 | T. H. S. Pasley, R.N. |
| — Albert | Southsea | Southsea | 1864 | 1865 | 4 Gs. | 4 Gs. | Col. H. P. Knight, R.E. |
| — Alfred | Kingstown | (None) | 1804 | 1170 | 2 Gs. | 1 G. | J. B. Stephens. |
| — Channel Islands | Jersey | St. Helier's, Jersey | 1863 | 1863 | £1 | £1 | N. R. Winstanley (Hon.). |
| — Cinque Ports | Dover | Dover | 1872 | 1872 | None | 3 Gs. | J. G. Podevin. [gow. |
| — Clyde | Hunter's Qy. | Hunter's Quay | 1856 | 1857 | 4 Gs. | 2 Gs. | W. York, 26 Hope St., Glas- |
| — Corinthian | Port Victoria | Burnham | 1856 | 1858 | 3 Gs. | 2 Gs. | T. G. F. Winser, 72 Mark Lane. |
| — Cork | Queenstown | Queenstown | 1720 | 1831 | £7 | £3 10s. | Maj. H. H. Newman (Hon.). |
| — Cornwall | Falmouth | 21, Bank Terr., Falmth. | 1871 | 1872 | 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | C. B. King. |
| — Cruising | London | 40, Chancery Lane, W.C. | 1880 | 1922 | 2 Gs. | 1 G. | H. Stuart-Moore (Hon.). |
| — Dart | Dartmouth | Kingswear | 1866 | 1870 | 1 G. | 2 Gs. | H. W. Popham. |
| — Dorset | Weymouth | Weymouth | 1875 | 1875 | 7 Gs. | 4 Gs. | F. E. Simmons. |
| — Eastern | Fl. of Forth | 12, Queen St., Edinburgh | 1856 | 1856 | 2 Gs. | None | A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.). |
| — Engineers | Chatham | Chatham | 1846 | 1872 | £1 10 | £4 10s. | (*Address:* Brompton Barracks.) |
| — Forth | Granton | Granton | 1858 | 1832 | 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | R. Garrick Angus. |
| — Harwich | Harwich | Harwich | 1843 | 1845 | 1 G. | 1 G. | John Paterson. |
| — Highland | Oban | Oban | 1881 | 1881 | 5 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Alex. Sharp. |
| — Irish | Kingstown | Kingstown, Co. Dublin | 1846 | 1846 | £10 | 4 Gs. | R. C. McM. Smyth (Hon.). |
| — Mersey | Liverpool | 8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry | 1844 | 1844 | 2 Gs. | 1 G. | C. H. Wright (Hon.). |
| — Munster | Monkstown, Co. Cork | (None) | 1872 | 1892 | 1 G. | 1 G. | H. H. Hayes. |
| — Norfolk & Suffolk | Lowestoft | Lowestoft | 1859 | 1898 | 2 & 3 Gs. | 2 & 3 Gs. | A. Townley Clarkson. |
| — Northern | Rothesay | Rothesay | 1824 | 1831 | £3 | £3 | T. F. Donald. |
| — Plymouth Corin. | Plymouth | Madeira Rd., Plymouth | 1377 | 1892 | 1 G. | 1 G. | Maj. J. Rendle, V.D. |
| — Portsmth. Corin. | Portsmouth | Portsmouth | 1810 | 1880 | None | 3 Gs. | G. B. Addison. |
| — St. George | Kingstown | Kingstown | 1838 | 1845 | £35 | £4 | D. Henry Bailey, J.P. |
| — Southampton | Southampton | Southampton | 1875 | 1877 | 3 Gs. | 3 & 2 G. | Sir G. A. E. Hussey. |
| — Southern | Southmptn. | Southampton | 1837 | 1840 | 4 Gs. | 4 Gs. | Capt. G. H. Gason. |
| — South Western | Plymouth | West Hoe, Plymouth | 1830 | 1891 | 1 G. | 2 Gs. | G. F. Watson. |
| — Temple | Thames and Ramsgate | Hotel Cecil, Strand, and Club House, Ramsgate | 1857 | 1898 | 2 Gs. | 2 & 3 G. | W. J. Boyton. |
| — Thames | London | 7, Albemarle Street, W. | 1823 | 1842 | None | 3 & 6 G. | Lt. F. W. Chaine, R.N. |
| — Torbay | Torquay | Torquay | 1875 | 1875 | 5 Gs. | 4 Gs. | Col. G. Stovell. |
| — Ulster | Bangor | Bangor, Co. Down | 1866 | 1870 | 5 Gs. | 2 & 2 G. | H. C. Kelly (Hon.). |
| — Victoria | Ryde | Ryde | 1844 | 1845 | 5 Gs. | 6 Gs. | Jas. Henry Leal. |
| — Welsh | Carnarvon | Carnarvon | 1847 | 1847 | 3 Gs. | 1 G. | W. S. Jones (Hon.). |
| — Western of Engld. | Plymouth | The Hoe, Plymouth | 1827 | 1834 | 7 Gs. | £5 | Maj. A. Amnerly Corder. |
| — Windermere | Windermere | Windermere | 1850 | 1857 | 2 Gs. | 1 & 3 G. | F. Croft. |
| — Yorkshire | Hull | 62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull | 1847 | 1847 | 2 Gs. | 1 G. | Arthur Mills. |
| Alexandra | Southend | Southend | 1873 | 1891 | 1 & 2 Gs. | 2 Gs. | Edgar Gregson. |
| British Motor Boat Club | London. Belfast & Glasgow | Craven Hotel, Charing Cross, W.C. | 1904 | 1905 | None | 3 Gs. | R. B. Robinson. |
| Castle | Calshot | Calshot | 1887 | .. | £3 | £3 | W. Campbell. |
| Lond. Sailing Club | | Burnham-on-Crouch | 1872 | .. | £2 | 2 Gs. | George Terrell. |
| Medway | Rochester | Bull Hotel, Rochester | 1880 | .. | 10s. 6d. | 10s. 6d. | E. J. Goldsmith. |
| New Thames | Gravesend | Gravesend | 1867 | 1908 | — | 3 Gs. | Charles Fitch. |
| Solent | Yarmouth, I. of W. | Yarmouth I. of W. | 1878 | 1902 | 2 Gs. | 2 & 3 Gs. | Maj. F. L. Donaldson (Hon.). |

## Ladies' Clubs.

| Name of Club | Established. | Club-House. | No. of Members. | Subscriptn. Entr. | Subscriptn. Ann. | Secretary. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra ... | 1884 | 12, Grosvenor St., W. | 800 | 5 Gs. | 5 & 4 Gs. | Miss Boyd ..... | Ladies of position only. |
| Automobile . | 1903 | Claridge's Hotel .... | .. | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | | Social. Motor locomtn. |
| Bath ..... | 1894 | 16, Berkeley St., W. | 500 | 5 Gs. | 7 Gs. | J. Wilson Taylor ..... | Social. Swimming |
| Empress ..... | 1877 | 35, Dover Street, W. | 3,000 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | F. B. Bentley..... | Ladies of social position. |
| Green Park... | 1891 | 10, Grafton Street, W. | 600 | 2 Gs. | 3 Gs. | Luther Mundy ..... | Ladies, social and music. |
| Grosvenor Crescent ... | 1897 | 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. | 700 | 5 Gs. | 5 Gs. | Proprietary ..... | Ladies, social. |
| Ladies' A. & N | 1904 | Burlington Gdns., W. | 3,500 | 3 Gs. | 5 & 3 G. | Mrs. G. A. Dundas.... | .. |
| Ladies Imperial | 1905 | 17, Dorset St., W. .. | 2,500 | None | 4 Gs. | Mrs. Elderton ..... | Social. Unionist. |
| Lyceum ..... | 1904 | 128, Piccadilly, W. .. | .. | 1 G. | 2 & 3 G. | Miss Constance Smedley | Arts. |
| New Century.. | 1897 | 1 May Hill, Berkeley Square, W. | 2,000 | 2 Gs | 1 G. | Mrs. Rice..... | Social. |
| New Victorian | 1895 | 30a, Sackville St., W | 400 | 2 Gs | 2 & 3 G. | Mrs Smart..... | Ladies. Social. |
| Pioneer ..... | 1892 | 5, Grafton St., Piccadilly ..... | 650 | 3 & 2 G. | 3 & 2 G. | Lady Hamilton ..... | Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors. |
| University .... | 1837 | 4, George Street, Hanover St., W. | No limit | 1 G. | £1 10 | Miss Bisshopp ..... | University and medical. |

## The Royal National Life-Boat Institution. Founded 1824.

*Patron* .....HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
*President* .....H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DURING the year 1905, the receipts by the Institution in subscriptions and donations amounted to £11,725; in contributions from branches, £20,631; Life-boat Saturday Fund (gross total), £17,527; and in dividends and interest on capital invested, £20,932; a gross total of £70,865. The expenditure of the year reached a total of £85,298. The total number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Institution and by special efforts for which it has awarded grants since its foundation in 1824 amounts to 45 439, the number of lives saved in 1905 being 550. In 1905 twenty-seven vessels were also saved. The rewards granted by the Institution since 1824, include 99 gold medals and clasps, 1,312 silver medals and clasps, besides aneroids, binocular glasses, addresses, and £257,513 in money. Two hundred and eighty life-boats are maintained under the auspices of the Institution on the coasts of the United Kingdom. The average cost of a life-boat, including station and appliances, is £1,500, and the yearly expense of maintaining same is £125. *Offices*, 20 Charing Cross Road, W.C.; *Secretary*, Charles Dibdin.

## The Royal Humane Society. Instituted 1774.

*Patron*..... HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
*President*..... H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE income of the Society in 1905 was £1,853, and the expenditure £1,780. During the year 1905, 873 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 843 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 113 others. This number was in excess of any other year since the formation of the Society. The "Cordon Bleu" of the awards is the Stanhope Gold Medal, instituted in 1873 (the first recipient being the late Captain Webb), and was awarded in 1905 to John Stockton, a baker's carter, of Warrington, for his gallantry in saving three men who had been struck down by foul gas in a sewer at Warrington on the 6th March, 1905. The other rewards include 19 silver medals, 200 bronze medals, 4 bronze clasps (which are usually given for a second act of bravery, to those already in possession of the medal), 495 testimonials, and 106 pecuniary rewards. Forty-five awards went to the Royal Navy, Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve, 42 to the Army, 54 to the Police Force, and 22 were made on the recommendation of the Indian and Colonial Offices.

In addition to boats and ice-boats for the protection of bathers, life-buoys and drags, &c., are maintained at the cost of the Society in nearly 300 places in and around the Metropolis. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; *Secretary*, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

## The British Red Cross Society. Inaugurated 1905.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING EDWARD VII.
*President*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Society is the outcome of a fusion of two existing bodies—the "British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War" and the "Central British Red Cross Council"—it having been considered by their Majesties desirable that the Red Cross movement in the Empire should be represented by one Society, which should co-ordinate all such associations as are concerned with the succour of the sick and wounded in war.

The primary object of the British Red Cross Society is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war. Such aid must necessarily be supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy and Army.

The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the British Red Cross Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the Empire. *Secretary*, James G. Vokes; *Offices*, 9 Victoria St., London, S.W.

*Many of the Libraries are also open on Sundays.*

ACTON.—(1898), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BARKING.—(1888), East Street, 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

BATTERSEA.—(1887), *Central*, Lavender Hill. *Branches*, Lurline Gdns., Queen's Rd., and Lammas Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BERMONDSEY.—(1887), *Central*, Spa Rd.; Lower Road (1889), and Tooley St. (1901). 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Wed., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, N.E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BISHOPSGATE INST.—Bishopsgate Street Without. Lending Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 2; Ref. Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 4; News, 10 to 9.30.

BISHOP'S PARK PAVILION, FULHAM.—10 A.M. till dusk.

BRENTFORD.—(1889), News-room and Reading-room, 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Lending Library, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Ref. Dept., 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—*See* p. 402.

CAMBERWELL.—(1889), *Central*, Peckham Road; *Livesey*, 682a Old Kent Rd.; *Dulwich*, Lordship Lane; *Nunhead*, Gordon Rd.; *North Camberwell*, Wells St.; *Minet* (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Rd., Camberwell. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CHELSEA.—(1887), Manresa Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CHISWICK.—(1890), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—(1887), 1 North Side, 10 to 8.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE. — Golden Lane, E.C. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sat. till 3. 69 Queen St., Cheapside, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 3. Bride Lane, E.C., 10.30 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 2 P.M. Radnor St., St. Luke's, 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Saturdays till 3 P.M.

EALING.—(1883), *Central*, Walpole Park; *W. Ealing* branch, Melbourne Avenue, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

EAST HAM.—*Passmore Edwards*, Plashet Grove; *Carnegie*, Manor Park, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Public*, Elizabeth St., N. Woolwich, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sat. to 1.

EDMONTON (Lamb and Keats' Memorial).—(1891), 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FINSBURY.—(1887), Skinner St., Clerkenwell, E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Penton St., Pentonville, N., 4 to 9.30 P.M.; St. Sepulchre, 48, St. John Street, Smithfield, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FOREST HILL.—Lending, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; News-room, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FULHAM.—(1886), *Central*, 598 Fulham Rd., S.W. *Branches*, 132a Wandsworth Bridge Rd., and 292 Lillie Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

GUILDHALL.—(*See* p. 404.)

HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), *Central*, Brook Green Road. *Branches*, Ravenscourt Park, Uxbridge Rd., W., and College Pk., N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HAMPSTEAD.—(1893), *Central*, Finchley Road. *Belsize Branch*, Antrim St.; *Kilburn Branch*, Cotleigh Road, West End Lane; *West End Branch*, Sarre Road, N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Reading Room*, Prince Arthur Road, 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

HARLESDEN.—Craven Park Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HOLBORN.—198 High Holborn, W.C., and 10 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KENSAL RISE.—Bathurst Gardens, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KILBURN.—(1894), Salusbury Road, N.W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KENSINGTON.—(1887), *Central*, High Street, Kensington. *Branches*, 108 Ladbroke Grove (open on Sun., 4 to 9 P.M.) and Old Brompton Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LAMBETH. — (1886), *Central*, Brixton Oval; *Branches*, South Lambeth Rd.; Knight's Hill Rd., West Norwood; Kennington Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet, Knatchbull Rd., Gipsy Hill & Carnegie, Herne Hill Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LEWISHAM.—(1901), *Central*, High St. *Branches*, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Manor House, Old Rd., Lee, Lower Sydenham and Brockley, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LEYTON.—(1891), *Central*, High Rd.; *Branch*, Lea Bridge, 10.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

PADDINGTON.—(1890), Harrow Road, W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; 7 Bishop's Road, W., Mon., 3.30 to 7 P.M.; other week-days, 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 to 7 P.M.

PENGE.—(1891), Oakfield Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

POPLAR.—(1890), High St., Poplar, E.; *Bromley* (1891), Brunswick Rd.; *Bow* (Passmore Edwards, 1896), Roman Rd.; *Cubitt Town*, Strattondale Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

PUTNEY.—(1887), Disraeli Rd., 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane, E.C., Lending Lib., 10.30 to 7; Saturdays, 10.30 to 2. Techn. Lib., 10 to 8; Sat., 10 to 2.

SHOREDITCH.—(1891), *Haggerston*, Kingsland Rd., N.; *Hoxton*, Pitfield St., N., 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

SOUTHWARK.—*Central*, Walworth Rd. (1893); 7–12 Borough Road (1899); 178 Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1894); and Southwark Bridge Road (1894), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

STEPNEY. — *Borough Reference Library* (1906), Bancroft Rd., E.; *Limehouse* (1901), 638 Commercial Road, E.; *Mile End* (1902), Bancroft Road, E.; *St. George's* (1898), 236 Cable St., E.C., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Whitechapel* (1892), 77–80, High Street, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

STOKE NEWINGTON. — (1890), Church Street. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 10 to 9. Closes at 5 Fri.

WANDSWORTH.—Lending, 10 to 8; Reference, 10 to 9.30; News, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Wandsworth*, (1883), 38 West Hill; *Branches*, Allfarthing Lane; Garratt Lane, Earlsfield; *Clapham* (1887), 1 North Side; *Putney* (1887), 5, Disraeli Rd.; *Streatham* (1889), 63, High Rd.; *Branch*, Ramsden Rd., Balham; *Tooting* (1902), Mitcham Rd.

WEST HAM.—(1890), *Central*, Water Lane, Romford Rd., E. *Branches*, Barking Rd., Canning Town, North Street, Plaistow, and Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WESTMINSTER.—Buckingham Palace Rd.; South Audley St.; Great Smith St.; 3 Trevor Sq., Knightsbridge; 115, St. Martin's Lane, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WILLESDEN GREEN.—High Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WOOLWICH.—(1896), *Central*, William St.; *Branch*, Plumstead (High St.), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Eltham (High St.), 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

# Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.
Adelaide Register—80 Fleet St., E.C.
AgriculturalGaz.—3BreamsBldgs.E.C.
AmateurGardening—148 AldersgateSt.
Architect—Ludgate Circus.
Army & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.
Athenæum — 11 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Autocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.
Baptist—6 Creed Lane, E.C.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Drury Lane, W.C.
Bham Even.Dispatch—23 St. Bride St.
Bham Gaz.&Expr.—23St. BrideSt. E.C.
Birmingham Post—23 Fleet St., E.C.
Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
Board of Trade Journal—73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
Bombay Gazette—Trafalgar Bldgs., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
Bristol Evening News—61 Fleet St.
Bristol Mercury—173 175 St., E.C.
Bristol Observer—61 Fleet Street.E.C.
Bristol Western Daily Pr.—61 Fleet St.
British Congregationalist,13 Memorial Hall, E.C.
British Journal of Nursing—12 Adam Street,W.C.
British Medical Journal—423 Strand.
Broad Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
Builder—Catherine Street, W.C.
Building News—Clement's Ho., W.C.
Bystander—Tallis St., E.C.
Capitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie St., E.C.
Chemical News—16 Tavistock St., E.C.
Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
Christian Million—12 Farringdon Av.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Chung Ngoi San Po—131 Fleet Street.
Church Family N.—8 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
Citizen—25 Copthall Avenue, E.C.
City Press—148 and 147 Aldersgate St.
City Review—17 Coleman Street, E.C.
Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
Civilian—75 & 76 Chancery Lane, E.C.
Coal Merchant, &c.—265 Strand, W.C.
Colliery Guardian—30&31 Furnival St.
Country Life—20 Tavistock St., W.C.
County Gentleman & Land & Water—4 and 5 Dean St., High Holborn, W.C.
Court Circular—150 Strand, W.C.
Court Journal—13 Burleigh St., W.C.
Critic—1 Guildhall Chambers, E.C.
Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Daily Chronicle—85 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Express—17 Tudor Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
Daily Mail—Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.
Daily Mirror—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Daily News—22 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
E. Anglian Daily Times—149 Fleet St.
Echo—19 St. Bride Street, E.C.
Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Educatnl. Times—89 Farringdon St.
Egyptian Gazette—36 New Broad St., E.C.
Electrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct., E.C.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St ,Strand,W.C.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St.,W.C.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
English Mechanic—Clement's House, Strand, W.C.
Era—5 Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C.
Evening News—(See "Daily Mail").
Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—Shoe Lane, E.C.
Evening Telegraph—211 Strand, W.C.
Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
Farman's Garden—148 Aldersgate St.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St.
Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Finance—65 New Broad Street, E.C.
Financial News—11 AlchurchLane.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange.
Fishing Gazette—St. Dunstan's Ho., Fetter Lane, E.C.
Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener's Mag.—148AldersgateStreet.
Gardening—27 Furnival St., E.C.
Gentleman's Mag., 1 York St., W.C.
Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
Globe—267 Strand, W.C.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Guardian—5 Burleigh St., Strand, W.C.
Health 358 Strand, W.C.
Hearth & Home 10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
Home Gardening World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Homeward Mail—64 Cornhill, E.C.
Hongkong Daily Press—125 Fleet St.
Hospital 28 & 29 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
Illust London News—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
Indian Daily News—Temple Av., E.C.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 & 5 Newman St., W.
Invention 4 Mitre Court, E.C.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Judy—57 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Labour News—10 Buckingham Avenue.
Ladies' Field 2 Southampton St.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
Lancet 423 Strand, W.C.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds & Yorkshire Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live Stock Journ.—8BreamsBldgs.E.C.
Liverpool Courier—61 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News 12 Salisbury Square, E.C.
London Gazette—45 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Manchester Courier—89 Fleet St , E.C.
Manchester Guardian—54 Fleet St., E.C.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St., W.C.
Medical Press & Circular 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Medical Times—9 Adam Street, W.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—261 Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—122 Fleet St., E.C.
Mining Journal—46 Queen Victoria St.
Money 11 Queen Victoria Street E.C.
Money Market Review 55 Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
Morning Leader—Stonecutter St.,E.C.
Morning Post—Wigmore St., W.
Motor 7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Motor Boat—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Municipal Journal—12 Salisbury Sq.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet St., E.C.
Newcastle Chronicle—23 Fleet St., E.C.
News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 176 Fleet Street, E.C.
North Mail—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.
Northern Weekly Leader—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.
Notes and Queries—Bream's Bldngs.
Nursing Mirror—(See "Hospital").
Observer—125 Strand, W.C.
Onlooker—16 Bedford Street, W.C.
Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Penny Illustrated Paper—18 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Pilot—2 Exeter Street, Strand.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Portland Road, W.
Public Opinion—6 Bell's Buildings, E.C.
Publishers' Circular—Fetter Lane, E.C.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, W.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—91 Temple Chambers, E.C.
Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
Record—9 Red Lion Court, E.C.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regiment—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand
Rock—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Saturday Review—Southampton St., Strand.
School Government Chron. 21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
Scotsman 45 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly Telegraph—Sunday Telegraph—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—182 Fleet St., E.C.
Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—84 Gracechurch St.
Shipping List 24, St Mary Axe, E.C.
Sketch—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
South Africa, 73 Chancery Ho., E.C.
South Wales Dly. News—190 Fleet St.
Speaker—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—Great New Street, E.C.
Sport 211 Strand, W.C.
Sporting Life 140 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sporting Times 21 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sportsman 23 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sportsman 139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
Stage 26 York Street, W.C.
Standard 102 105 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star—Stonecutter Street, E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—51 London Street, E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times—7 Essex Street, Strand.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail 40 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler—Great New Street, E.C.
Temperance Record—34 Paternoster Row.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of Ceylon—27 MincingLane, E.C.
Times of India (Bombay 121 Fleet Street, E.C.
Truth Carteret Street, S.W.; 10 Bell Court, E.C.
Vanity Fair—125 Strand, W.C.
Volunteer Service Gazette—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
War Cry—69 Fortess Road, N.W.
Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
Weekly Dispatch—2 Carmelite St., E.C.
Weekly Times and Echo—Clement's House, Strand.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet Street, E.C.
Westminster Gazette—Tudor St., E.C.
Whitehall Review—Whitehall Ho., Charing Cross, S.W.
World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
Yorkshire Daily Obs.—150 Fleet St.
Yorkshire Post—171 Fleet Street, E.C.

# Racing Calendar, 1907.

*(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)*

| January. | No. of Days. |
|---|---|
| 1 *Manchester* | 2 |
| 1 *Hamilton Park* | 2 |
| 2 *Gatwick* | 2 |
| 4 *Windsor* | 2 |
| 7 *Birmingham* | 2 |
| 9 *Haydock Park* | 2 |
| 11 *Plumpton* | 2 |
| 14 *Wolverhampton* | 2 |
| 16 *Manchester* | 2 |
| 17 *Wye* | 1 |
| 18 *Hurst Park* | 2 |
| 21 *Windsor* | 2 |
| 23 *Lingfield* | 2 |
| 25 *Kempton Park* | 2 |
| 28 *Nottingham* | 2 |
| 30 *Gatwick* | 2 |
| February. | |
| 1 *Sandown Park* | 2 |
| 4 *Doncaster Heat* | 2 |
| 6 *Leicester* | 2 |
| 8 *Hurst Park* | 2 |
| 11 *Manchester* | 2 |
| 13 *Windsor* | 2 |
| 15 *Lingfield* | 2 |
| 18 *Birmingham* | 2 |
| 20 *Warwick* | 2 |
| 22 *Newbury* | 2 |
| 22 *Haydock Park* | 2 |
| 25 *Plumpton* | 1 |
| 25 *Southwell* | 2 |
| 26 *Kempton Park* | 2 |
| 26 *Ludlow Club* | 2 |
| 28 *Sandown Park* | 1 |
| March. | |
| 18 Lincoln Spring M | 3 |
| 21 Liverpool Spring M | 3 |
| 26 Nottingham Sp. M. | 2 |
| 1 *Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)* | 2 |
| 4 *Folkestone* | 1 |
| 4 *Wolverhampton* | 1 |
| 5 *Leicester* | 2 |
| 5 *Cardiff* | 2 |
| 7 *National Hunt M* | 1 |
| 8 *Wye* | 1 |
| 8 *Hooton Park* | 1 |
| 8 *Gatwick* | 2 |
| 11 *Derby Hunt* | 2 |
| 13 *Hurst Park* | 2 |
| 13 *Shirdiffe* | 2 |
| 14 *Rugby* | 2 |
| 15 *Lingfield* | 2 |
| 15 *Haydock Park* | 2 |
| 18 *Monmouth* | 2 |
| 18 *Colwall Park* | 1 |
| 18 *Hawthorn Hill* | 2 |
| 19 *Sedgefield* | 2 |
| 20 *Chepstow* | 2 |
| 20 *Aldcastone Hunt M* | 1 |
| 21 *Liverpool* | 2 |
| 30 *Plumpton* | 1 |
| April. | |
| 1 Newcastle Spring M. | 2 |
| 1 Kempton Pk EasterM | 2 |
| 1 Birmingham Easter M | 2 |
| 3 Windsor | 2 |
| 4 Croxton Park | 2 |
| 4 Catterick Bridge | 2 |
| 6 Alexandra Park Sp M. | 2 |
| 8 Warwick Spring M. | 2 |
| 10 Leicester Spring M. | 2 |
| 11 Eglinton Hunt Sp. M. | 2 |
| 12 Newbury Spring M. | 2 |
| 16 Newmarket Craven M. | 3 |
| 19 Derby Spring M | 2 |
| 23 Epsom Spring M. | 2 |
| 24 Pontefract Spring M. | 2 |
| 25 Sandown Park Spr. M. | 2 |
| 26 Stockton | 2 |
| 30 Newmarket 1st Sp. M. | 4 |
| 1 *Manchester* | 2 |
| 1 *Cardiff* | 2 |
| 1 *Eridge Hunt M* | 1 |
| 1 *Hamilton Park* | 1 |
| 1 *Market Rasen* | 1 |
| 1 *Torquay* | 2 |
| 1 *Wetherby* | 2 |
| 2 *Wolverhampton* | 1 |
| 3 *Bangay* | 2 |
| 3 *Melton Hunt* | 1 |
| 4 *Catterick Bridge* | 2 |
| 4 *Croxton Park* | 2 |
| 4 *Essex Hunt Club (Epping)* | 1 |
| 5 *Moreton-in-Marsh* | 1 |
| 8 *Household BrigadeM. Hawthorn Hill* | 2 |
| 8 *Retford* | 1 |
| 9 *Drumfriesshire Hunt M* | 1 |
| 10 *Royal Artillery M. (Aldershot)* | 1 |
| 14 *North Warwick Hunt* | 1 |
| 15 *Eglinton Hunt M* | 2 |
| 17 *Woore Hunt M* | 1 |
| 18 *Newbury* | 2 |
| 20 *Hooton Park* | 2 |
| 25 *Folkestone* | 2 |
| 25 *Quorn Hunt (Loughboro')* | 1 |
| 26 *Colwall Park* | 1 |
| 27 *V. Border Hunt(Kelso)* | 1 |
| 27 *Brocklesby Hunt M* | 1 |
| 28 *Cowbridge* | 1 |
| 29 *Portsmouth Park* | 2 |
| 29 *Banbury* | 1 |
| 29 *Bloomingham* | 2 |
| 29 *Southdown Hunt M. (Plumpton)* | 1 |
| 29 *Bridgnorth & Wheatland Hunt M* | 1 |
| 29 *Co. of Northamb. Hunt Hunt (Rothbury)* | 1 |
| 29 *Ludlow Club* | 2 |
| 30 *Isle of Wight* | 2 |
| 30 *Sandown Park* | 2 |
| 30 *Nottingham Midland Hunt M* | 1 |
| 30 *Hawthorn Hill (Hunt M.)* | 1 |
| 30 *Stratford-on-Avon* | 1 |
| 30 *Worcester* | 2 |
| May. | |
| 2 Thirsk Spring M. | 2 |
| 4 Lingfield | 2 |
| 7 Chester | 3 |
| 9 Ripon | 2 |
| 10 Kempton Pk. Jub. M. | 2 |
| 14 Newmarket and Sp. | 3 |
| 15 Gatwick Spring M. | 2 |
| 17 Haydock Park Sp. M. | 2 |
| 18 Hurst Park Whit. M. | 2 |
| 20 Redcar 1st Sum M. | 2 |
| 20 Wolverhampton W. M. | 2 |
| 22 Birmingham Whit. M. | 1 |
| 23 Manchester Whit M. | 3 |
| 24 Brighton June M. | 2 |
| 27 Harpenden | 1 |
| 27 York Spring M. | 2 |
| 28 Bath | 2 |
| 29 Doncaster Spring M. | 2 |
| 30 Salisbury | 2 |
| 1 *United Hunts' M. (Lingfield)* | 1 |
| 1 *Hexham* | 2 |
| 3 *Hambleton Hunt M* | 1 |
| 3 *Keele Park* | 2 |
| 6 *Folkestone* | 2 |
| 6 *Pershore* | 2 |
| 6 *Shirley* | 2 |
| 7 *Aldershot* | 2 |
| 8 *Newton Abbot* | 2 |
| 8 *Shincliffe* | 2 |
| 13 *Southwell* | 2 |
| *Cardiff* (1) or *Newport (Mon.)* | 2 |
| 20 *Colwall Park* | 1 |
| 20 *Hexham* | 1 |
| 20 *Hooton Park* | 1 |
| 20 *Portsmouth Park* | 1 |
| 20 *Buckfastleigh* | 1 |
| 20 *Cartmel* | 1 |
| 23 *Wye* | 1 |
| 27 *Nottingham Hunt M.* | 1 |
| June. | |
| 1 Hurst Park | 1 |
| 4 Epsom Summer M. | 4 |
| 7 Hamilton Park Sp. M. | 2 |
| 8 Kempton Pk. 1st Sum. | 1 |
| 10 Lingfield | 2 |
| 12 Beverley | 2 |
| 12 Lewes | 2 |
| 14 Hurst Park | 2 |
| 14 Haydock Pk. Sum. M. | 2 |
| 18 Ascot | 4 |
| 20 Windsor June M. | 1 |
| 25 Newcastle Summer M. | 3 |
| 25 Gatwick Summer M. | 2 |
| 27 Folkestone | 1 |
| 28 Birmingham | 2 |
| 28 Sandown Pk. 1st Sum. | 2 |
| 3 *Southwell Hunt M.* | 1 |
| July. | |
| 2 Newmarket 1st JulyM | 4 |
| 2 Carlisle | 2 |
| 4 Worcester | 2 |
| 6 Alexandra Park | 1 |
| 8 Nottingham Sum. M. | 2 |
| 9 BiburyClub(Salisbury) | 3 |
| 10 Pontefract Sum. M. | 2 |
| 12 Lingfield Pk. Sum. M. | 2 |
| 13 Hamilton Pk Sum. M. | 2 |
| 16 Newmarket and July | 3 |
| 17 EglintonHuntSum M. | 2 |
| 19 Sandown P. Eclipse M. | 2 |
| 22 Leicester | 2 |
| 24 Liverpool July M. | 3 |
| 24 Windsor July M. | 2 |
| 26 Newbury Sum. M. | 2 |
| 30 Goodwood | 4 |
| August. | |
| 3 Alexandra Park | 1 |
| 5 Birmingham Aug. M. | 2 |
| 5 Sandown Park | 1 |
| 5 Ripon Aug. M. | 2 |
| 6 Brighton August M. | 3 |
| 8 Paisley | 2 |
| 9 Lewes Summer M. | 2 |
| 9 Alnwick Pk. Aug. M. | 2 |
| 12 Nottingham | 2 |
| 14 Kempton ParkSum M | 2 |
| 14 Redcar 2nd Sum. M. | 2 |
| 16 Windsor August M. | 2 |
| 19 WolverhamptonSum.M. | 2 |
| 20 Stockton Summer M. | 3 |
| 21 Folkestone Sum. M. | 2 |
| 23 Hurst Park Aug. M. | 2 |
| 23 York August M. | 3 |
| 29 Hamilton Pk. Aug. M. | 2 |
| 30 Gatwick Aug. M. | 2 |
| 5 *Newton Abbot* | 1 |
| September. | |
| 2 Birmingham Sept. M. | 1 |
| 3 Derby Summer M. | 3 |
| 6 Lewes | 1 |
| 6 Carlisle | 2 |
| 7 Kempton Pk. Sep. M. | 1 |
| 10 Doncaster Sept. M. | 4 |
| 12 Alexandra Park | 1 |
| 16 Warwick Aut. M. | 2 |
| 18 Western M. (Ayr) | 3 |
| 18 Yarmouth | 2 |
| 20 Manchester Sept. M. | 2 |
| 21 Hurst Park | 1 |
| 23 Birmingham | 1 |
| 24 Folkestone | 2 |
| 25 Pontefract Aut. M. | 2 |
| 26 Lingfield | 1 |
| 27 Newbury Aut. M. | 2 |
| 1 *Plymouth* | 2 |
| 9 *Shirley* | 1 |
| 10 *Totnes and Bridgetown* | 2 |
| 16 *Southwell* | 1 |
| 23 *Hamilton Park* | 1 |
| 30 *Wolverhampton* | 2 |
| 1 *Wye* | 1 |
| October. | |
| 1 Newmarket 1st Oct. M. | 4 |
| 1 Lanark | 2 |
| 3 Edinburgh | 2 |
| 5 Windsor | 1 |
| 7 Nottingham Aut. M. | 2 |
| 9 Leicester Aut. M. | 2 |
| 11 Kempton Pk. Oct. M. | 2 |
| 11 Haydock Pk. Aut. M. | 2 |
| 14 Wolverhampton | 1 |
| 15 Newmarket and Oct. | 4 |
| 19 Lingfield | 1 |
| 21 Birmingham | 1 |
| 22 Newcastle Aut. M. | 2 |
| 23 Gatwick Oct. M. | 2 |
| 24 Thirsk Autumn M. | 2 |
| 24 Sandown Pk. Aut. M. | 2 |
| 26 Stockton Aut. M. | 1 |
| 29 Newmarket Ho. M. | 4 |
| 29 Catterick Bridge | 2 |
| 31 Worcester Autumn M. | 2 |
| 2 *Newton Abbot* | 2 |
| *Colwall Park* | 1 |
| 9 *Hexham* | 2 |
| *Cardiff* | 1 |
| 16 *Keele Park* | 2 |
| 16 *Sandown Park* | 1 |
| 28 *Nottingham* | 2 |
| 30 *Catterick Bridge* | 2 |
| November. | |
| 2 Alexandra Park | 1 |
| 4 Lincoln Autumn M. | 2 |
| 6 Liverpool Autumn M. | 4 |
| 9 Windsor | 1 |
| 12 Leicester Nov. M. | 2 |
| 13 Derby Aut. M. | 3 |
| 15 Lingfield Nov. M. | 2 |
| 18 Warwick Aut. M. | 2 |
| 20 Newbury | 1 |
| 21 Manchester Nov. M | 3 |
| 4 *Hooton Park* | 2 |
| 4 *Colwall Park* | 1 |
| 4 *Hawthorn Hill* | 1 |
| 7 *Monmouth* | 2 |
| 14 *Newport (Mon.)* | 2 |
| 20 *Warwick* | 1 |
| 21 *Newbury* | 1 |
| 21 *Portsmouth Park* | 2 |
| 25 *Aldershot* | 2 |
| 27 *Leicester* | 2 |
| 29 *Kempton Park* | 2 |
| December. | |
| 2 *Birmingham* | 2 |
| 2 *Plumpton* | 1 |
| 4 *Gatwick* | 2 |
| 6 *Sandown Park* | 2 |
| 7 *Haydock Park* | 2 |
| 9 *Nottingham* | 2 |
| 12 *Newbury* | 2 |
| 13 *Lingfield* | 2 |
| 16 *Folkestone* | 2 |
| 19 *Wye* | 1 |
| 19 *Keele Park* | 2 |
| 19 *Windsor* | 2 |
| 20 *Kempton Park* | 2 |
| 26 *Wolverhampton* | 2 |
| 26 *Hooton Park* | 1 |
| 27 *Hurst Park* | 2 |

# The Derby, 1853–1906.

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 54 years. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively, and H.M. the King, Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. T'Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller have been twice victorious at intervals of four or more years.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 4 FURLONGS 29 YARDS.

| Year | Name and Owner of Winner. | Betting. | Jockey. | Trainer. | No. of Subs. | Value of Stakes. | No. of Runners. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | £ | | m. s. |
| 1853 | Mr. Bowes's *a c* West Australian | 6 to 4 | F. Butler | J. Scott | 194 | ... | 28 | 2 55½ |
| 1854 | Mr. Gully's Andover | 7 to 2 | A. Day | J. Day | 217 | ... | 27 | 2 52 |
| 1855 | Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell | evens | R. Sherwood | Rickaby | 191 | ... | 12 | 2 54 |
| 1856 | Adm. Harcourt's Ellington | 20 to 1 | Aldcroft | T. Dawson | 211 | ... | 24 | 3 4 |
| 1857 | Mr. W. T'Anson's *b* Blink Bonny | 20 to 1 | Charlton | Owner | 203 | ... | 30 | 2 45 |
| 1858 | Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman | 10 to 1 | Wells | G. Manning | 240 | ... | 23 | 2 54 |
| 1859 | Sir J. Hawley's Musjid | 9 to 4 | Wells | G. Manning | 245 | ... | 30 | 2 59 |
| 1860 | Mr. Merry's Thormanby | 4 to 1 | Custance | M. Dawson | 224 | ... | 30 | 2 55 |
| 1861 | Col. Towneley's Kettledrum | 16 to 1 | Bullock | W. Oates | 236 | ... | 18 | 2 43 |
| 1862 | Mr. Snewing's Caractacus | 40 to 1 | J. Parsons | W. Smith | 233 | ... | 34 | 2 45½ |
| 1863 | Mr. R. C. Naylor's *a* Macaroni | 10 to 1 | T. Chaloner | J. Godding | 255 | ... | 31 | 2 50½ |
| 1864 | Mr. W. T'Anson's *c* Blair Athol | 14 to 1 | J. Snowden | Owner | 234 | ... | 30 | 2 43 |
| *1865 | Count F. Lagrange's *a c* Gladiateur | 5 to 2 | H. Grimshaw | T. Jennings | 249 | ... | 29 | 2 46 |
| 1866 | Mr. R. Sutton's *a c* Lord Lyon | 5 to 6 | Custance | J. Dover | 274 | 7,300 | 26 | 2 50 |
| *1867 | Mr. Chaplin's Hermit | 1000 to 15 | Daley | G. Bloss | 256 | 7,000 | 30 | 2 52 |
| 1868 | Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown | 7 to 2 | Wells | J. Porter | 260 | 6,800 | 18 | 2 47½ |
| *1869 | Mr. J. Johnstone's *a* Pretender | 11 to 8 | J. Osborne | T. Dawson | 247 | 6,225 | 22 | 2 52‡ |
| 1870 | Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft | 20 to 1 | T. French | M. Dawson | 252 | 6,175 | 15 | 2 45 |
| 1871 | Baron Rothschild's Favonius | 9 to 1 | T. French | J. Hayhoe | 208 | 5,125 | 17 | 2 50 |
| 1872 | Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne | 3 to 1 | Maidment | W. Gilbert | 191 | 4,850 | 23 | 2 45‡ |
| 1873 | Mr. Merry's Doncaster | 45 to 1 | F. Webb | R. Peck | 201 | 4,825 | 12 | 2 50 |
| 1874 | Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick | 9 to 1 | Custance | T. Oliver | 212 | 5,350 | 20 | 2 46 |
| 1875 | Prince Batthyany's Galopin | 2 to 1 | Morris | J. Dawson | 198 | 4,950 | 18 | 2 48 |
| *1876 | Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber | 4 to 1 | Maidment | J. Hayhoe | 226 | 5,575 | 15 | 2 44 |
| 1877 | Lord Falmouth's *c* Silvio | 100 to 9 | F. Archer | M. Dawson | 245 | 6,050 | 17 | 2 50 |
| 1878 | Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton | 100 to 12 | Constable | A. Taylor | 231 | 5,825 | 22 | 2 56 |
| 1879 | Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys | 20 to 1 | G. Fordham | J. Hayhoe | 278 | 7,025 | 23 | 3 2 |
| 1880 | Duke of Westminster's Bend Or | 2 to 1 | F. Archer | R. Peck | 256 | 6,375 | 19 | 2 45 |
| 1881 | Mr. P. Lorillard's *c* Iroquois | 11 to 2 | F. Archer | J. Pincus | 242 | 5,925 | 15 | 2 50 |
| 1882 | Duke of Westminster's *a* Shotover | 11 to 2 | T. Cannon | J. Porter | 197 | 4,775 | 14 | 2 45 |
| 1883 | Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise | 5 to 1 | C. Wood | J. Porter | 215 | 5,150 | 11 | 2 48 |
| 1884 | Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien | 100 to 8 | C. Wood | R. Sherwood | 189 | 4,900 | 15 | 2 46 |
| | Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester | 100 to 7 | S. Loates | Jewitt | | | | |
| 1885 | Lord Hastings' *c* Melton | 75 to 40 | F. Archer | M. Dawson | 189 | 4,525 | 12 | 2 44 |
| 1886 | Duke of Westminster's *a c* Ormonde | 4 to 9 | F. Archer | J. Porter | 199 | 4,700 | 9 | 2 45 |
| 1887 | Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton | 100 to 9 | J. Watts | M. Gurry | 190 | 4,525 | 11 | 2 43 |
| 1888 | Duke of Portland's *a* Ayrshire | 5 to 6 | F. Barrett | G. Dawson | 158 | 3,675 | 9 | 2 43 |
| 1889 | Duke of Portland's *c* Donovan | 8 to 11 | T. Loates | G. Dawson | 169 | 4,050 | 13 | 2 44 |
| 1890 | Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin | 100 to 15 | J. Watts | J. Porter | 233 | 5,490 | 8 | 2 49 |
| 1891 | Sir F. Johnstone's *a c* Common | 10 to 11 | G. Barrett | J. Porter | 203 | 5,510 | 11 | 2 56 |
| 1892 | Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo | 40 to 1 | F. Allsopp | T. Wadlow | 259 | 6,960 | 13 | 2 44 |
| 1893 | Mr. McCalmont's *a c* Isinglass | 4 to 9 | T. Loates | Jewitt | 229 | 5,515 | 11 | 2 43 |
| 1894 | Lord Rosebery's *a* Ladas | 2 to 9 | J. Watts | M. Dawson | 224 | 5,450 | 7 | 2 45 |
| 1895 | Lord Rosebery's *c* Sir Visto | 9 to 1 | S. Loates | M. Dawson | 221 | ,, | 15 | 2 43 |
| 1896 | Prince of Wales's *c* Persimmon | 5 to 1 | J. Watts | R. Marsh | 276 | ,, | 11 | 2 42 |
| 1897 | Mr. Gubbins's *a c* Galtee More | 1 to 4 | C. Wood | S. Darling | 291 | ,, | 11 | 2 44 |
| 1898 | Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah | 100 to 1 | O. Madden | R. Marsh | 276 | ,, | 18 | 2 47 |
| 1899 | Duke of Westminster's *a c* Flying Fox | 2 to 5 | M. Cannon | J. Porter | 264 | ,, | 12 | 2 42 |
| 1900 | Prince of Wales's *a c* Diamond Jubilee | 6 to 4 | H. Jones | R. Marsh | 302 | ,, | 14 | 2 42 |
| 1901 | Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski | 5 to 2 | L. Reiff | J. Huggins | 279 | 5,670 | 25 | 2 40 |
| 1902 | Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick | 100 to 14 | J. H. Martin | Darling | 282 | 5,450 | 18 | 2 42 |
| 1903 | Sir J. Miller's *a c* Rock Sand | 4 to 6 | D. Maher | G. Blackwell | 295 | 6,450 | 7 | 2 42 |
| 1904 | Mr. L. de Rothschild's *a* St. Amant | 5 to 1 | K. Cannon | A. Hayhoe | 260 | ,, | 8 | 2 45 |
| 1905 | Lord Rosebery's Cicero | 4 to 11 | D. Maher | P. Peck | 252 | ,, | 9 | 2 39 |
| 1906 | Major E. Loder's *d* Spearmint | 6 to 1 | D. Maher | P. P. Gilpin | 285 | ,, | 22 | 2 36 |

*1865 Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867 snow fell during the day; 1869 second received 300 sovs and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872 start altered to New Level Post; 1876 Kisber the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

† Starting gate first used. ‡ In a thunderstorm.

*a* Also won the 2000 Gs.; *b* the 1000 Gs.; *c* the St. Leger; *d* Record time.

| | ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.).—(1¼ miles.) | OAKS. Derby Course. | ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds. | 2,000GUINS. Now 1 mile. | 1,000GUINS. Now 1 mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | H.R.H.P. ofWales's Persimmon 4y 10st2lb (5) | Limasol .... | Galtee More .. | Galtee More .. | Chelandry. |
| 1898 | Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 4y 10st 2lb (9) | Airs and Graces | Wildfowler .... | Disraeli..... | Nun Nicer. |
| 1899 | D. of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3y 9st 4lb (5) | Musa ..... | Flying Fox .... | Flying Fox .... | Sibola. |
| 1900 | H.R.H.P. of Wls's D'm'nd Jubilee, 3y 9st 4lb (9) | La Roche ..... | D'm'nd Jubilee | D'm'nd Jubilee | Winifreda. |
| 1901 | Mr. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4y 9st 13lb (13) .. | Cap and Bells. | Doricles. | Handicapper. | Aida. |
| 1902 | Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, 3y 8st 8lb (12) | Sceptre ..... | Sceptre ..... | Sceptre ..... | Sceptre. |
| 1903 | Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick, 4y 9st 2lb (5) | Our Lassie .... | Rock Sand .... | Rock Sand .... | Quintessence. |
| 1904 | Duke Portland's Darley Dale, 3y 9st 4lb (7) | Pretty Polly .. | Pretty Polly .. | St. Amant .... | Pretty Polly. |
| 1905 | Mons. E. Blanc's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 2lb (6) | Cherry Lass .. | Challacombe .. | Vedas ..... | Cherry Lass. |
| 1906 | Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9) | Keystone II. .. | Troutbeck .... | Gorgos ..... | Flair. |

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster Town Moor.

| | ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles. | GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles. | DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles. | GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | Persimmon 4y 9st ..... | Ct. Schomberg 5y 10st 2lb | Winkfield's Pride 4y 9st 4lb | Count Schomberg 5y 9st 4lb |
| 1898 | Elf II. 5y 9st 4lb ..... | King's Messenger 3y 7st 7lb | Pinfold 3y 8st 2lb ..... | Rush 6y 9st 4lb |
| 1899 | Cyllene 4y 9st ..... | Merman 4y 9st 4lb..... | Sibyley 4y 9st 4lb ..... | Did not fill |
| 1900 | Merman 5y 9st 4lb ..... | Mazagan 4y 9st 3lb ..... | King's Courier 3y 8st 4lb | Solitaire 4y 8st 4lb |
| 1901 | Santoi 4y 9st ..... | Fortunatus 3y 8st ..... | { Merry Gal 4y 9st 8lb .. } { Sidus (d.h.) 4y 9st 4lb.. } | Mackintosh 3y 7st 8lb |
| 1902 | William the Third 4y 9st | Persens 3y 7st 2lb ..... | William the Third 4y 10st | Ice Maiden 3y 7st 3lb |
| 1903 | Maximum II. 4y 9st ..... | Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb ..... | Wavelet's Pride 6y 9st 5lb | Zinfandel 3y 8st 4lb |
| 1904 | Throwaway 5y 9st 4lb.... | Faithful 3y 7st 10lb..... | Robert le Diable 5y 9st 4lb | Bachelor's Button 6y 9st 8lb |
| 1905 | Zinfandel 5y 9st 4lb .... | Red Robe 4y 7st 10lb .. | B'chelr's Button 6y 9st 2lb | B'chelr's Button 6y 9st 2lb |
| 1906 | Bachelor's Button 6y 9st 4lb | Plum Tree 3y 7st 12lb .... | Velocity 4y 9st 4lb..... | White Knight 3y 7st 8lb |

| | ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur. 85 yds. | NEWMARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur. | HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.) | STEWARDS' CUP GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | St. Bris 4y 9st ..... | Galtee More 9st ..... | Kt. of the Thistle 4y 7st 5lb | Amphora 4y 8st 8lb |
| 1898 | Pisty 5y 9st 6lb ..... | Cyllene 9st ..... | Jacquemart 4y 8st 6lb .... | Altesse 4y 8st 4lb |
| 1899 | Le Sénateur 4y 9st ..... | Dominie II. 9st ..... | Refractor 3y 6st 3lb ..... | Northern Farmer 5y 9st 6lb |
| 1900 | Gadfly 4y 8st 10lb ..... | Diamond Jubilee 9st .... | Royal Flush 4y 9st ..... | Royal Flush 4y 9st 13lb |
| 1901 | Kilmarnock 4y 9st ..... | William the Third 9st.... | Stealaway 4y 6st 7lb ..... | O'Donovan Rossa 4y 7st |
| 1902 | Wm. the Third 4y 9st 10lb | Fowling-piece 9st ..... | Sedilia 4y 7st 4lb..... | Manvezin 6y 8st 4lb |
| 1903 | Arizona 4y 9st 5lb ..... | Flotsam 9st ..... | Kunstler 5y 9st 5lb ..... | Dumbarton Castle 4y 9st 4lb |
| 1904 | Zinfandel 4y 9st 5lb ..... | Henry the First 9st ..... | Csardas 5y 9st 5lb ..... | Mehayr 3y 6st 9lb |
| 1905 | Hammerkop 5y 9st 4lb .. | Cicero 9st ..... | Andover 4y 8st ..... | Xeny 4y 7st 9lb |
| 1906 | Hammerkop 6y 9st 8lb .. | Lally 9st ..... | Dunneford 4y 7st 8lb..... | Rocketter 3y 7st 6lb |

| | CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur. | CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F. | GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs. | LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | Merman 5y 7st 5lb..... | Comfrey 3y 7st 2lb..... | M. J. Arnaud's Doge ..... | Winkfd's Pride 4y 8st 9lb |
| 1898 | Chateau 4y 7st 4lb ..... | George 6y 7st 8lb ..... | Bn. Rothschild's Le Roi Soleil | Prin. Barcaldine 5y 7st 9lb |
| 1899 | Scintillant 3y 7st ..... | Irish Ivy 3y 7st 12lb .... | Mons. Caillaut's Perth ..... | General Peace 5y 7st 5lb |
| 1900 | Clarchaven 4y 7st 13lb.. | Berrill 4y 9st 9lb ..... | Baron Schickler's Semendria .. | Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb |
| 1901 | Balsarroch 3y 6st 5lb .. | Watershed 3y 7st 7lb .. | Mons. Caillaut's Cheri ..... | Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb |
| 1902 | Black Sand 5y 8st 2lb .. | Ballantrae 3y 6st 8lb .. | M. E. de St. Alary's Kizil Kourgan | St. Maclou 4y 7st 12lb |
| 1903 | Grey Pick aged 6st 9lb.. | Hackler's Pride 5y 6st 12lb | Mons. E. Blanc's Quo Vadis .. | Over Norton 6y 7st 6lb |
| 1904 | Wargrave 6y 9st 4lb .... | Hackler's Pride 6y 8st 2lb | Mons. E. Blanc's Ajax ..... | Unmasked 4y 7st 10lb |
| 1905 | Hammerkop 5y 8st 9lb .. | Velocity 3y 6st 5lb..... | Mons. E. Ephrussi's Finasseur | Sansovino 4y 7st 6lb |
| 1906 | Mintagon 5y 7st ..... | Polymelus 4y 8st 10lb .. | Major E. Loder's Spearmint.... | Ob 5y 8st |

| | GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds. | CITY & SUBURBAN. 1½ miles. | KEMPTON JUBILEE. Kempton Spring Meeting. 1 mile; from 1900 1½ miles. | PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | Manifesto, aged, 12st 3lb.. | Balsamo 4y 7st 4lb..... | Clwyd 6y 7st 5lb..... | Velasquez 3y 8st 13lb |
| 1898 | Drogheda 6y 10st 12lb .... | Bay Ronald 5y 8st ..... | Dinna Forget 6y 7st 7lb .. | Goletta 4y 9st 11lb |
| 1899 | Manifesto, aged, 11st 7lb.. | Newhaven II. 6y 9st .... | Kt. of the Thistle 6y 8st 4lb | Flying Fox 3y 9st 5lb |
| 1900 | Ambush II. 6y 12st 13lb.. | Grafter, aged, 8st 10lb .. | Virenin 5y 8st 6lb ..... | Merry Gal 3y 7st 13 |
| 1901 | Grudon, aged, 10st..... | Australian Star 5y 7st 10lb | Santoi 4y 8st 9lb..... | Epsom Lad 4y 9st 4lb |
| 1902 | Shannon Lass, a., 10st 4lb | First Principal 5y 7st 6lb | Royal George 4y 6st 9lb .. | Veles 4y 9st 2lb |
| 1903 | Drumcree, aged, 12st 3lb | Brambilla 3y 7st 4lb..... | Ypsilanti 5y 8st 2lb ..... | Ard Patrick 4y 9st 8lb |
| 1904 | Moifaa, aged, 10st 4lb .... | Robert le Diable 5y 8st 2lb | Ypsilanti 6y 9st 5lb ..... | Rock Sand 4y 9st 2lb |
| 1905 | Kirkland, aged, 11st 9lb.. | Flamiree 6y 8st 5lb..... | Ambition 4y 7st 4lb..... | St. Denis 4y 8st 5lb |
| 1906 | Ascetic's Silver, a., 10st 9lb | Dean Swift 5y 7st 12lb .. | Donnetta 6y 8st 12lb .... | Dunneford 4y 8st 4lb |

| | CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur. | NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards. | MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs. | DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | Velasquez 3y 8st 5lb (3) .... | Florio Rubattino 8st 10lb (6) | Dieudonne 9st 3lb (24) .... | Hawfinch 8-1 9lb (6) |
| 1898 | Velasquez 4y 9st (3) ..... | Flying Fox 8st 10lb (10) .. | Caiman 9st (9) ..... | Frontier 8-1 9lb (7) |
| 1899 | Dieudonne 4y 9st (4) ..... | The Gorgon 8st 7lb (22) .. | Demorcai 9st (6) ..... | Demorcai 9st 3lb (3) |
| 1900 | Solitaire 4y 9st (4) ..... | Achy Meltom, Limousin 8st 10lb | Floriform 8st 10lb (10) ... | Lord Bobs 8st 9lb (10) |
| 1901 | Oubosh 3y 8st 5lb (3) ..... | Duff Westminster 8st 10lb (10) | Minsterial 8st 10lb (9) .... | Game Chick 9st 3lb (10) |
| 1902 | Veles 4y 9st (4) ..... | Sermon 8st 10lb (13) ..... | Flotsam 9st 3lb 8 ..... | Rock Sand 9st 5lb (8) |
| 1903 | Sceptre 4y 8st 12lb (3) .... | Montem 8st 7lb (14) ..... | Pretty Polly 9st (7) ..... | Henry the First 9st 4lb (9) |
| 1904 | B'chelr's Button 5y 9st 4lb (4) | Llangibby 8st 10lb (9) .... | Jardy 9st 3lb (9) ..... | Rouge Croix 8st 9lb (9) |
| 1905 | Pretty Polly 4y 8st 12lb (2) | Colonia 8st 7lb (7) ..... | Flair 9st (7) ..... | Picton 8st 9lb (7) ..... |
| 1906 | Polymelus 4y 9st (2) ..... | Slieve Gallion 8st 10lb (9) | Galvani 9st 3lb (5) ..... | My Pet II. 9st 2lb (5) .... |

## HENLEY REGATTA.
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

| | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1897 New College, Oxford ..... | 6 | 51 |
| 1898 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 13 |
| 1899 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 12 |
| 1900 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 6 |
| 1901 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 5 |
| 1902 Third Trinity (C.) ..... | 7 | 17 |
| 1903 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 9 |
| 1904 Leander C. ..... | 7 | 20 |
| 1905 Leander C. ..... | 6 | 58 |
| 1906 Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium* ..... | 7 | 9 |

* First Foreign victory.

## DIAMOND SCULLS.

| | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1877 E. H. Ten Eyck, U.S.A. .... | 8 | 35 |
| 1878 B. H. Howell, C.U.B.C. .. | 8 | 29 |
| 1879 B. H. Howell, T.R.C. ..... | 8 | 38 |
| 1880 E.G. Hemmerde, Cn. C.C. .. | 8 | 42 |
| 1881 C. V. Fox, Gds. Brig. R.C. .. | 8 | 51 |
| 1882 F. S. Kelly, Balliol (O.) .. | 8 | 59 |
| 1883 F. S. Kelly, Leander C. .. | 8 | 41 |
| 1884 L. F. Scholes, Toronto .. | 8 | 23 |
| 1885 F. S. Kelly, Leander C.* .. | 8 | 10 |
| 1886 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. .. | 8 | 35 |
| 1915, First year of new course, finishing at the Point. ..... Record. | | |

## ETON AND HARROW.

| Yr. | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1793 | Eton won by 9 wickets. |
| 1894 | Drawn; rain 1st day. |
| 1895 | Drawn. |
| 1896 | Drawn. |
| 1897 | Drawn. |
| 1898 | Harrow won by 9 wickets. |
| 1899 | Drawn. |
| 1900 | Harrow won by 1 wicket. |
| 1901 | Harrow won by 10 wickets. |
| 1902 | Harrow won by 8 wickets. |
| 1903 | Eton, by innings & 154 runs. |
| 1904 | Eton, by innings & 12 runs. |
| 1905 | Drawn. |
| 1906 | Eton won by 4 wickets. |

Totals, Harrow 33, Eton 31, drawn 27.

## DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

| Yr. | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1897 | T. Bullman, Shadwell. |
| 1898 | A. J. Carter, Greenwich. |
| 1899 | J. Sec, Hammersmith. |
| 1900 | J. J. Turffery, Barkside. |
| 1901 | A. H. Brewer, Putney. |
| 1902 | R. G. Odell, Lambeth. |
| 1903 | E. Barry, Brentford. |
| 1904 | W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth. |
| 1905 | H. Silvester, Hammersmith. |
| 1906 | E. L. Brewer, Putney. |

## WATERLOO CUP.

| Year. | Nominator. | Winner. |
|---|---|---|
| 1897 | Mr. T. P. Hale ..... | Gallant. |
| 1898 | Mr. J. Trevor ..... | Wild Night. |
| 1899 | J. B. Thompson. .... | Black Fury. |
| 1900 | Mr J. H. Bibby .... | Fearless Footsteps. |
| 1901 | " " .... | Farndon Ferry. |
| 1902 | Mr. G. F. Fawcett .... | Farndon Ferry. |
| 1903 | Mr. J. H. Bibby..... | Father Flint. |
| 1904 | Mr. G. Darlinson .... | Homfray. |
| 1905 | Mr. W. H. Pawson.... | Pistol II. |
| 1906 | Mr. H. Hardy ..... | Hoprend. |

## WINGFIELD SCULLS.
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES, PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

| | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. .. | 23 | 45 |
| 1868 B. H. Howell, C.U.B.C. .... | 22 | 56 |
| 1899 B. H. Howell, T.R.C. .... | 23 | 7 |
| 1900 C.V. Fox, Brig. of Gds. R.C.* .. | 22 | 50 |
| 1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. .. | 24 | 16 |
| 1902 A. H. Cloutte, L.R.C. ..... | 24 | 23 |
| 1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander C. .... | 23 | 32 |
| 1904 St. G. Ashe, Thames R.C. .. | 23 | 25 |
| 1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. .. | 25 | 17 |
| 1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C. .. | 23 | 10 |

* Record.

## WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

| Yr. | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1839 | H. Searle *b.* W. O'Connor.* |
| 1850 | P. Kemp *b.* Neil Matterson. |
| 1891 | J. Stanbury *b.* J. MacLean. |
| 1892 | J. Stanbury *b.* T. Sullivan. |
| 1896 | J. Stanbury *b.* R. Harding. |
| 1896 | J. Gaudaur *b.* J. Stanbury. |
| 1901† | G. Towns *b.* J. Gaudaur. |
| 1904‡ | G. Towns *b.* R. Tressider |
| 1905‡ | J. Stanbury *b.* G. Towns. |
| 1906 | G. Towns *b.* J. Stanbury. |

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.

* Searle died in December, 1889, and O'Connor in 1892. George Towns, of Newcastle, Australia, also holds the Championship Cup of England.

† In Canada. ‡ In Australia.

## OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

| Yr. | Winner. |
|---|---|
| 1871 | W. Cook *b.* J. Bennett. |
| 1872 | W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr. |
| 1874 | W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr. |
| 1875 | J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook. |
| 1875 | J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook. |
| 1877 | J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook. |
| 1880 | J. Bennett *beat* W. Cook. |
| 1881* | J. Bennett *beat* T. Taylor. |
| 1885 | J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook. |
| 1885† | J. Roberts, jr., *b.* J. Bennett. |

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up. 1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H.W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 there was no match.

## LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1901 .... | A. W. Gore (G). |
| " .... | Mrs. Sterry (L). |
| 1902 .... | H. L. Doherty (G). |
| " .... | Miss M. Robb (L). |
| 1903 .... | H. L. Doherty (G). |
| " .... | Miss D. K. Douglass (L). |
| 1904 .... | H. L. Doherty (G). |
| " .... | Miss D. K. Douglass (L). |
| 1905 .... | H. L. Doherty (G). |
| " .... | Miss M. Sutton, America (L. |
| 1906 .... | H. L. Doherty (G). |
| " .... | Miss D. K. Douglass (L.) |

## AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

STANDING MILE.

| Secs. | Driver. | | Date. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45⅘ | (*a*) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq, | | 14 7 06. | Ostend |
| 50⅘ | (*b*) H. Cissac, | 14 hp Peugeot, | 27 7 05. | Blackp'l |

FLYING MILE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28⅘ | (*c*) Marriott, | 150 hp Stanley | { 22·39 } | Ormond |
| 30⅘ | (*a*) Chevrolet, | 200 hp Darracq | { 1 06 } | Daytona |
| 46⅘ | (*b*) H. Rignold, | 12 hp Peugeot, | 20 7 05. | Brighton |

STANDING KILOMETRE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32⅘ | (*a*) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq, | | 13 10 06. | Blackp'l |
| 35 | (*b*) H. Cissac, | 14 hp Peugeot, | 27 7 05. | Blackp'l |

FLYING KILOMETRE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅘ | (*c*) Marriott, | 150 hp Stanley, | 22 1 06. | Ormond |
| 19 | (*a*) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq, | | 14 7 06. | Ostend |
| 25 | (*b*) H. Cissac, | 14 hp Peugeot, | 20 7 06, | Brighton |

100 MILES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 15 40⅘ | (*a*) Earp, | 90 hp Napier, | – 1 06. | Ormond |
| 2 2 19 | (*b*) H. A. Collier, 6 hp Matchless, | | 27 6 06, | Canning T. |

NOTES.—(*a*) Petrol car; (*b*) motor cycle; (*c*) steam car. Two MILES A MINUTE record is held by Demogeot, 200 hp Darracq, at Ormond, Daytona, 58⅘.

## FOOTBALL.

### RUGBY UNION.

| | ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g. | t. | g. | t. | COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 England .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Kent. |
| 1898 Drawn .... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Northumberland. |
| 1899 Scotland .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Devonshire. |
| 1900 Drawn .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Durham. |
| 1901 Scotland .. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Devonshire. |
| 1902 England.... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Durham. |
| 1903 Scotland .. | 1* | 2 | 0 | 2 | Durham. |
| 1904 Scotland .. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Kent. |
| 1905 Scotland .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Durham. |
| 1906 England .. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Devon. |

* Dropped goal.

### ASSOCIATION.

| ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. | g. | g. | ASSOCIATION CUP. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scotland .... | 2 | to 1 | Aston Villa *b.* Everton 3—2. |
| England..... | 3 | to 1 | Notts Forest *b.* Derby County 3—1. |
| England..... | 2 | to 1 | Sheffield United *b.* Derby County 4—1. |
| Scotland .... | 4 | to 1 | Bury *b.* Southampton 4—0. |
| Drawn ..... | 2 | to 2 | Tottenham Hotspur *b.* Sheffield United 3—1. |
| Drawn ..... | 2 | to 2 | Sheffield United *b.* Southampton 2—1. |
| Scotland .... | 2 | to 1 | Bury *b.* Derby County 6—0. |
| England..... | 1 | to 0 | Manchester City *b.* Bolton Wanderers 1—0. |
| England..... | 1 | to 0 | Aston Villa *b.* Newcastle United 2—0. |
| Scotland .... | 2 | to 1 | Everton *b.* Newcastle United 1-0. |

Liverpool are Champions of the League.

# The Bests on Record.

## RUNNING (AMATEURS).

| Yds | Name. | Year | Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | A. F. Duffey[8] | 1902 | 0 | 0 | 9⅘ |
| | W. P. Phillips | 1882 | | | |
| 120 | C. Bradley | 1894 | 0 | 0 | 11⅘ |
| | J. W. Morton | 1904 | | | |
| 150 | C. J. B. Monypenny | 1893 | | | |
| | C. G. Wood | 1837 | 0 | 0 | 14⅘ |
| 200 | E. H. Pelling[2] | 1889 | 0 | 0 | 19⅘ |
| 220 | B. J. Wefers[8] | 1896 | 0 | 0 | 21⅘ |
| 250 | E. H. Pelling | 1888 | 0 | 0 | 24⅘ |
| 300 | B. J. Wefers[8] | 1896 | 0 | 0 | 30⅘ |
| 440 | M. W. Long[3] | 1900 | 0 | 0 | 47⅘ |
| 500 | T. E. Burke[4] | 1897 | 0 | 0 | 57⅘ |
| 600 | T. E. Burke[8] | 1896 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| 880 | C. J. Kilpatrick[8] | 1895 | 0 | 1 | 53⅘ |
| 1,000 | L. E. Myers[8] | 1881 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| 1,320 | W. G. George | 1882 | 0 | 3 | 8⅕ |
| Mls | J. Binks | 1902 | 0 | 4 | 16⅘ |
| 2 | A. Shrubb | 1904 | 0 | 9 | 9⅘ |
| 3 | A. Shrubb | 1903 | 0 | 14 | 17⅗ |
| 4 | A. Shrubb | 1904 | 0 | 19 | 23⅘ |
| 5 | A. Shrubb | 1904 | 0 | 24 | 33⅖ |
| 10 | A. Shrubb | 1904 | 0 | 50 | 40⅖ |
| 20 | G. Crossland | 1894 | 1 | 51 | 54 |
| 30 | J. A. Squires | 1885 | 3 | 17 | 36⅖ |
| 40 | G. A. Dunning | 1879 | 4 | 50 | 12 |
| 50 | J. E. Dixon | 1885 | 6 | 18 | 26⅕ |
| 100 | J. Saunders[8] | 1882 | 17 | 36 | 14 |

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; while J. Bailey (1882) ran 35½ m. in 4 hours, and W. Rowell 89 m. 540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 396 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

## (PROFESSIONALS).

| Name. | Year | Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. Johnson[1 8] | 1886 | 0 | 0 | 9⅕ |
| H. Gent[1] | 1887 | 0 | 0 | 11⅖ |
| C. Westhall[1] | 1851 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| G. Seward[1] | 1847 | 0 | 0 | 19½ |
| H. Hutchens[1] | 1885 | 0 | 0 | 21⅖ |
| H. Hutchens[10] | 1888 | 0 | 0 | 25⅘ |
| H. Hutchens | 1884 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| R. Buttery | 1873 | 0 | 0 | 48⅕ |
| E. C. Bredin | 1899 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| J. Nuttall | 1864 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| F. Hewitt[7] | 1871 | 0 | 1 | 53⅕ |
| W. Cummings | 1881 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| W. Richards | 1866 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| W. G. George[2] | 1886 | 0 | 4 | 12⅗ |
| W. Lang | 1863 | 0 | 9 | 11⅕ |
| P. Cannon | 1888 | 0 | 14 | 19⅘ |
| P. Cannon | 1888 | 0 | 19 | 25⅖ |
| J. White | 1863 | 0 | 24 | 40 |
| H. Watkins | 1899 | 0 | 51 | 5⅕ |
| Len Hurst | 1900 | 1 | 53 | 42⅘ |
| G. Mason | 1881 | 3 | 15 | 9 |
| J. Bailey | 1881 | 4 | 34 | 27 |
| G. Cartwright | 1887 | 5 | 55 | 4⅕ |
| C. Rowell[8] | 1882 | 13 | 26 | 30 |

Amateur Records.—A. Shrubb ran 11 m. 1237 yds. in 1 hour, Nov. 5, 1904; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and ½ hour in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff in America, Aug. 21, 1895, ran 1 mile in 4 m. 15 3-5 secs., and also 1,320 yds. in 3 m. 24-5 secs. in trial races.

## BILLIARDS.

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467* by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1838. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Longest run of successive losing red hazards 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. C. Sala, 1888. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 59½ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, E. C. Breed is the amateur champion. The record breaks are 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A., and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. On Oct. 12, 1906, in London, M. Inmans scored 300 points off the red ball.

## WALKING (AMATEURS).[2]

| Mls. | Name. | Year | Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. T. Yeouman | 1906 | 0 | 6 | 19⅖ |
| 2 | A. T. Yeouman | 1906 | 0 | 12 | 53⅕ |
| 3 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 | 20 | 25⅖ |
| 4 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 | 27 | 14 |
| 5 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 | 36 | 0⅕ |
| 7 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 | 50 | 50⅗ |
| 8 | G. E. Larner | 1905 | 0 | 58 | 18 |
| 10 | W. J. Sturgess | 1896 | 1 | 17 | 38⅕ |
| 20 | T. Griffiths | 1870 | 2 | 47 | 52 |
| 100 | A. W. Sinclair | 1881 | 19 | 41 | 50 |

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 438 yds. by G. E. Larner in 1905; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1892), 22 m. 456½ yds; in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27½ miles; and in 6 hours Butler (1905), 50 m. 1,190 yds.

## (PROFESSIONALS).

| Name. | Year | Time. H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Perkins | 1874 | 0 | 6 | 23 |
| J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 | 13 | 14 |
| J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 | 20 | 21⅘ |
| J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 | 27 | 38 |
| J. W. Raby | 1883 | 0 | 35 | 10 |
| J. Hibberd | 1883 | 0 | 58 | 44 |
| J. W. Raby | 1883 | 1 | 17 | 45 |
| W. Perkins | 1877 | 2 | 39 | 57 |
| J. Hibberd | 1888 | 7 | 54 | 16 |
| W. Howes | 1880 | 18 | 8 | 15 |

## JUMPING (AMATEURS).[6]

| Event. | Name. | Distance. ft. | in. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Running Long Jump | P. J. O'Connor[5] | 24 | 11⅗ | 1901 |
| Standing Long Jump | Ray C. Ewry[8] | 11 | 3 | 1900 |
| Running High Jump | M. Sweeney[5 8] | 6 | 5⅜ | 1895 |
| Standing High Jump | Ray C. Ewry[8] | 5 | 5⅛ | 1901 |

Putting the Weight (16 lbs., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 2 ins. by J. Horgan, in Ireland. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. T. Flanagan, 172 ft. 11 in., 1904, in America, from 7 ft. circle. The A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. M. Sheridan holds the World's Discus Throwing record, viz., 133 ft. 4½ in., at Montreal, 1905.

† These are the only records generally accepted, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distances a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 9½ secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long, 1900, ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

[2] After becoming a professional in a match with Cummings, Aug., 1886.

[3] In America F. P. Murray is credited with 1 mile in 4 min. 29 3-5th secs., 3 miles in 21 min. 9 1-5th secs.

[5] British Amateur records:—100 yds., 9 4-5 secs., by F. Duffey, U.S.A., on grass, and W. A. Schick, Harvard Univ., 1904; C. Bradley has done 10 secs. unbuilt at Northampton; 220 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by G. G. Wood; 300 yds., 32-5th secs., by G. G. Wood; quarter, 48⅖ secs., by H. C. L. Tindall and E. C. Bredin; 500 yds., 58⅕ secs., and 600 yds., 1 m. 11 2-5th secs., both by E. C. Bredin. Half-mile, 1 m. 54 3-5th secs., by F. J. K. Cross. Broad Jump, 24 ft. 11⅗ in., by P. J. O'Connor. High Jump, 6 ft. 4⅘ in., by P. Leahy. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs., 9 ft. circle), 165 ft. 1 in., by J. Flanagan. 1,000 yds., 2 mins. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens.

[6] The pole-jumping record is held by an amateur, R. D. Dickinson, with 11 ft. 9 in. at Kidderminster, 1892.

[7] Made in N. Zealand. [8] Made in America. [9] Not music-hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. [10] Made in Australia. * Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

N.B.—The following records (amateurs) are authentic: 120 yds. Hurdles in England, A. C. Kraenzlein, 15 3-5th secs. on grass. In America, on cinders, A. C. Kraenzlein, 15 1-5th secs. Walk, London to Brighton, 52½ miles, J. Butler, 8 hrs. 23 m. 27 secs., 1906. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in. by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1888.

## (PROFESSIONALS).[9]

| Name. | Distance. ft. | in. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Davison | 21 | 10 | 1895 |
| E. A. Johnson | 11 | 1 | 1881 |
| E. A. Johnson | 6 | 0⅛ | 1881 |
| J. Darby | 6 | 0 | 1852 |

## SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45⅘ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 14, 1898.

*English Channel attempts.* In 1906 J. Wolffe, Horace Mew, T. Burgess, and Miss A. Kellerman, of Australia, and others all failed. Wolffe once got within about 5½ miles of the French coast. Cavill had also made the attempt and failed, and Holbein has failed on several previous occasions.

## BICYCLING WORLD'S PATH RECORDS.

| Dist. | Name. | Place. | Year | Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles | | | | |
| ¼† | A. A. Chase | Canning Town | 1902 | 0 0 19 |
| ¼ | J. Green | Crystal Palace | 1899 | 0 0 27 |
| ½† | A. A. Chase | Canning Town | 1902 | 0 0 40 |
| ½ | J. Green | Crystal Palace | 1899 | 0 0 51 |
| 1† | W. T. Hall | Paris | 1903 | 0 1 5 |
| 1 | E. Bouhours | Paris | 1903 | 0 1 30 |
| 10 | T. Hall | Auteuil | 1903 | 0 11 29 |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | 1903 | 0 22 24 |
| 30 | ,, | ,, | 1903 | 0 33 20 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, | 1903 | 0 55 16 |
| 100 | E. Bouhours | ,, | 1903 | 2 26 8 |

| Hrs. | Name. | Place. | Yr. | Distance. Mls. Yds. | Kls. Mtrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P. Guignard | Munich | 1906 | 59 86 | — |
| 1 | E. Bardouneau (Amateur) | Paris | 1906 | 47 1713 | — |
| 2 | P. Guignard | Leipzic | 1906 | 105 247 | — |
| 12 | A. E. Walters | Auteuil [Paris | 1900 | 349 1447 | — |
| *24 | A. E. Walters | Princes Pk., | 1899 | 634 774 | 1,020 977 |

## * RECORDS—CONTINENTAL MEASUREMENTS.

| Dist. | Name. | Place. | Year | Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilo. | | | | |
| 1 | Jacquelin | Paris | 1902 | 0 1 1 |
| 1† | T. Hall | Auteuil | 1903 | 0 0 39 |
| 5 | ,, | ,, | 1903 | 0 3 58 |
| 10 | E. Bruni | PrincesPk., Paris | 1904 | 0 7 5 |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | 1904 | 0 13 55 |
| 50 | T. Hall | Auteuil | 1903 | 0 34 31 |
| 100 | E. Bruni | PrincesPk., Paris | 1904 | 1 8 24 |
| 1,000 | A. E. Walters | Paris | 1900 | 23 20 50 |
| †1m. | T. Hall | ,, | 1903 | 0 1 5 |

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields. † Flying starts.

On Sept. 17-18, 1883, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours.

Auzani, at Paris, Sept. 16, 1905, rode a motor cycle 53 miles 489 yards in 60 minutes.

**Cricket.**—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in two innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66·37; previous best, 3509 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 42 in Australia, 34 in England. England won 33, Australia 28, drawn 15, up to end of 1905. Total 76.

**Trotting.**—Fastest mile, in America, 1 m. 53¾ s. by Lou Dillon, Oct. 24, 1903. Fastest pacing mile, 1 m. 50¼ s., Dan Patch, Oct. 22, 1903.

## THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS, 1906.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.

Feather Weight (9½ st.), M. E. Treloril, London A.W.S.
Light Weight (10½ st.), S. V. Bacon, London A.W.S.
Middle Weight (11½ st.), J. Baddeley, London A.W.S.
Heavy Weight (any weight), E. Barrett, City of London Police A.C.

LANCASHIRE OR CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.

Bantam Weight (8½ st.), W. J. Press, Hammersmith A.W.C.
Feather Weight (9½ st.), T. Davis, Hammersmith A.W.C.
Light Weight (10½ st.), H. Bailie, Northampton Inst.
Middle Weight (11½ st.), C. Spinaley, Swiss Gymn. Soc.
Heavy Weight (any weight), F. Beck, Hammersmith A.W.C.

## Road Records.

24 *Hours.*—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; ordinary bicycle, 312 miles (J. F. Walsh, 1891); single tricycle (F. T. Bidlake), 356½ miles, 1894; tandem tricycle, 333 miles (Holbein and Bidlake, 1893); tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 *Miles.*—2h. 4m. 46s. (H. Green, 1906).

100 *Miles.*—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tricycle 5h. 15m. 57s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1896). Tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley), 1902.

The Land's End to John o' Groats record: safety (G. P. Mills), 3d. 5m. 49s., 1894; tricycle (G. P. Mills), 3d. 16m. 47s., 1893. London to Brighton and back; tricycle (L. Drake), 6h. 24m. 46s., 1906; safety (R. Shirley), 5h. 15m. 29s., 1906; tandem safety (P. Wheelock and G. Fulford), 4h. 54m. 54s., 1899. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. 1,000 miles (T. A. Edge), 4d. 9h. 19m., 1896. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897; tricycle (J. G. Gibb), 14h. 28m. 37s., 1897. London to Portsmouth and back (R. Shirley), 7h. 29m. 48s., 1906. 12 hours' safety road record, 226½ miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced; also paced, F. R. Goodwin, 245 miles.

### English 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tricycle, R. P. Clarke, 1897 (25m. 1085yds.); tandem tricycle, 23m. 310yds. (L. Stroud and J. E. L. Bates, 1894); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897, 31m. 1,660yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 29m. 1,110yds. (C. Heydon and H. Thackthwaite), 1898.

## SKATING RECORDS.

| Dist. | Name. | Place. | Time. H. M. S. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards. | | | | |
| 100 | J. S. Johnson | Minneapolis | 0 0 9⅘ | 1893 |
| 200 | J. S. Johnson | Minneapolis | 0 0 17⅘ | 1893 |
| 220 | F. Hiam | London | 0 0 20⅘ | 1895 |
| 440 | W. Lindahl | London | 0 0 42⅘ | 1895 |
| 880 | J. Nilsson | Montreal | 0 1 20⅘ | 1896 |
| Mls. 1 | J. Nilsson | Montreal | 0 2 41⅘ | 1897 |
| 2 | Olaf Rudd | Red Bank, N.J. | 0 5 42⅘ | 1895 |
| 3 | Harold Hagen | Hamar | 0 8 46⅘ | 1892 |
| 4 | O. Nilsson | Minneapolis | 0 12 0⅘ | 1894 |
| | A. Schiele | Minneapolis | 0 12 0⅘ | 1894 |
| 5 | O. Rudd | Minneapolis | 0 14 24 | 1896 |
| 10 | J. S. Johnson | Montreal | 0 32 11⅘ | 1894 |
| 20 | A. D. Smith | Minneapolis | 1 6 36⅘ | 1894 |
| 100 | J. F. Donoghue | Stamford, U.S. | 7 11 38⅘ | 1893 |
| 22 237y | C.C.J. de Koning | Davos | 1 0 0 | 1905 |

## INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

| Dist. | Name. | Place. | Time. H. M. S. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metrs. | | | | |
| 500 | P. Oestlund | Davos | 0 0 45⅘ | 1900 |
| 1,000 | P. Oestlund | Davos | 0 1 34 | 1900 |
| 1,500 | P. Oestlund | Davos Platz | 0 2 22⅘ | 1900 |
| 5,000 | J. J. Eden | Hamar | 0 8 37⅘ | 1894 |
| 10,000 | P. Oestlund | Davos | 0 17 50⅘ | 1900 |

With a wind, T. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straight on Hudson River in 2 min. 12 3-5th secs. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1881, skated 1 mile straight away, with a flying start, in 3 min. dead, no wind; and in 1893, J. E. Aveling, at Lingay Fen, skated a quarter-mile in 38⅘ secs. H. Hagen, of Norway, a professional, on Feb. 28, 1902, skated a half-mile in 1 min. 20⅘ sec., and is also said to have skated 5000 meters in 8 min. 33 secs. in a 10,000 meters race.

## THE BOAT RACE.

| Yr. | Winner. | m. s. | Won by |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | and 1838 | | not rowed. |
| 1839 | Camb. | 31 | 0 r. min. 45 sec. |
| 1840 | Camb. | 29 | 30 r. 3rds length. |
| 1841 | Camb. | 32 | 30 r. 1 min. 4 sec. |
| 1842 | Oxford | 30 | 45 13 sec. |
| 1843 | and 1844 | | not rowed. |
| 1845 | Camb. | 23 | 30 36 sec. |
| 1846 | Camb. | 21 | 5 Two lengths.* |
| 1847 | and 1848 | | not rowed. |
| 1849 | Camb. | 22 | 0 Many lengths.d |
| | Oxford | | Foul Foul.d |
| 1852 | Oxford | 21 | 36 27 sec. |
| 1854 | Oxford | 25 | 29 11 strokes. |
| 1856 | Camb. | 25 | 50 Half length. |
| 1857 | Oxford | 22 | 50 35 sec.† |
| 1858 | Camb. | 21 | 23 22 sec. |
| 1859 | Oxford | 24 | 40 Camb. sank. |
| 1860 | Camb. | 26 | 0 One length. |
| 1861 | Oxford | 23 | 27,48 sec. |
| 1862 | Oxford | 24 | 40 30 sec. |
| 1863 | Oxford | 23 | 5 43 sec. |
| 1864 | Oxford | 21 | 40 36 sec. |
| 1865 | Oxford | 21 | 9 Four lengths. |
| 1866 | Oxford | 25 | 48 15 sec. |
| 1867 | Oxford | 22 | 39 Half length. |
| 1868 | Oxford | 20 | 56 Six lengths. |
| 1869 | Oxford | 20 | 4 Three lengths.e |
| 1870 | Camb. | 22 | 0 2½ lengths. |
| 1871 | Camb. | 23 | 5 One length. |
| 1872 | Camb. | 21 | 14 Two lengths.b |
| 1873 | Camb. | 19 | 35 ½ lengths.‡ |
| 1874 | Camb. | 22 | 35 2½ lengths. |
| 1875 | Oxford | 22 | 2 Ten lengths. |
| 1876 | Camb. | 20 | 10 Eight lengths. |
| 1877 | dead heat | 24 | 8½ |
| 1878 | Oxford | 22 | 13 Ten lengths. |
| 1879 | Camb. | 21 | 20 2½ lengths. |
| 1880 | Oxford | 21 | 23 3 lengths.e |
| 1881 | Oxford | 21 | 54 Three lengths.c |
| 1882 | Oxford | 20 | 12 2½ lengths. |
| 1883 | Oxford | 21 | 8 Four lengths.‖ |
| 1884 | Camb. | 21 | 39 2½ lengths.¶ |
| 1885 | Oxford | 21 | 37 Three lengths. |
| 1886 | Camb. | 22 | 29 2-3rds length. |
| 1887 | Camb. | 20 | 52 3½ lengths. |
| 1888 | Camb. | 20 | 48 Five lengths. |
| 1889 | Camb. | 21 | 14 Three lengths. |
| 1890 | Oxford | 22 | 3 One length.a |
| 1891 | Oxford | 21 | 48 Half length |
| 1892 | Oxford | 19 | 21 2½ lengths. |
| 1893 | Oxford | 18 | 47 1 length 4 ft.a |
| 1894 | Oxford | 21 | 39 1½ lengths. |
| 1895 | Oxford | 20 | 50 2½ lengths. |
| 1896 | Oxford | 20 | 2 2-5ths length. |
| 1897 | Oxford | 19 | 12 2½ lengths. |
| 1898 | Oxford | 22 | 15 13 lengths.e |
| 1899 | Camb. | 22 | 4 3½ lengths. |
| 1900 | Camb. | 21 | 47 3½ lengths. |
| 1901 | Oxford | 22 | 2 2-5ths length.f |
| 1902 | Camb. | 19 | 9 5 lengths.f |
| 1903 | Camb. | 19 | 35 6 lengths.a |
| 1904 | Camb. | 21 | 34 4½ lengths. |
| 1905 | Oxford | 20 | 25 3 lengths. |
| 1906 | Camb. | 19 | 24 3½ lengths. |

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First race in present style boats without keels.
‡ Sliding seats used for first time.
‖ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.
¶ Rowed on a Thursday.
a Rowed on a Monday.
b Rowed on a Wednesday; b Rowed in a snowstorm; c Rowed on a Friday; d Two races this year; e Rowed in a gale; f Oxford used short boat.

Oxford, 34; Camb. 28; dead heat 1877.

1839-1842 Westminster to Putney. Since 1845 Putney to Mortlake (ex-A. M. Pyffe 0). 236 ft. cept 1846, 1852, and 1863 Mortlake to Putney). 1906, Putney to Mort. Camb. and circle were first in-beat Harvard, 1901. 19 secs. 4 lengths. troduced in 1880.

**RUGBY FOOTBALL.**—*Oxford* have won 13 matches, *Cambridge* 12, and 8 have been *drawn*. In 1905-6 *Cambridge* won by 3 g. to 2 g. and 1 try.

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**—*Oxford* have won 15 matches, *Cambridge* 17, and 1 has been *drawn*. In 1905-6 *Oxford* won 3 to 1.

Golf.—*Oxford* have won 14 matches, *Cambridge* 13, and 1 has been *halved*. In 1906 *Cambridge* won by 23 holes.

## ATHLETICS.

| Yr. | Result. |
|---|---|
| 1869 | Cambridge, 5½—3½ |
| 1870 | Oxford, 7½—2½ |
| 1871 | Oxford, 5½—3½ |
| 1872 | Cambridge, 5½—3½ |
| 1873 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1874 | Oxford, 5—4. |
| 1875 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1876 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1877 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1878 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1879 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1880 | Cambridge, 6—3. |
| 1881 | Oxford, 5—4. |
| 1882 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1883 | Cambridge, 6—3. |
| 1884 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1885 | Oxford, 5½—3½. |
| 1886 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1887 | Cambridge, 6—3. |
| 1888 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1889 | Cambridge, 5½—3½. |
| 1890 | Cambridge, 6—3. |
| 1891 | Cambridge, 6½—2½. |
| 1892 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1893 | Oxford, 7—2. |
| 1894 | Oxford, 6—3. |
| 1895 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1896 | Cambridge, 5—4. |
| 1897 | Oxford, 4—3.* |
| 1898 | Oxford, 7—2. |
| 1899 | A tie, 5—5.† |
| 1900 | Oxford, 6—4. |
| 1901 | Oxford, 6—4. |
| 1902 | Oxford, 5—4. |
| 1903 | Cambridge, 8—2. |
| 1904 | Cambridge, 8—2. |
| 1905 | Oxford, 6½—3½. |
| 1906 | Oxford, 7—3. |

* Ties in 100 and High Jump.
† Half Mile incl.
‡ A.A.A. rules for Shot and Hammer began.
Oxford 20, Cambridge 21; 2 ties.

The best records in the series of sports are :—
100—10 secs., by J. P. Tennent (O.) 1868, J. G. Wilson (O.) 1892, and G. H. Hutchinson (O.) 1873.
440—49⅘ secs., by W. Fitz-Herbert (Camb.) in 1896.
1 Mile—4 min. 17⅘ secs., by C. Henderson (Hamilton (O.).
3 Miles—14 min. 44⅖ secs., by F. S. Horan (Camb.) in 1893.
Hurdles—16 secs., by A. B. Lodge (Camb.) in 1876, and W. R. Pollock (Camb.) in 1884. Paget, Tomlinson (Camb.), 1899, and G. R. Garnier, 1903.
High Jump—M. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2½ in. in 1876.
Long Jump—23 ft. 5 in., by C. B. Fry (Oxford) in 1892.
Putting the Weight, 7lb. (9 ft. square), 43 ft. 10 in., by W. W. Coe (Oxford) in 1902.
Throwing the Hammer, 16lb. (9 ft. circle), 106 ft. 6 in. in 1906. The square and circle were first introduced in 1880.

## CRICKET.

| Yr. | Result. |
|---|---|
| 1839 | C. won in 1 inn. by 125r. |
| 1840 | Camb. won by 63 runs |
| 1842 | Camb. won by 8 runs |
| 1842 | Camb. won by 162 r. |
| 1843 | Camb. won by 54 runs |
| 1845 | Camb. won by 6 wkts. |
| 1846 | Oxford won by 3 wkts. |
| 1847 | Camb. won by 158 r. |
| 1848 | Oxford won by 23 runs |
| 1849 | Camb. won by 3 wkts. |
| 1850 | Oxford won by 127 r. |
| 1851 | C. won in 1 inn. by 4 r. |
| 1852 | O. won in 1 inn. by 77 r. |
| 1853 | Ox. won in 1 inn. by 191r. |
| 1854 | Ox. won in 1 inn. by 8r. |
| 1855 | Oxford won by 3 wkts. |
| 1856 | Camb. won by 3 wkts. |
| 1857 | Oxford won by 8 r. |
| 1858 | Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38r. |
| 1859 | Camb. won by 28 runs |
| 1860 | Camb. won by 3 wkts. |
| 1861 | Camb. won by 133 runs |
| 1862 | Camb. won by 8 wkts. |
| 1863 | Oxford won by 8 wkts. |
| 1864 | Oxford won by 4 wkts. |
| 1865 | Oxford won by 214 runs |
| 1866 | Oxford won by 13 runs |
| 1867 | Camb. won by 5 wkts. |
| 1868 | Camb. won by 168 runs |
| 1869 | Camb. won by 58 runs |
| 1870 | Camb. won by 8 runs |
| 1871 | Oxford won by 8 wkts. |
| 1872 | C. won in 1 inn. by 126 r. |
| 1873 | Oxford won by 3 wkts. |
| 1874 | Ox. won in 1 inn. by 92r. |
| 1875 | Oxford won by 6 runs |
| 1876 | Camb. won by 9 wkts. |
| 1877 | Camb. won by 10 wkts. |
| 1878 | Camb. won by 238 r. |
| 1879 | Camb. won by 9 wkts. |
| 1880 | Camb. won by 135 r. |
| 1881 | Oxford won by 125 r. |
| 1882 | Camb. won by 7 wkts. |
| 1883 | Oxford won by 7 wkts. |
| 1884 | Oxford won by 7 wkts. |
| 1885 | Camb. won by 7 wkts. |
| 1886 | Oxford won by 133 r. |
| 1887 | Oxford won by 7 wkts. |
| 1888 | C. won by 1 inn. & 108r. |
| 1889 | Camb. won by 7 wkts. |
| 1890 | Camb. won by 2 wkts. |
| 1891 | Oxford won by 5 wkts. |
| 1892 | Oxford won by 266 r. |
| 1893 | Camb. won by 8 wkts. |
| 1894 | Oxford won by 134 r. |
| 1895 | Camb. won by 179 r. |
| 1896 | Oxford won by 4 wkts. |
| 1897 | Oxford won by 9 wkts. |
| 1898 | Oxford won by 5 wkts. |
| 1902 | Camb. won by 268 r. |
| 1903 | Oxford won by 40 r. |
| 1905 | Camb. won by 94 r. |
| 1906 | Camb. won by 9 r. |

In 1827, 1844, 1868, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1904 the matches were not finished.
Summary:—Cambridge 35; Oxford, 20; drawn, 7.

## AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS To November 1, 1906).

| Distance. | Time. | Holder. | Date. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 yards | 13 min. 24⅘ secs. | D. Billington | July 22, 1905 | Liverpool |
| 1 mile | 27 min. 24⅗ secs. | D. Billington, Bacup | July 1, 1905 | London |
| 1 mile, breast | 32 min. 47 secs. | W. W. Robinson, Liverpool | Oct. 27, 1904 | Liverpool |
| 350 yds. Back | 6 min. 18 secs. | W. Cain, Otter, Sheffield | Sept. 21, 1904 | Manchester |
| Plunging | 82 ft. 7 in. (in 60 secs.) | W. Taylor, Bootle | 1906 | Bootle |
| 100 yds. Ladies | 1 min. 20⅘ secs. | Miss Jennie Fletcher | Sept. 20, 1906 | London |

For all distances up to and inclusive of 1 mile.

| Distance. | Time. | Holder. | Date. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 yards | 57⅘ secs. | C. M. Daniels, N. York S.C. | June 23, 1906 | Richmond |
| 1 min. 36 secs. | C. M. Daniels, N. York S.C. | July 27, 1906 | Liverpool |
| 150 yards | 2 min. 38 secs. | C. M. Daniels, N. York S.C. | Aug. 28, 1902 | Philadelphia |
| 220 yards | F. C. V. Lane, E. Sydney | Aug. 24, 1902 | Redcliffe |
| 300 yards | 3 min. 32 secs. | R. R. Kiernan, Australia | June 20, 1903 | Bacup |
| 440 yards | 5 min. 34⅘ secs. | R. R. Kiernan, Australia | Aug. 28, 1903 | Leeds |
| 500 yards | 7 min. 2⅘ secs. | R. R. Kiernan, Australia | July 21, 1906 | Rockaway |
| 880 yards | 11 min. 24⅘ secs. | H. Taylor, Chadderton | | |

Half Mile—1 min. 54⅘ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford), 1904.

Note.—The above are the only distances recognised by the A.S.A. Records must be made in A.S.A. costumes and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive of 1 mile. 500 yards is the longest distance swum in open water over courses not less than 220 yards in length.
† R. Cavill, Otter S.C. East Sydney, swam 100 yards from a match in a handicap at Harrow, on September 23, 1905, in 58½ secs.
‡ Made under Championship conditions (60 secs. limit). Record without time limit, 24 ft., in 738 secs. made by W. Taylor, on September 6, 1899, at Bootle.

# National Rifle Association.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BISLEY CAMP, BROOKWOOD, SURREY. — *Secretary:* Lt.-Col. C. R. CROSSE.

## THE KING'S PRIZE.

**First and Second Stage.—N.R.A. Silver Medal.**

| Year. | Winner. | Distances. Yards. | Shots. | Scores. | H.p.s. | Rifle used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 | Hill.....Ar.-Srg. 5th Lanark..... | 2, 5, & 600 | 7 10 15 | 200mk. | 230 | Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L. |
| 1888 | Noakes .....L.-Corp. 1st Berks ..... | ,, | ,, | 201 ,, | ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1889 | Wattleworth ...Pte. | 2nd V.B. L'pool . | ,, | ,, | 205 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1890 | Murray .....Pte. | 3 V.B.Gor. Hdrs. | ,, | ,, | 204 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1891 | Milner .....Sergt. | 2nd V.B. Derby . | ,, | ,, | 200 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1892 | Pollock .....Major | 3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs. | ,, | ,, | 201 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1893 | Stocks .....Pte. | 2nd V.B. L'pool . | ,, | ,, | 208 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1894 | Bateman .....Capt. | 2 Towr. H. Engs. | ,, | ,, | 208 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1895 | Hogg .....L.-Serg. | 1st Rox. & Sel.... | ,, | ,, | 205 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1896 | Foster .....Capt. | 4 V.B. W. Surrey | ,, | ,, | 196 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1897 | Scott .....Ar.-Srg. | 1st Rox. & Sel.... | ,, | ,, | 219 ,, | ,, '303 Magazine Rifle. |
| 1898 | Fletcher .....Lieut. | 2nd V.B. L'pool . | ,, | ,, | 214 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1899 | Matthews.....C.-Serg. | 12th Middlesex... | ,, | ,, | 218 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1900 | Comery .....C.-Serg. | 3rd V.B. High. L.I. | ,, | ,, | 215 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1901 | Comber .....Pte. | 2 V.B. E. Surrey | 2, 5, 6, & 800 | 7 to 10 | 189 ,, | 205 ,, ,, |
| 1902 | Kerr .....Corp. | 1st Dumbarton.... | 2, 5, & 600 | 7 to 20 | 192 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1903 | Gray ... .....Pte. | 7th Middlesex ... | ,, | ,, | 188 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1904 | Ferguson-Davie Chapl. | Punjab Lt. Horse | ,, | ,, | 192 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1905 | Souter .....Stf.-Sgt. | 1st V.B. Gor. Hdrs. | ,, | ,, | 193 ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1906 | Ommundsen ...Sergt. | Queen's Edin. ... | ,, | ,, | 191 ,, | ,, ,, |

**Third Stage.—£250, and the N.R.A. Gold Medal.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 | Warren .....Lieut. | 1st Middlesex ... | 200 to 900 | 66 | 277mk. | 330 Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L. |
| 1888 | Fulton .....Pte. | 13th Middlesex... | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1889 | Reid .....Sergt. | 1st Lanark Engrs. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1890 | Bates .....Sergt. | 1st V.B. Warwick | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1891 | Dear .....Pte. | Queen's Edinbgh. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1892 | Pollock .....Major | 3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1893 | Davies .....Sergt. | 1st V.B. Welsh... | ,, | ,, | 274 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1894 | Rennie .....Pte. | 3rd Lanark..... | ,, | ,, | 283 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1895 | Hayhurst .....Pte. | Canada ..... | ,, | ,, | 279 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1896 | Thomson .....Lieut. | Queen's Edinb.... | ,, | ,, | 273 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1897 | Ward .....Pte. | 1st V.B. Devon... | ,, | ,, | 304 ,, | ,, '303 Magazine Rifle. |
| 1898 | Yates .....Lieut. | 3rd Lanark..... | ,, | 76 | 327 ,, | 380 ,, ,, |
| 1899 | Priaulx .....Pte. | Guernsey ..... | ,, | 76 | 336 ,, | 380 ,, ,, |
| 1900 | Ward .....Pte. | 1st V.B. Devon... | 200 to 1000 | 76 | 341 ,, | 380 ,, ,, |
| 1901 | Ommundsen ...L.-Corp. | Queen's Edinb. ... | ,, | 71 | 310 ,, | 355 ,, ,, |
| 1902 | Johnson .....Lieut. | 1st London..... | ,, | ,, | 307 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1903 | Davies .....Cr.Sgt. | 3rd Glamorgan... | ,, | ,, | 311 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1904 | Perry .....Pte. | Canada..... | ,, | ,, | 321 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1905 | Comber .....Cr.Sgt. | 2 V.B. E. Surrey | ,, | ,, | 315 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |
| 1906 | Davies .....Capt. | 1 Middlesex V.R.C. | ,, | ,, | 324 ,, | ,, ,, ,, |

## ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1800.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | Ireland..... | 1,600 marks | 1891 | England ... | 1,670 marks | 1899 | England ... | 1,577 marks |
| 1884 | Ireland..... | 1,583 ,, | 1892 | Scotland ... | 1,696 ,, | 1900 | Ireland ... | 1,537 ,, |
| 1885 | England ... | 1,574 ,, | 1893 | England ... | 1,688 ,, | 1901 | England ... | 1,609 ,, |
| 1886 | Ireland..... | 1,571 ,, | 1894 | Scotland ... | 1,627 ,, | 1902 | England ... | 1,587 ,, |
| 1887 | England ... | 1,570 ,, | 1895 | England ... | 1,503 ,, | 1903 | Ireland..... | 1,553 ,, |
| 1888 | Ireland..... | 1,652 ,, | 1896 | England ... | 1,659 ,, | 1904 | England ... | 1,570 ,, |
| 1889 | Ireland..... | 1,689 ,, | 1897 | England ... | 1,603 ,, | 1905 | Scotland ... | 1,607 ,, |
| 1890 | Ireland..... | 1,646 ,, | 1898 | England ... | 1,595 ,, | 1906 | England ... | 1,658 ,, |

## NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE TROPHY (18T).

The Competing Teams of twenty fire 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | Scotland ... | 1,805 marks | 1891 | Scotland ... | 1,755 marks | 1899 | Scotland ... | 1,886 marks |
| 1884 | England ... | 1,817 ,, | 1892 | Scotland ... | 1,692 ,, | 1900 | Scotland ... | 1,844 ,, |
| 1885 | Scotland ... | 1,688 ,, | 1893 | Scotland ... | 1,714 ,, | 1901 | England ... | 1,809 ,, |
| 1886 | Scotland ... | 1,708 ,, | 1894 | Scotland ... | 1,804 ,, | 1902 | England ... | 1,882 ,, |
| 1887 | England ... | 1,724 ,, | 1895 | Scotland ... | 1,752 ,, | 1903 | England ... | 1,821 ,, |
| 1888 | Scotland ... | 1,774 ,, | 1896 | Scotland ... | 1,658 ,, | 1904 | Scotland ... | 1,910 ,, |
| 1889 | England ... | 1,748 ,, | 1897 | Scotland ... | 1,828 ,, | 1905 | England ... | 1,924 ,, |
| 1890 | Scotland ... | 1,817 ,, | 1898 | Scotland ... | 1,942 ,, | 1906 | Scotland ... | 1,860 ,, |

## CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

| GAME. | ENGLAND. | SCOTLAND. | IRELAND. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Game or Heath Fowl. | 11th Dec. to 19th Aug. and to 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest. | 11th Dec. to 19th Aug. | 11th Dec. to 19th Aug. |
| Bustard ..... | 2nd Mar. to 31st Aug. | None. | 11th Jan. to 31st Aug. |
| Deer, Male . | None. | None. | 1st Jan. to 9th June. |
| ,, Fallow Male | None. | None. | Michaels. to 9th Jne. |
| Grouse or Red Game | 11th Dec. to 11th Aug. | 11th Dec. to 11th Aug. | 11th Dec. to 11th Aug. |
| Hare ..... | None. | None. | 21st Apr. to 11th Aug. |
| Heath or MoorGame | None. | As "Muir-fowl." | 11th Dec. to 11th Aug. |
| Landrail ... | As "Wild Birds." | As "Wild Birds." | 11th Jan. to 19th Sept. |
| Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan | None. | 11th Dec. to 11th Aug. | 11th Dec. to 19th Aug. |
| Partridge ... | 2nd Feb. to 31st Aug. | 2nd Feb. to 31st Aug. | 2nd Feb. to 31st Aug. |
| Pheasant ... | 2nd Feb. to 30th Sept. | 2nd Feb. to 30th Sept. | 2nd Feb. to 30th Sept. |
| Quail ..... | As "Wild Birds." | As "Wild Birds." | 11th Jan. to 19th Sept. |

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Sand grouse may not be killed at any time.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any egg or bird in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted therefrom.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American quail. | Kittiwake. | Scout. |
| Auk. | Lapwing. | Sealark. |
| Avocet. | Lark. | Seamew. |
| Bee-eater. | Loon. | Sea parrot. |
| Bittern. | Mallard. | Sea swallow. |
| Bonxie. | Marrot. | Shearwater. |
| Colin. | Merganser. | Sheldrake. |
| Cornish chough. | Murre. | Shoveller. |
| Coulterneb. | Night-hawk. | Skua. |
| Cuckoo. | Night-jar. | Smew. |
| Curlew. | Nightingale. | Snipe. |
| Diver. | Oriole. | Solan goose. |
| Dotterel. | Owl. | Spoonbill. |
| Dunbird. | Ox-bird. | Stint. |
| Dunlin. | Oyster-catcher. | Stone curlew. |
| Eider-duck. | Peewit. | Stonehatch. |
| Fern-owl. | Petrel. | Summer snipe. |
| *Fulmar. | Phalarope. | Tarrock. |
| *Gannet. | Plover. | Teal. |
| Goatsucker. | Ploverspage. | Tern. |
| Godwit. | Pochard. | Thicknee. |
| Goldfinch. | *Puffin. | Tystey. |
| Grebe. | Purre. | Whaup. |
| Greenshank. | *Razorbill. | Widgeon. |
| *Guillemot. | Redshank. | Wild duck. |
| Gull (except black-backed) | Reeve or Ruff. | Willock. |
| | Roller. | Wimbrel. |
| Hoopoe. | Sanderling. | Woodcock. |
| Kingfisher. | Sandpiper. | Woodpecker. |

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable.

## SEASONS FOR HUNTING AND GROUND GAME SHOOTING.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to October 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to

foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

## CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

### I. England and Wales.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon, are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and for rods on 2nd November; for both nets and rods it ends on 1st February. The commencement and termination of the close-time may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators, but it must never begin for nets later than 1st November, nor be less than 154 days. For rod and line the minimum close-time is 92 days, and it must commence not later than 1st December. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law. The following are the cases in which these dates have been varied:—

| Close-time for | Nets. | Rods. |
|---|---|---|
| Adur | 1 Sept. to 2 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 2 Feb. |
| Avon & Stour. | 31 July to 1 Feb. | 2 Oct. to 1 Feb. |
| Severn | 16 Aug. to ,, | ,, ,, |
| Wye | ,, to 1 May** | 16 Oct. to ,, |
| Taff and Ely | 31 Aug. to 30 Apr. | 15 Nov. to 30 Apr. |
| Teify | — | 1 Nov. to 28 Feb. |
| Dart | 17 Aug. to 28 Feb. | 1 Oct. to ,, |
| Ayron | — | 15 Nov. to 14 Feb. |
| Yorkshire | — | 16 Nov. to 28 Feb. |
| Exe | *1 Sept. to 1 Mar. | 20 Oct. to 1 Mar. |
| Seiont | ,, ,, | 1 Nov. to ,, |
| Tamar & Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear† | ,, ,, | 2 Nov. to ,, |
| Teign | ,, to 2 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 2 Mar. |
| Towy | ,, to 1 Apr. | 15 Oct. to 1 Apr. |
| Dee | ,, to 31 Mar. | 2 Nov. to 31 Mar. |
| Ouse (Sussex) | ,, to 1 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 1 Apr. |
| Rumney | ,, to 1 Apr. | 2 Nov. to 1 Apr. |
| Conway | ,, to 30 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 30 Apr. |
| Stour (Kent) | ,, to 1 May | 2 Nov. to 1 May |
| Lune | ,, to 1 Mar. | 2 Nov. to 1 Mar. |
| Eden | ‡20 Sep. to 10 Feb. | 16 Nov. to 15 Feb. |
| Dovey | 14 Sept. to 30 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 30 Apr. |
| Taw & Torridge | ,, ,, | ,, to 31 Mar. |
| Kent & Leven | 15 Sept. to 31 Mar. | 15 Nov. to 31 Mar. |
| Dwyfach | ,, to 1 Mar. | 15 Nov. to 1 Mar. |
| D'rwnt. (Cum.) | ,, to 10 Mar. | ,, to 10 Mar. |
| Cleddy | ,, to 15 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 1 Feb. |
| Coquet | ,, to 25 Mar. | ,, to 31 Jan. |
| W. Cumberlnd | ,, to 31 Mar. | 14 Nov. to 10 Mar. |
| Ogmore | ,, to 30 Apr. | 15 Nov. to 30 Apr. |
| Clwyd & Elwy | ,, to 15 May | ,, to 15 May |
| Axe | 20 Sept. to 30 Apr. | 20 Nov. to 30 Apr. |
| Avon (Devon) | ‖30 Sep. to 1 May | 30 Nov. to 1 May |
| Camel | 21 Sept. to 4 Apr. | 1 Dec. to 30 Apr. |
| Fowey | ½ Nov. to ,, | ,, ,, ½§ |

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the local conservancy boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 Apr.
† Above S. Biddick.
‡ Below Old Sandsfield. § Below Lostwithiel only.
‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April.
** 16 Aug. to 1 Feb. below Bigsweir Bridge.
§§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April.

### II. Scotland.

In Scotland the annual close time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

| Close-time for | Nets. | Rods. |
|---|---|---|
| Tay | 21 Aug. to 4 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 14 Jan. |
| Forth | — | ditto. |
| Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira. | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 15 Feb. |
| Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey. | — | 16 Oct. to 10 Feb. |
| Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale. | — | 1 Oct. to 10 Jan. |
| Earn | — | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist. | 10 Sept. to 24 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 24 Feb. |
| Nith | ditto. | 15 Nov. to 24 Feb. |
| Annan, Stinchar | ditto. | 16 Nov. to 24 Feb. |
| Rivers of Shetland. | ditto. | 16 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Urr | ditto. | 1 Dec. to 24 Feb. |
| Rivers of Bute | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 15 Feb. |
| Thurso | — | 15 Sept. to 10 Jan. |
| Hope, Polla | — | 11 Sept. to 10 Jan. |
| Tweed | 15 Sept. to 14 Feb. | 1 Dec. to 31 Jan. |

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

### III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

| District. | Coast Limits. | Cl.-T. Net. | Cl.-T. Rod. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin | Skerries to | 16 Aug. to 1 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Wexford | Wicklow to | 16 Sept. to 19 Apr. | 1 Oct. to 14 Mar. |
| Waterford | Kiln Bay to | 16 Aug. to 31 Jan. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Lismore | Helvick Head to | 31 July to 1 Feb. | 30 Sept. to 1 Feb. |
| Cork | Ballycotton H. to | 16 Aug. to 14 Feb. | 13 Oct. to 14 Feb. |
| Skibbereen | Galley Head to | 30 Sept. to 30 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 1 Feb. |
| Bantry | Mizen Head to | 1 Oct. to 30 Apr. | 1 Nov. to 16 Mar. |
| Kenmare | Crow Head to | 16 Sept. to 31 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 31 Mar. |
| Killarney | Lamb Head to | 1 Sept. to 30 Apr. | Do. |
| Limerick | Dunmore Head to | 1 Aug. to 11 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Galway | Hags Head to | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 16 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Connemara | Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to | 6 Aug. to 31 Jan. | Do. |
| Ballinakill | Slyne Head to | 1 Sept. to 15 Feb. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Bangor | Pigeon Point to | Do. | 1 Oct. to 30 Apr. |
| Ballina | Benwee Head to | 13 Aug. to 15 Mar. | 16 Sept. to 31 Jan. |
| Sligo | Coonamore to | 16 July to 31 Dec. | 1 Oct. to 31 Jan. |
| Ballyshannon | Mullaghmore to | 19 Aug. to 28 Feb. | 10 Oct. to 28 Feb. |
| Letterkenny | Rossan Point to | 20 Aug. to 3 Feb. | 2 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Londonderry | Malin Head to | 1 Sept. to 14 Apr. | 11 Oct. to 2 Apr. |
| Coleraine | Downhill to | 20 Aug. to 3 Feb. | 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. |
| Ballycastle | Portrush to | 20 Sept. to 16 Mar. | 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. |
| Dundalk | Donaghadee to | 16 Sept. to 31 Mar. | 1 Oct. to 2 Feb. |
| Drogheda | Clogher Head to Skerries | 5 Aug. to 11 Feb. | 16 Sept. to 11 Feb. |

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

### CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th Sept. to 25th Jan.; (2) in the Thames, where the close season is from 11th Sept. to 31st March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked* the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct. to 1st Feb.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Eden | 2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb. |
| *Usk | 2 Sept. to 1 Mar. |
| Tyne | 1 Oct. to 21 Mar. |
| Wye | 2 Oct. to 14 Feb. |
| *Taff & Ely | 20 Sept. to 1 Feb. |
| *Cleddy | 29 Sept. to 1 Mar. |
| *Ogmore | 30 Sept. to 28 Feb. |
| *Teign | 1 Oct. to 2 Mar. |
| *Exe | 15 Sept. to 28 Feb. |
| *Seiont‡ | 15 Sept. to 1 Mar. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.) |
| Derwent (Cumb.) | 15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June. |
| W. Cumberland | 2 Sept. to 10 Mar. |
| Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway | 1 Oct. to 28 Feb. |
| Adur, Cuckmere, Rother | 1 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| *Avon & Stour†... | |
| Clwyd and Elwy, | 2 Oct. to 28 Feb. |
| *Dart | |
| Camel, Fowey §§ | |
| *Esk, *Tees, | 1 Oct. to 15 Mar. |
| *Ayron | |
| *Severn, Towy, ‖ | |
| *Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rumney, Tamar & Plym | 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. |
| Kent§ | 2 Oct. to 3 Mar. |
| *Ouse and Nene | 2 Oct. to 31 Mar. |
| Yorks | 2 Oct. to 15 Mar. |
| *Suffolk & Essex | 2 Oct. to 10 Apr. |
| *Dee | 14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only). |
| *Coquet | 1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto). |

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

### CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15

† Between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 22 Oct. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon and Stour, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven, Severn, and Yorkshire districts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied in the following cases:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tralee Bay ..... | 11th Mar. to 31st Oct. |
| Galway Bay ..... | 1st Jan. to 30th Nov. |
| Strangford Lough ..... | 1st Mar. to 31st Aug. |
| Achil Sound, Clew Bay | 2nd April to 30th Sept. |
| Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ... | 30th April to 1st June. |

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

## Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 458.

SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR LICENCES.—In all salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Derwent, *Exe, *Avon & Stour, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Eden, *Seiont, *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; Avon, Brue, & Parret, *Fowey, 15/-; *Camel, 12/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1892, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters.

| NAME OF DISTRICT. | COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT. | ADDRESS OF CLERK. |
|---|---|---|
| †Eden | Sark Foot to Seaton | J. B. Slater, Carlisle. |
| †Derwent | Seaton to St. Bees Head | T. C. Burn, Papcastle, Cockermouth |
| †West Cumberland | St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point | W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven. |
| †Kent, &c. | Haverigg Point to Warton | S. H. Jackson, Ulverston. |
| †Lune | Warton to Blackpool | J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster. |
| †Ribble | Blackpool to Formby Point | H. Backhouse, Blackburn. |
| †Dee | New Brighton to near Meliden Church | Henry Jolliffe, Chester. |
| †Elwy and Clwyd | Meliden Church to Rhos Bay | F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph. |
| †Conway | Rhos Bay to R. Aber | C. T. Allard, Llanrwst. |
| †Seiont | Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey | R. P. Griffiths, Carnarvon. |
| †Dwyfach | Llanaelhaiarn Point to Criccieth | David Jones, Portmadoc. |
| †Dovey | Criccieth to Cynvelin | R. D. Richards, Barmouth. |
| †Ayron | Carreg Tipeg to New Quay Head | E. L. Jones, Aberayron. |
| †Teify | New Quay Head to Dinas Head | H. W. Howell, Lampeter. |
| Cleddy | Dinas Head to St. Govan's Head | R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest |
| †Towy, Loughor, & Taf | St. Govan's Head to Worm's Head | W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen. |
| †Ogmore and Ewenny | Porthcawl to Cold Knap | S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend. |
| †Taff and Ely | Cold Knap to Bute Dock | A. Waldron, Cardiff. |
| †Rhymney | Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill | Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.). |
| †Usk and Ebbw | Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill | |
| †Wye | Collister Pill to Cone Pill | Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O., Hereford. |
| †Severn | Cone Pill to Avon Battery | J. Stallard, Worcester |
| Avon, Brue & Parret | Avon Battery to County Boundary | T. F. Barham, Bridgwater. |
| Taw and Torridge | North Coast of Devon | W. H. Toller, Barnstaple. |
| †Camel | West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point | G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge. |
| †Fowey | Peel Point to Rame Head | W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel. |
| †Tamar and Plym | Rame Head to Stoke Point | W. W. Matthews, Tavistock. |
| †Avon (Devon) | Stoke Point to Start Point | W. Beer, Kingsbridge. |
| †Dart | Start Point to Hope Ness | E. Windeatt, Totnes. |
| †Teign | Hope Ness to Clerk Rock | H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot. |
| Exe | Clerk Rock to Otternmouth | H. Ford, Exeter. |
| Otter | Otternmouth to Beer Head | — |
| †Axe | Beer Head to Portland Bill | W. Forward, Axminster. |
| Frome | Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary | P. E. L. Budge, Wareham. |
| Avon and Stour | West Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle | C. J. Haydon, Christchurch. |
| †Adur | West Tarring to Portobello | E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton. |
| †Ouse (Sussex) | Portobello to Seaford Head | F. Holman, Lewes. |
| †Cuckmere | Seaford Head to Fairlight | H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate. |
| †Rother | Fairlight to Dungeness | T. J. Smith, Rye. |
| Stour (Kent) | North to South Foreland | — |
| †Suffolk and Essex | Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn. | A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich. |
| Norfolk and Suffolk | | H. Brittain, Norwich. |
| †Ouse and Nene | West Boundary of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall | Joseph Miller, Bedford. |
| Welland | Lapwater Hall to Western Point | S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping. |
| †Witham | Western Point to Gibraltar | H. Snaith, Boston. |
| †Trent | Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls | C. K. Eddowes, Derby. |
| †Yorkshire | Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke | J. E. Jones, Market Street, York. |
| †Esk (Yorkshire) | Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck | W. Brown, Whitby. |
| †Tees | Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall | T. M. Barron, Darlington. |
| †Wear | Hardwick Hall to Souter Point | W. E. Raine, Sunderland. |
| †Tyne | Souter Point to Newbiggin Point | J. Gibson, Hexham. |
| †Coquet | Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn | C. Percy, Alnwick. |

salmon or freshwater fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 53 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain

cases for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are **105** Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself but only **37** Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are **23** districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, **1888** to **1894**, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—

1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Happisburgh. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

## Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

| NAME OF FISH. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbel | * | – | † | † | † | † | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Bass | – | – | – | † | † | † | * | † | † | – | – | – |
| Bream | * | * | † | † | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| ,, (sea) | – | – | – | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * | * |
| Brill | * | * | * | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * | * |
| Carp | * | * | * | † | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Catfish | † | * | * | † | * | * | † | – | – | – | – | – |
| Char | † | † | † | ‡ | † | * | * | * | * | † | † | † |
| Chub | † | † | † | ‡ | † | * | * | * | * | † | † | † |
| Coal fish or Saithe | * | * | * | † | † | – | – | – | – | * | * | * |
| Cockle | * | * | * | * | – | – | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Cod | * | * | * | † | – | – | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Conger | – | † | † | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | † | – |
| Crab | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * | † | † | † | † |
| Crayfish (*a*) | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | † | – | – | – | – |
| Dab | * | * | * | † | † | † | – | – | † | † | † | † |
| Dace | * | * | * | † | † | † | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Dory | † | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Eel | * | * | * | * | * | * | † | * | * | * | * | * |
| Flounder | * | * | * | † | † | † | * | * | * | † | † | * |
| Grayling | † | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | † | * | * | * | * | * |
| Gudgeon | † | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Gurnard (red) | * | * | † | † | – | – | † | * | * | * | * | * |
| ,, (grey) | † | * | * | † | – | – | – | * | * | * | * | * |
| Haddock | * | * | † | † | – | – | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Hake | * | – | – | – | † | † | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Halibut | * | * | * | † | † | – | † | † | * | * | * | * |
| Herring | † | † | † | * | * | – | – | * | * | * | * | * |
| Lampern | * | * | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Lamprey | † | † | † | * | * | * | † | – | – | † | * | * |
| Ling | * | * | * | † | † | – | – | – | † | * | * | * |

| NAME OF FISH. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lobster | * | * | * | ‡ | * | * | * | * | † | † | † | † |
| Mackerel | * | – | † | ‡ | * | * | * | * | † | † | – | – |
| Mullet (red) | – | – | † | ‡ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| ,, (grey) | † | – | – | † | * | † | † | * | * | * | † | † |
| Mussel | * | * | * | † | – | – | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | * |
| Oyster (*b*) | * | * | * | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | † | † | † |
| Perch | * | – | – | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | * | * |
| Periwinkle | * | * | * | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Pike | † | * | * | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | * | † | † | * | * | † |
| Pilchard | – | – | – | – | – | – | † | † | † | * | * | * |
| Plaice | * | * | * | † | † | † | † | † | † | * | * | * |
| Pollack | * | * | † | – | – | – | † | † | † | * | * | * |
| Prawn | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Salmon & Sea Trout (*c*) | ‡ | * | * | * | * | † | † | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Shad | – | – | – | * | * | * | † | † | † | – | – | – |
| Shrimp (*d*) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Skate | * | * | * | * | * | * | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Smelt or Sparling | * | * | † | – | – | – | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Sole | * | * | † | † | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Sprat | * | * | * | – | – | – | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Sturgeon | * | * | * | – | – | † | † | † | † | – | * | * |
| Tench | * | * | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | – | – | – | * | * | * |
| Thornback | † | † | † | – | – | – | – | † | † | † | * | * |
| Torsk or Tusk | * | * | * | † | – | – | – | – | † | † | * | * |
| Trout | ‡ | † | † | * | * | * | * | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Turbot | * | * | * | * | * | * | † | – | † | * | * | * |
| Whelk | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Whitebait | – | † | * | * | * | * | † | – | – | – | – | – |
| Whiting | * | * | * | † | † | – | – | – | † | * | * | * |
| Wrasse | * | * | – | – | – | – | * | † | † | * | * | * |

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*c*) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*d*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

# Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 26 packs (399 couples); Ireland, 4 packs (106 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 168 packs (over 6,200 couples); Scotland, 11 packs (386 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (1082 couples).

| Pack. | Couples. | Master. | Kennels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Staghounds (20 couples or more).** | |
| Amory's (Sir J.) | 25 | Sir J. Amory, Bart. | Heasleigh, Tiverton. |
| Berkshind Bucks | 25 | Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. | Binfield Grove, Bracknell. |
| Burton's, Mr.) | 20 | Mr. W. P. Burton | Edgehill, Ipswich. |
| County Down | 34 | Capt. H. Montgomery | Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down. |
| Devon and Somerset | 56 | Mr. R. A. Sanders | Exford, Taunton, Somerset. |
| Enfield Chase | 23 | Mr. W. Walker | High Canons, Shenley, Herts. |
| Essex | 20 | Mr. A. Jackson | Baddow Park, Chelmsford. |
| Mid Kent | 22 | Mr. A. Leney | Wateringbury, Maidstone. |
| New Forest | 26 | Mr. O. T. Price | New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants. |
| Norwich | 23 | Mr. J. Cooke | Brooke Lodge, Norwich. |
| Oxenholme | 20 | Mr. C. H. Wilson | Gate Beck, Kendal. |
| Quantock | 25 | Mr. E. A. V. Stanley | Over Stowey, Bridgwater. |
| Rothschild's (Lord) | 30 | Lord Rothschild | Ascott, Leighton Buzzard. |
| Surrey | 25 | Captain MacTaggart | Horleyland, Horley, Surrey. |
| Ward Union | 30 | Mr. Percy Maynard | Ashbourne, county Meath. |
| Warnham | 23 | Mr. H. C. Lee Steere | Oakwood, Ockley, Dorking. |
| Westmeath (South) | 20 | Mr. E. Wakefield | Athlone. |
| | | **Foxhounds (50 couples or more).** | |
| Albrighton | 53 | Col. Goulburn | Whiston Cross, Albrighton. |
| Atherstone | 60 | Mr. J. C. Munro | Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire. |
| Badsworth | 55 | Mr. H. J. Hope Barton | Badsworth, Pontefract. |
| Beaufort's (Duke of) | 75 | Duke of Beaufort | Badminton, Wilts. |
| Belvoir | 66 | Sir G. Greenall, Bart. | Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln. |
| Bicester | 53 | Mr. Heywood Lonsdale | Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon. |
| Blackmore Vale | 57 | Col. J. P. Browne, C.B. | Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset. |
| Bramham Moor | 52 | Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. | Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire. |
| Cattistock | 74 | Rev. R. A. Phillimore | Cattistock, Dorchester. |
| Cheshire, North | 54 | Mr. H. M. Wilson | Sandiway, Northwich. |
| Cotswold | 50 | Mr. H. O. Lord | Cotswold, Cheltenham. |
| Cottesmore | 56 | Mr. E. Hanbury | Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland. |
| Craven | 50 | Mr. W. J. Yorke Scarlett | Walcot, Hungerford. |
| Crawley and Horsham | 54 | Col. C. B. Godman | West Grinstead, Horsham. |
| Croome | 50 | Mr. G. Dudley Smith | Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester. |
| Dartmoor | 50 | Mr. W. Coryton | Woodlands, Ivybridge. |
| Essex | 50 | Mr. J. Swire | Harlow, Essex. |
| Fernie's (Mr.) | 55 | Mr. C. W. Fernie | Melbourne, Market Harborough. |
| Fitzhardinge's (Lord) | 70 | Lord Fitzhardinge | Berkeley, Gloucester. |
| Fitzwilliam's (Earl) | 50 | Earl Fitzwilliam | Wentworth, Rotherham, Yorks. |
| Fitzwilliam's (Mr.) | 50 | Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam | Milton, near Peterborough. |
| Galway's (Lord) | 55 | Lord Galway | Serlby, Bawtry, Yorks. |
| Garth | 65 | Mr. R. H. Gosling | Beenham's Heath, Twyford, Berkshire |
| Grafton | 69 | Lord Southampton | Paulers Pury, Towcester. |
| H. H. (Hampshire) | 55 | Messrs. F. Corryton & A. T. Jervoise | Ropley, Alresford. |
| Harrington's (Earl) | 71 | Earl of Harington | Gelling, Notts. |
| Hertfordshire | 56 | Mr. T. F. Harrison | Kenesbourne Green, Luton. |
| Heythrop | 54 | Mr. A. Brassey, M.P. | Chipping Norton, Oxon. |
| Holderness | 53 | Mr. C. Brook | Etton, near Hull. |
| Kent, East | 50 | Mr. Selby Lowndes | Elham, Canterbury. |
| Leconfield's (Lord) | 60 | Lord Leconfield | Petworth Park, Sussex. |
| Ledbury | 50 | Sir W. Cooke, Bart. | Ledbury, Herefordshire. |
| Meynell | 57 | Mr. Gerald Hardy | Sudbury, Derby. |
| Middleton's (Lord) | 50 | Lord Middleton | Birdsall, Malton, York. |
| Morpeth | 51 | Mr. F. B. Atkinson | River Green, Meldon, Morpeth. |
| North Shropshire | 50 | Mr. F. Bibby | Lee Bridge, Preston Brockhurst |
| North Staffordshire | 53 | Earl of Huntingdon | Trentham, Stoke. |
| North Warwickshire | 52 | Mr. J. P. Arkwright | Kenilworth. |
| Oakley | 55 | Mr. E. Arkwright | Milton Ernest, Bedford |
| Puckeridge | 53 | Mr. E. E. Barclay | Brent Pelham, Buntingford. |
| Pytchley | 55 | Lord Annaly | Brixworth, Northampton. |
| Quorn | 52 | Captain F. Forester | Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough. |
| Southwold | 55 | Mr. E. P. Rawnsley | Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. |
| Tedworth | 51 | Mr. J. Willis Fleming | Tedworth, Marlborough. |
| Tynedale | 50 | Mr. J. C. Straker | Stagshaw, Corbridge-on-Tyne. |
| Warwickshire | 74 | Lord Willoughby de Broke | Kineton, Warwick. |
| Worcestershire | 54 | Mr. A. Jones | Fernhill Heath, Worcester. |
| Wynnstay | 50 | Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart. | Wynnstay, Ruabon. |
| Yarborough's (Earl of) | 53 | Earl of Yarborough | Brocklesby Park, Lincs. |
| Zetland's (Marquess of) | 56 | Marquess of Zetland | Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire. |
| | | *Scotland.* | |
| Berwickshire | 50 | Mr. F. Usher | Briery Hill, Edrom. |
| Buccleuch's (Duke of) | 57 | Duke of Buccleuch, K.T. | St. Boswells, Roxburghshire. |
| Eglinton's (Earl of) | 50 | Earl of Eglinton and Winton | Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr. |
| | | *Ireland.* | |
| Fitzwilliam's (Earl) | 50 | Earl Fitzwilliam | Coollattin, Shillelagh, Wicklow. |
| Kildare | 60 | Mr. A. P. Pollok | Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare. |
| Meath | 72 | Mr. John Watson (a committee) | Bective, Navan, county Meath. |
| Tipperary | 55 | Mr. H. Whitworth | Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary. |
| Waterford | 50 | Marquis of Waterford | Curraghmore, county Waterford. |
| Westmeath | 60 | Mr. H. Whitworth | Culleen, Mullingar. |

## BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. The child's baptismal name, if changed, or not previously given, may be inserted in the register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

## DEATHS.

WHEN a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (Registrar's) subdistrict. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person having been duly summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts do *not* apply to Coroners' inquests. Coroners' inquests are frequently held into the causes of fire, but where there is no loss of life this excellent practice obtains only in the City of London.

## VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers to the Vaccination Officer for the district a certificate of such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. It will be seen that a conscientious objector to vaccination can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain this certificate of exemption will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions.

## MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage. — "Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the 2nd lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage will be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may licence a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on a registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 428). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may under Section 56 of this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service. A person whose marriage has been dissolved for the adultery of the other party is entitled to be married in church by the incumbent, or his curate or substitute.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s*. 6*d*., and a stamp duty of 1*d*. Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s*. for a single year, and 6*d*. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s*. to the clerk; and the

usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

### MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamps, 12*s.* 6*d.* No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

### SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 8*s.*

### PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage *by Certificate* at a register office (*i.e.*, the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (*i.e.*, usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A.) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district; every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had *by licence*, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the licence.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*:" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. In case a minister does not happen to be present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two witnesses. The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar, and cannot here be set out; but it may be mentioned that "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used. If both

parties are of the Jewish persuasion, they must give notice to the registration officer, in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour of the day; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue to which the husband belongs. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [Marriages *before a Registrar* in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country *in places of Worship* is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

Under the Marriage Act, 1898 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in Nonconformist places of worship, provided they are duly registered for the solemnization of marriages without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties to the marriage require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is solemnized under this Act each of the contracting parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband];"

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person." The Act provides for the payment to the Superintendent-Registrar of the district in which the registered building selected for the marriage is situated, of an additional fee of 6*s.* 6*d.* if the marriage is by licence, and otherwise a fee of 4*s.*, but this provision for additional fees is only to remain in force for 10 years from the passing of the Act.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.—On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3*s.* 9*d.* made up as follows: 2*s.* 6*d.* for certificate, 1*s.* for search, and 1*d.* for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Certificates are also obtainable at the above rate from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book... | 1 | 0 |
| For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 1*s.*; stamp duty, 2*s.* 6*d.* ..... | 3 | 6 |
| For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence..... | 1 | 0 |
| For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence ..... | 1 | 0 |
| For every licence for marriage ..... | 30 | 0 |
| Stamp duty on licence for marriage..... | 10 | 0 |
| For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence... | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, by licence ..... | 10 | 0 |
| For every certificate of marriage ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Stamp duty on ditto ..... | 0 | 1 |

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular Officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the superintendent registrar, or registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns. In either case it is necessary that the non-resident party shall have had his or her abode in the marriage district (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad) for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the declaration required before the marriage can take place, and notice of the intended marriage must be given during those weeks. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:—

| For receiving notice of an intended marriage..... | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For receiving notice of a caveat..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him ..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing | | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited. A consular officer is authorised to register, at the consulate at which he is appointed to reside, marriages solemnized in accordance with the *locâ law* between parties of whom one at least is a British subject, provided that he be satisfied by personal attendance that the marriage has been so solemnized; he cannot be required to attend at the solemnization of a *lex loci* marriage beyond the place at which he is appointed to reside.

A marriage which would not be valid if solemnized in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in one of His Majesty's embassies, legations, or consulates abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity (such as deceased wife's sister) would not be valid in England even if valid in the country where the marriage was contracted.

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, high commissioner, or resident, who may be duly authorised to that effect, and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (*a*) By Special Act of Parliament, (*b*) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

The above does not apply to married women, who are deemed to be subjects of the state of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (1) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

British colonies have power to legislate on the subject of naturalization. Colonial naturalization is, however, only operative within the limits of the particular colony in which the naturalization may have been granted.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On grant of certificate of naturalization | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath | 0 | 10 | 0 |

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject, but the acquisition of a title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family to which the patient belongs, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate concerning the case to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. The local authority may by resolution order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board have refused to allow consumption or phthisis to be added to the list. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same and all articles liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, the occupier of a house, or of any part in which there has been a case of infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. If the outgoing occupier gives false information to the owner or to an intending tenant as to the occurrence of the infection he is liable to heavy penalties and to an action for damages. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any District Council that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, and such person is liable to a penalty of 10*s.* for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the Council may cause the work to be done, and recover the expenses from the person in default. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find, to her grievous disappointment, that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be the eldest son of an intestate dusting all his brothers and sisters from possession of the real estate, or an improvident or unbusinesslike nearest relative may claim to administer the estate. Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses,

and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will: Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary, if it is well known who are the persons intended ; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees."

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees :—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent ; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will ; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will : so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read :—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors, or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows :—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way ; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged

on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy on succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

## Marriages in Scotland.

THE marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised and is becoming more usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (*a*) banns, or (*b*) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

*On Banns.*—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assemby of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties (if not already domiciled in Scotland) must have resided in that country for six weeks previous to the proclamation, and in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church (*i.e.*, the church in the parish of the Established Church of Scotland) on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Episcopalians, unlike other Dissenters in Scotland, have privilege of proclamation also in their chapel. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2*s.* 6*d.*

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

*After Notice by Registrar.*—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 1*s.* 6*d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

*Irregular Marriages.* — By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. After examination on oath of the parties and witnesses, and on being satisfied on the facts, the sheriff issues an order to the registrar to register the marriage and grant a certificate of registration. The fees are £1 5*s.*

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

| *Registry.* | *Registrar.* | *District.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor..... | G. H. Reid (£350) | Carnarvon and Anglesey. |
| Birmingham | W. G. Middleton (£800) | Warwickshire. |
| Blandford | H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250) | Dorsetshire. |
| Bodmin ... | W. H. L. Shadwell (£500) | Cornwall. |
| Bristol..... | (Vacant) (£600) | Bristol & Bath, present County Court Districts. |
| Bury St. Edmunds | Ronald Southey (£200) | Suffolk, West. |
| Canterbury | H. M. Chapman (£350) | Kent, East, and Canterbury. |
| Carlisle ... | W. C. Butler (£700) | Cumberland and Westmoreland. |
| Carmarth'n | W. Morgan Griffiths (£400) | Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan. |
| Chester ... | H. A. Jenner (£800) | Chester. |
| Chichester | W. B. B. Freeland (£200) | Sussex, West. |
| Derby ..... | C.T.E. Wilde (£600) | Derbyshire. |
| Durham ... | W. J. Maynard (£500) | Durham. |
| Exeter ..... | W. H. Bailey (£1,000) | Devonshire. |
| Gloucester | R. Fuller (£600) ... | Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.). |
| Hereford... | T. C. Paris (£400)... | Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock. |
| Ipswich ... | G. Pritchard, B.A. (£300) | Suffolk, East, & Essex, North. |
| Lancaster | Baldwin Dacres Adams (£700) | Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester. |
| Leicester... | H. Pickering Clarke (£500) | Leicester and Rutland. |
| Lewes ..... | J. W. Heisch (£350) | Sussex, East. |
| Lichfield ... | H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800) | Staffordshire. |
| Lincoln ... | J. Swan (£850) ... | Lincolnshire. |
| Liverpool | T. E. Paget (£750) | W. Derby H'nd'd. |
| Llandaff ... | (Vacant) (£350) | Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth. |
| Manchest'r | (Vacant) (£800) | Manchester and Salford H'ndr'd. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | H.E.Edwards(£500) | Northumberland. |
| N'th'mpton | C. C. Becke (£250) | Northants, 8'th., and Beds. |
| Norwich ... | L. D. Powles (£700) | Norfolk. |
| Nottingh'm | Dr.F.Oswald (£400) | N'tinghamshire. |
| Oxford ..... | T. M. Davenport (£500) | Oxon, Berks, and Bucks. |
| Peterboro' | C. S. Magee (£400) | Northants, N'th., Hunts, and Cambs. |
| St. Asaph | J. P. Lewis (£350) | Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth. |
| Salisbury... | H. Elliott Fox (£350) | Wiltshire. |
| Shrewsb'ry | R. K. A. Green (£500) | Salop and Montgomery. |
| Taunton ... | E. T. Alms (£350) | Somerset, West. |
| Wakefield | G. Bridgeman (£1,200) | Yorks, West Riding. |
| Wells ..... | J. R. Holligan (£350) | Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District. |
| Winchester | C.Wooldridge(£500) | Hampshire. |
| Worcester | G. F. Adams (£500) | Worcestershire. |
| York..... | H. A. Hudson (£1,000) | Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York). |

### SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar.

### Architects' Fees.

THE custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

### Surveyors' Fees.

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2*s.* per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6*d.* per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

### Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY AUCTION OR BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE. — Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission of £5 per cent. on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount previously paid for letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—For *Sale*, £5 per cent.; for *Valuation*, £5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5*s.* per cent. above, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3*s.*

FOR VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue. OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5*s.* per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, and making catalogue for auction sale—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 gs. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs., and for £1,200 19 gs., and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea, but no fee less than 7 guineas; and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

### Allowances under Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Receiver:—

*Brokers.*—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 10*s.* 6*d.*; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1*s.* 6*d.*; each folio after 20, 1*s.* For inventory and valuation:—On the first £100, £2 10*s.*; for the next £400, £1 5*s.*; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 10*s.* Travelling expenses in addition.

*Auctioneers.*—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent.; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £300 5 per cent., on next £1,500 2½, above up to £5,000 1¼, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £2 to £5.

*Accountants.*—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 1*s.* to £5 5*s.* Chief-clerk's time, 10*s.* 6*d.* to £1. 1*s.* 6*d.* Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* These charges to include stationery, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient; but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

| General Practitioners. | Rentals. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 to £25. | £25 to £50. | £50 to £100 | |
| Ordinary Visit ..... | 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* | 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* | 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* | |
| Night Visit..... | Double an ordinary visit. | | | |
| Mileage beyond two miles from Home | 1*s.* 6*d.* | 2*s.* | 2*s.* 6*d.* | |
| Detention per ½ hour | 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* | 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* | 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* | |
| Letters of Advice .. | Same charge as for an ordinary visit. | | | |
| Attendce. on servants | 2*s.* 6*d.* | 3*s.* 6*d.* | 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* | |
| Midwifery ..... | 21*s.* | 21*s.* to 63*s.* | 63*s.* to 105*s.* | |
| Administrng. Chlfrm. | 10*s.* 6*d.* | 21*s.* | — 42*s.* | |
| Consultants. | | | | |
| Advice or Visit alone | 21*s.* | 21*s.* | 21*s.* | |
| Advice or Visit with another Practitioner | 21*s.* | 21*s.* to 42*s.* | 21*s.* to 42*s.* | |
| Mileage beyond two miles from Home | 10*s.* 6*d.* | 10*s.* 6*d.* | 10*s.* 6*d.* | |

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s.*

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

THESE are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2¾ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities. 3¼ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items

in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Canada Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, a Jamaica 4 per cent. Loan, and one or two others of small amount. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of waterworks companies and of water commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, debenture, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of British railway companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, *e.g.*, the North British, Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust. It remains to add (1) that by this Act a trustee may buy at a premium under fixed conditions, but not where the stock is redeemable within 15 years at par, "or some other fixed rate." (2) The last power, as well as every other, is to be used at the "discretion of the trustee"—a phrase which can only be taken in a technical sense, as the Court expects him to show a prudent and cautious discretion, and forbids him, for instance, to favour the tenant for life at the expense of those to follow after. (3) A trustee must consider what is directed, and what is forbidden, by the terms of his trust, before resorting to any of the securities authorized by the Rule of Court or by the new Act. (4) The Settled Land Act of 1882 also gives a list of securities on which "capital money" arising from sales of property under that Act may be invested—it does not materially differ from the above. The safest plan for a trustee to adopt is this: after looking to his trust, to see that nothing is prohibited, to turn his attention solely to the Act of 1893, sect. 1, and take his choice of the securities therein mentioned. Nearly all of them are at a high price, and he can hardly make sure of obtaining 2¾ per cent. for trust money.

If the deed or will under which he is acting authorizes Colonial or Foreign Government securities, but not otherwise, he may consult the list of such securities, and select one or more, so as to obtain a slightly higher return on the capital invested.

## The World's Consumption of Alcohol (1902).

| Country. | Wine. | | Beer. | | Spirits. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gals. consumed. | Gals. per head. | Gals. consumed. | Gals. per head. | Gals. consumed. | Gals. per head. |
| United Kingdom | 15,281,000 | ·36 | 1,270,828,000 | 30·3 | 44,078,000 | 1·05 |
| Australian Commonwealth | 4,296,000 | 1·11 | 47,976,000 | 12 4 | 3,297,000 | ·85 |
| New Zealand | 126,000 | ·16 | 7,381,000 | 9·2 | 602,000 | ·75 |
| Cape (no figures available) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natal | ... | ... | 312,000 | ·33 | 364,000 | ·38 |
| Dominion of Canada | 496,000 | ·09 | 28,038,000 | 5·1 | 4,346,000 | ·8 |
| Newfoundland | 7,200 | ·03 | 72,000 | ·34 | 67,000 | ·3 |
| German Empire | 66,198,000 | 1·14 | 1,484,692,000 | 25·5 | 105,556,000 | 1·85 |
| Holland | 1,980,000 | ·37 | ... | ... | 9,328,000 | 1·76 |
| Belgium | 6,952,000 | 1·01 | 320,738,000 | 47·1 | 12,694,000 | 1·87 |
| Russian Empire | ... | ... | 125,304,000 | ·89 | 144,655,000 | 1·03 |
| Norway | ... | ... | 8,756,000 | 3·9 | 1,672,000 | ·75 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | 64,724,000 | 12·5 | 8,932,000 | 1·72 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | 51,529,000 | 20·8 | 8,085,000 | 3·25 |
| France | 930,138,000 | 24·0 | 184,888,000 | 4·8 | 55,396,000 | 1·43 |
| Switzerland | 51,854,000 | 15·0 | 45,452,000 | 13·6 | ... | ... |
| Portugal | 87,142,000 | 17·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spain | 321,816,000 | 17·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | 884,114,000 | 27·0 | 5,126,000 | ·16 | 8,932,000 | ·27 |
| Austria | 119,218,000 | 4·4 | 409,772,000 | 15·4 | 68,728,000 | 2·64 |
| Hungary | 69,410,000 | 3·5 | 29,700,000 | 1·5 | 37,972,000 | 1·98 |
| Bulgaria | 27,038,000 | 4·0 | 946,000 | ·25 | 770,000 | ·20 |
| Servia | 5,830,000 | 7·0 | 1,408,000 | ·54 | ... | ... |
| Roumania | 22,990,000 | 2·2 | 1,320,000 | ·21 | 6,956,000 | 1·12 |
| U.S. | 32,253,000 | 4·0 | 1,207,750,000 | 15·0 | 97,672,000 | 1·22 |

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| FARES BY DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... | 1 | 0 |
| For every additional mile or part of a mile | 0 | 6 |
| If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile ..... | 1 | 0 |
| If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside ..... | 1 | 0 |
| FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... | 2 | 6 |
| If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if a two-wheeled Cab ... | 0 | 8 |
| If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less ..... | 2 | 6 |
| If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time.. | 0 | 8 |
| If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same. | | |

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

| Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| LUGGAGE. — For each package carried outside the carriage..... | 0 | 2 |
| EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)..... | 0 | 6 |
| WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d.; 2 wheels ... | 0 | 8 |
| If hired without Circle, 3 or 4 wheels ... | 0 | 8 |

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any hackney carriage shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

During 1905 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 6,996; clarences—animal power 3,935, mechanical power 19; omnibuses—animal power 3,484, mechanical power 241; tramway cars—mechanical power 1,124, animal power 786; total, 16,585. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers—animal power 12,663, mechanical power 23; stage drivers—animal power 6,169, mechanical power 2,474; conductors, 10,084; total, 31,413.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1905, of 682 men examined, 331 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 650. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 11·58 drivers to 10 carriages; 249 of the drivers are over 70 years of age.

Of lost property, 57,820 articles were deposited, of which 26,770 were claimed by the owners, and £3,509 12s. 9¼d. awarded to the drivers and conductors.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in street after the hour of eight in the morning.

THE tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown, the prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 31*s.* 8*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1891 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,096 lay-owners or impropriators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2*s.* 6*d.* for inspection, and 3*d.* for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum *not less* than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9*s.* 9½*d.*, and for the past 70 years (1837–1905) £94 3*s.* 2¾*d.*

| Years. | Wheat. s. | d. | Barley. s. | d. | Oats. s. | d. | Tithe Rent-charge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1836* ... | *56* | *2* | *31* | *8* | *22* | *0* | *100 0 0* |
| 1861 ... | 55 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 112 3 4¼ |
| 1862 ... | 55 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 109 13 6 |
| 1863 ... | 44 | 9 | 33 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 107 5 2 |
| 1864 ... | 40 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 103 3 10½ |
| 1865 ... | 41 | 0 | 29 | 9 | 21 | 10 | 98 15 10½ |
| 1866 ... | 49 | 11 | 37 | 5 | 24 | 7 | 97 7 9¼ |
| 1867 ... | 64 | 5 | 39 | 11 | 26 | 0 | 98 13 3 |
| 1868 ... | 63 | 9 | 43 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 100 13 8 |
| 1869 ... | 48 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 26 | 0 | 103 5 8¼ |
| 1870 ... | 46 | 11 | 34 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 104 1 0¼ |
| 1871 ... | 56 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 104 15 1 |
| 1872 ... | 57 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 108 4 0½ |
| 1873 ... | 58 | 8 | 40 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 110 15 10¼ |
| 1874 ... | 55 | 9 | 44 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 112 7 3 |
| 1875 ... | 45 | 1 | 38 | 5 | 28 | 8 | 112 15 6¾ |
| 1876 ... | 46 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 26 | 3 | 110 14 11 |
| 1877 ... | 56 | 9 | 39 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 109 16 11½ |
| 1878 ... | 46 | 5 | 40 | 2 | 24 | 4 | 112 7 5¼ |
| 1879 ... | 43 | 10 | 34 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 111 15 1½ |
| 1880 ... | 44 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 109 17 9¼ |
| 1881 ... | 45 | 4 | 31 | 11 | 21 | 9 | 107 2 10½ |
| 1882 ... | 45 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 102 16 2 |
| 1883 ... | 41 | 7 | 31 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 100 4 9¾ |
| 1884 ... | 35 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 98 6 2¼ |
| 1885 ... | 32 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 93 17 3 |
| 1886 ... | 31 | 0 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 90 10 3½ |
| 1887 ... | 32 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 87 8 10 |
| 1888 ... | 31 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 84 2 8¾ |
| 1889 ... | 29 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 80 19 8½ |
| 1890 ... | 31 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 78 1 3½ |
| 1891 ... | 37 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 76 3 3¼ |
| 1892 ... | 30 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 75 18 3¼ |
| 1893 ... | 26 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 74 15 2¾ |
| 1894 ... | 22 | 10 | 24 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 74 3 9½ |
| 1895 ... | 23 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 73 13 0½ |
| 1896 ... | 26 | 2 | 22 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 72 9 6¾ |
| 1897 ... | 30 | 2 | 23 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 69 17 11½ |
| 1898 ... | 34 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 68 14 11 |
| 1899 ... | 25 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 68 2 4¾ |
| 1900 ... | 26 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 66 15 9½ |
| 1901 ... | 26 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 66 10 9¼ |
| 1902 ... | 28 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 67 3 8¾ |
| 1903 ... | 26 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 17 | 2 | 69 7 5 |
| 1904 ... | 28 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 69 19 6 |
| 1905 ... | 29 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 69 12 0½ |
| 1906 ... | | | ... | | ... | | 68 12 0¼ |

AVERAGE PRICES PER IMPERIAL QUARTER FROM 1785.

| Yrs. | Wheat s. | d. | Barley s. | d. | Oats s. | d. | Yrs. | Wheat s. | d. | Barley s. | d. | Oats s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1785 | 43 | 1 | 24 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 1824 | 63 | 11 | 36 | 4 | 24 | 10 |
| 1786 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 1825 | 68 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 25 | 8 |
| 1787 | 42 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 1826 | 58 | 8 | 34 | 4 | 26 | 8 |
| 1788 | 46 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 1827 | 58 | 6 | 37 | 7 | 28 | 2 |
| 1789 | 52 | 9 | 23 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 1828 | 60 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 0 |
| 1790 | 54 | 9 | 26 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 1829 | 66 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 22 | 9 |
| 1791 | 48 | 7 | 26 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 1830 | 64 | 3 | 32 | 7 | 24 | 5 |
| 1792 | 43 | 0 | 27 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 1831 | 66 | 4 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| 1793 | 49 | 3 | 31 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 1832 | 58 | 8 | 33 | 1 | 20 | 5 |
| 1794 | 52 | 3 | 31 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 1833 | 52 | 11 | 27 | 6 | 18 | 5 |
| 1795 | 75 | 2 | 37 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 1834 | 46 | 2 | 29 | 0 | 20 | 11 |
| 1796 | 78 | 7 | 35 | 4 | 21 | 10 | 1835 | 39 | 4 | 29 | 11 | 22 | 0 |
| 1797 | 53 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 1836 | 48 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 23 | 1 |
| 1798 | 51 | 10 | 29 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 1837 | 55 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 23 | 1 |
| 1799 | 69 | 0 | 36 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 1838 | 64 | 7 | 31 | 5 | 22 | 5 |
| 1800 | 113 | 10 | 59 | 10 | 39 | 4 | 1839 | 70 | 8 | 39 | 6 | 25 | 11 |
| 1801 | 119 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 1840 | 66 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 25 | 8 |
| 1802 | 69 | 10 | 33 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 1841 | 64 | 4 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 5 |
| 1803 | 58 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 21 | 6 | 1842 | 57 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 19 | 3 |
| 1804 | 62 | 3 | 31 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 1843 | 50 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 18 | 4 |
| 1805 | 89 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 1844 | 51 | 3 | 33 | 8 | 20 | 7 |
| 1806 | 79 | 1 | 38 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 1845 | 50 | 10 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 6 |
| 1807 | 75 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 1846 | 54 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 23 | 8 |
| 1808 | 81 | 4 | 43 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 1847 | 69 | 9 | 44 | 2 | 28 | 8 |
| 1809 | 97 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 1848 | 50 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 20 | 6 |
| 1810 | 106 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 1849 | 44 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 6 |
| 1811 | 95 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 1850 | 40 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 16 | 5 |
| 1812 | 126 | 6 | 66 | 9 | 44 | 6 | 1851 | 38 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 18 | 7 |
| 1813 | 74 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 1852 | 40 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 19 | 1 |
| 1814 | 65 | 7 | 30 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 1853 | 53 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 21 | 0 |
| 1815 | 65 | 7 | 30 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 1854 | 72 | 5 | 36 | 0 | 27 | 11 |
| 1816 | 78 | 6 | 33 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 1855 | 74 | 8 | 34 | 9 | 27 | 5 |
| 1817 | 96 | 11 | 49 | 4 | 32 | 5 | 1856 | 69 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 25 | 2 |
| 1818 | 86 | 3 | 53 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 1857 | 56 | 4 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 0 |
| 1819 | 74 | 6 | 45 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 1858 | 44 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| 1820 | 67 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 1858 | 44 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| 1821 | 56 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 29 | 6 | 1859 | 43 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 23 | 2 |
| 1822 | 44 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 1 | 1860 | 53 | 3 | 36 | 7 | 24 | 5 |
| 1823 | 53 | 4 | 36 | 6 | 22 | 11 | 1861 | 55 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 23 | 9 |

| Stock. | Dividends Payable.* |
|---|---|
| **Bank Stock** | April 5 and October 5 |
| **Government Stocks.** | |
| Terminable Annuities | Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5 |
| 2½% Annuities (1905) | " " " " |
| 2¾% Annuities (1905) | " " " " |
| 2½% Consols (1923) | " " " " |
| 2¾% Guaranteed (1933) | Jan. 5, July 5 |
| 3% Local Loans (1912) | Jan. 5, Ap. 5, Jy. 5, Oct. 5 |
| 2¾% War Stock (1920) | " " " " |
| 2¾% Guard. Land Stock | " " " " |
| 3% Metrop. Police (1920) | January 1 and July 1 |
| Red Sea & India (1908) | Feb. 4 and August 4 |
| **Indian Stocks.** | |
| Eastern Bengal Rail. "A" and "B" (1957) | April 1 and October 1 |
| " 4% (Irredeemable) | January 1 and July 1 |
| E.I. Rail. 4½% (Irredeem.) | April 1 and October 1 |
| G.I.P. Rly. 4% (Irredeem.) | January 1 and July 1 |
| 3½% India Stock (1931) | Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5 |
| 3% " " (1948) | " " " " |
| 2½% " " (1926) | " " " " |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958) | January 1 and July 1 |
| S.I.Ry. 4½% (Perp. Deb.) | " " |
| **Colonial Stocks.** | |
| N. S. Wales: — | |
| 4% Stock (1933) | January 1 and July 1 |
| 3½% " (1924) | April 1 and October 1 |
| 3½% " (1918) | March 1 and Sept. 1 |
| 3% " (1935) | April 1 and Oct. 1 |
| New Zealand: — | |
| 4% Consolidated (1929) | May 1 and Nov. 1 |
| 3½% " (1940) | January 1 and July 1 |
| 3% Inscribed (1945) | April 1 and October 1 |
| Queensland: — | |
| 4% (1915 and 1924) | ... January 1 and July 1 |
| 3½% (1921 to 1945) | " " |
| 3% (1922 to 1947) | " " |
| Transvaal 3% (1923–1953) | May 1 and November 1 |
| **Corporation Stocks.** | |
| Birkenhead 3¼% (1919–59) | April 1 and October 1 |
| Birmingham 3½% (1946) | January 1 and July 1 |
| " 3% (1947) | " " |
| " 3% (1932) | " " |
| " 2½% (1926) | " " |
| Bristol 3% (1920–1960) | ... Feb. 1 and August 1 |
| Hampshire 3% (1914–1934) | March 1 and Sept. 1 |
| Huddersfield 3% (1920–1940) | April 1 and October 1 |
| Hull 3½% (1943) | January 1 and July 1 |
| " 3½% Irred. (1925–55) | Feb. 1 and August 1 |
| " 3% (1921–1951) | March 1 and Sept. 1 |
| Liverpool 3½% | Jan. 1, Apl. 1, July 1, Oct. 1 |
| " 3% (1942) | April 1 and October 1 |
| " 2½% (1923) | January 1 and July 1 |
| Lond., Corp. 2½% (1927–57) | " " |
| " " 3% Deb. (1923) | Feb. 1 and August 1 |
| Lond. County 2½% (1920) | Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1 |
| " " 3% (1920) | " " " " |
| Manchester 3% (1941) | Feb. 1 and August 1 |
| Metropolitan 3½% (1929) | Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5 |
| " 3% (1941) | Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1 |
| " 2½% (1920–1949) | Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1 |
| Middx. Cnty. 3% (1915–35) | January 1 and July 1 |
| Nottingham 3% (Irred.) | May 1 and November 1 |
| " 3% (1920–60) | " " |
| Ramsgate 3% (1915–1955) | Feb. 1 and August 1 |
| Swansea 3½% | January 1 and July 1 |
| " 3% (1955) | " " |
| West Sussex 3% (1915–35) | Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 |
| Wolverh'pton 3½% (1932) | March 1 and Sept. 1 |

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

| Foreign and Miscellaneous. | |
|---|---|
| Chinese Impl. 5% Gold, (1896) | April 1 and October 1 |
| Chinese Impl. 4½% Gold, (1898) | March 1 and Sept. 1 |
| Impl. Japanese 5% (1907–8) | " " |
| Metropolitan Water "B" | " " |
| Egypt. 3½% Pref. (1905) | ... April 15 and October 15 |
| Greek Guaranteed 2½% Gold (1898) | April 1 and October 1 |
| Thames Conservancy 3% (1954) "A" & "B" Deb. | January 1 and July 1 |

DIVIDENDS are paid:—

On Sterling Stocks transferable in the Bank Books—(*a*) Warrants will be sent by Post—1. To Sole or First Stockholders *without application*, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary. (Sole Stockholder includes Sole Surviving Stockholder, Sole Executor or Administrator, and Sole Surviving Executor or Administrator. First Stockholder includes the First Executor.) 2. To any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, other than the Sole, or First, Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, or to any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the written Request, in the prescribed form, of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators. (*b*) Dividends will be paid to any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, *personally attending at the Bank*, on his written Request, in the case of a Sole Account, or on the written Request of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators, in the case of a Joint Account. The Request in either case must be in the prescribed form.

On Indian Railway and Thames Conservancy Debenture Stocks, Chinese 5% and 4½% Stocks, Greek 2½% Stock, Japanese 5% Stock, and Corporation of London 2½% Debenture Stock—by transmission of Warrants through the Post to the Stockholders or their Nominees.

On Indian Rupee Promissory Notes and Registered Stock—(*a*) On personal application at the India Office, Bank of England:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent. (*b*) By Post:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent.

Dividends on Promissory Notes and Registered Stock are paid by Bills of Exchange on India, commonly called Interest Bills. (As an Interest Bill is payable in India in Rupees, the Bill is usually sold in London, for Sterling, at the Exchange of the day, through a Banker or other Agent.)

HOURS, &c.—The Dividend Office is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 P.M.).

The India Office (Bank of England) is open from 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 P.M.).

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS.—Holders of certain stocks in amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1*d.* per £, or part of a £, with 3*d.* additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday; Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2*s.* 6*d.*); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 12.30) are charged a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

# Voters' Qualifications.

## I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

### 1. PROPERTY.

A. *England.*

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold

*a.* of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

*b.* of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. *Scotland.*

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

*a.* of £10 clear yearly value, original term, being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

*b.* of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. *Ireland.*

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

*a.* of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

*b.* of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—*The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Mortgagee.* A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

*Trusts.* The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

*Joint Owners.* Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

*Freeholds.* Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

*Property in Boroughs.* Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

*Leaseholds.* A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sublessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

### 2. OCCUPATION.

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

*Residence required.* In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

*£50 Rental Franchise.* This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

*Service Franchise.* Lodgers, licencees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—*Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.*

### 3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitancy, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—*This rule applies both to occupation and Residence.*

### 4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5. FREEMEN.

Reform Act. 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. THE UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

**Registration.**

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

**Disqualifications.**

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (*e.g.*, fagot voters), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

## II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. CITY OF LONDON.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (*a*) Freemen occupying premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (*b*) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (*c*) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (*d*) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. OTHER BOROUGHS AND COUNTIES.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

*a.* The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

*b.* Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

There are two additional qualifications for the County Franchise—

i. Being a peer owning property in the county.

ii. Being registered as an ownership voter for Parliament in a county.

*Disqualifications.*—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

## III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," *i.e.*, those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (*see* II.), or the Parliamentary Register (*see* I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

## IV. DISTRICT COUNTY ELECTIONS. URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

## V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

## CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

### I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

### II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

*Disqualifications.*—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices, and women are disqualified for all corporate office. A person is disqualified for election as Councillor if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff under the Council, or is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

### III. PARISH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

### IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. (URBAN AND RURAL.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

*Disqualifications* are the same as in III.

### V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;

2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are ineligible for office. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

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RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

# Table of Income or Wages.

| Per Year. | Per Month | Per Week. | Per Day. | Per Year. | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day. | Per Year. | Per Month. | Per Week. | Per Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. | £ s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. | £ s. d. | s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 10 | 0 10 0 | 2¼ | 0 0¼ | 8 0 | 0 13 4 | 3 1 | 0 5¼ | 18 0 | 1 10 0 | 0 6 11 | 0 0 11¾ |
| 1 0 | 1 8 0 | 4½ | 0 0½ | 8 8 | 0 14 0 | 3 2¼ | 0 5½ | 18 18 | 1 11 6 | 0 7 3¼ | 0 1 0½ |
| 1 10 | 2 6 0 | 7 | 0 1 | 8 10 | 0 14 2 | 3 3¼ | 0 5½ | 19 0 | 1 11 8 | 0 7 3¾ | 0 1 0½ |
| 2 0 | 3 4 0 | 9 | 0 1¼ | 9 0 | 0 15 0 | 3 5½ | 0 6 | 20 0 | 1 13 4 | 0 7 8¼ | 0 1 1¼ |
| 2 2 | 3 6 0 | 9½ | 0 1½ | 9 9 | 0 15 9 | 3 7½ | 0 6¼ | 30 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 11 6½ | 0 1 7¼ |
| 2 10 | 4 2 0 | 11½ | 0 1¼ | 10 0 | 0 16 8 | 3 10¼ | 0 6½ | 40 0 | 3 6 8 | 0 15 4¼ | 0 2 2¼ |
| 3 0 | 5 0 1 | 1¼ | 0 2 | 10 10 | 0 17 6 | 4 0½ | 0 7 | 50 0 | 4 3 4 | 0 19 2¾ | 0 2 9 |
| 3 3 | 5 3 1 | 2½ | 0 2 | 11 0 | 0 18 4 | 4 2¾ | 0 7¼ | 60 0 | 5 0 0 | 1 3 1 | 0 3 3½ |
| 3 10 | 5 10 1 | 4¼ | 0 2¼ | 11 11 | 0 19 3 | 4 5¼ | 0 7½ | 70 0 | 5 16 8 | 1 6 11 | 0 3 10 |
| 4 0 | 6 8 1 | 6½ | 0 2¼ | 12 0 | 1 0 0 | 4 7½ | 0 8 | 80 0 | 6 13 4 | 1 10 9¼ | 0 4 4½ |
| 4 4 | 7 0 1 | 7½ | 0 2¼ | 12 12 | 1 1 0 | 4 10¼ | 0 8½ | 90 0 | 7 10 0 | 1 14 7½ | 0 4 11¼ |
| 4 10 | 7 6 1 | 8¼ | 0 3 | 13 0 | 1 1 8 | 5 0 | 0 8½ | 100 0 | 8 6 8 | 1 18 5½ | 0 5 5¼ |
| 5 0 | 8 4 1 | 11 | 0 3¼ | 13 13 | 1 2 9 | 5 3 | 0 9 | 200 0 | 16 13 4 | 3 16 11 | 0 10 11½ |
| 5 5 | 8 9 2 | 0¼ | 0 3½ | 14 0 | 1 3 4 | 5 4½ | 0 9¼ | 300 0 | 25 0 0 | 5 15 4½ | 0 16 5¼ |
| 5 10 | 9 2 2 | 1½ | 0 3¼ | 14 14 | 1 4 6 | 5 7¼ | 0 9½ | 400 0 | 33 6 8 | 7 13 10¼ | 1 1 11 |
| 6 0 | 10 0 2 | 3½ | 0 4 | 15 0 | 1 5 0 | 5 9¼ | 0 9¾ | 500 0 | 41 13 4 | 9 12 3¼ | 1 7 4¼ |
| 6 6 | 10 6 2 | 5 | 0 4¼ | 15 15 | 1 6 3 | 6 0¼ | 0 10¼ | 600 0 | 50 0 0 | 11 10 9¼ | 1 12 10½ |
| 6 10 | 10 10 2 | 6 | 0 4¼ | 16 0 | 1 6 8 | 6 1¼ | 0 10½ | 700 0 | 58 6 8 | 13 9 2¾ | 1 18 4¼ |
| 7 0 | 11 8 2 | 8¼ | 0 4½ | 16 16 | 1 8 0 | 6 5½ | 0 11 | 800 0 | 66 13 4 | 15 7 8¼ | 2 3 10 |
| 7 7 | 12 3 2 | 10 | 0 4¾ | 17 0 | 1 8 4 | 6 6½ | 0 11¼ | 900 0 | 75 0 0 | 17 6 1¾ | 2 9 3¾ |
| 7 10 | 12 6 2 | 10½ | 0 5 | 17 17 | 1 9 9 | 6 10½ | 0 11¾ | 1000 0 | 83 6 8 | 19 4 7¾ | 2 14 9½ |

| No. | ¼d. | ½d. | ¾d. | 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 5d. | 6d. | 7d. | 8d. | 9d. | 10d. | 11d. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 0¼ | 0 0½ | 0 0¾ | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 11 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 0½ | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 0¾ | 0 1½ | 0 2¼ | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 1¼ | 0 2½ | 0 3¼ | 0 5 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 2 1 | 2 6 | 2 11 | 3 4 | 3 9 | 4 2 | 4 7 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 1½ | 0 3 | 0 4½ | 0 6 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 0 1¾ | 0 3½ | 0 5¼ | 0 7 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 4 | 2 11 | 3 6 | 4 1 | 4 8 | 5 3 | 5 10 | 6 5 | 7 |
| 8 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 1 4 | 2 0 | 2 8 | 3 4 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 8 |
| 9 | 0 2¼ | 0 4½ | 0 6¾ | 0 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 3 9 | 4 6 | 5 3 | 6 0 | 6 9 | 7 6 | 8 3 | 9 |
| 10 | 0 2½ | 0 5 | 0 7½ | 0 10 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 4 | 4 2 | 5 0 | 5 10 | 6 8 | 7 6 | 8 4 | 9 2 | 10 |
| 11 | 0 2¾ | 0 5½ | 0 8¼ | 0 11 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 3 8 | 4 7 | 5 6 | 6 5 | 7 4 | 8 3 | 9 2 | 10 1 | 11 |
| 12 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 |
| 13 | 0 3¼ | 0 6½ | 0 9¾ | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 7 7 | 8 8 | 9 9 | 10 10 | 11 11 | 13 |
| 14 | 0 3½ | 0 7 | 0 10½ | 1 2 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 8 2 | 9 4 | 10 6 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 14 |
| 15 | 0 3¾ | 0 7½ | 0 11¼ | 1 3 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 6 3 | 7 6 | 8 9 | 10 0 | 11 3 | 12 6 | 13 9 | 15 |
| 16 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 4 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 9 4 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 0 4¼ | 0 8½ | 1 0¾ | 1 5 | 2 10 | 4 3 | 5 8 | 7 1 | 8 6 | 9 11 | 11 4 | 12 9 | 14 2 | 15 7 | 17 |
| 18 | 0 4½ | 0 9 | 1 1½ | 1 6 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 10 6 | 12 0 | 13 6 | 15 0 | 16 6 | 18 |
| 19 | 0 4¾ | 0 9½ | 1 2¼ | 1 7 | 3 2 | 4 9 | 6 4 | 7 11 | 9 6 | 11 1 | 12 8 | 14 3 | 15 10 | 17 5 | 19 |
| 20 | 0 5 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 8 | 3 4 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 18 4 | 20 |
| 21 | 0 5¼ | 0 10½ | 1 3¾ | 1 9 | 3 6 | 5 3 | 7 0 | 8 9 | 10 6 | 12 3 | 14 0 | 15 9 | 17 6 | 19 3 | 21 |
| 22 | 0 5½ | 0 11 | 1 4½ | 1 10 | 3 8 | 5 6 | 7 4 | 9 2 | 11 0 | 12 10 | 14 8 | 16 6 | 18 4 | 20 2 | 22 |
| 23 | 0 5¾ | 0 11½ | 1 5¼ | 1 11 | 3 10 | 5 9 | 7 8 | 9 7 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 15 4 | 17 3 | 19 2 | 21 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 0 6 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 24 |
| 25 | 0 6¼ | 1 0½ | 1 6¾ | 2 1 | 4 2 | 6 3 | 8 4 | 10 5 | 12 6 | 14 7 | 16 8 | 18 9 | 20 10 | 22 11 | 25 |
| 26 | 0 6½ | 1 1 | 1 7½ | 2 2 | 4 4 | 6 6 | 8 8 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 15 2 | 17 4 | 19 6 | 21 8 | 23 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 0 6¾ | 1 1½ | 1 8¼ | 2 3 | 4 6 | 6 9 | 9 0 | 11 3 | 13 6 | 15 9 | 18 0 | 20 3 | 22 6 | 24 9 | 27 |
| 28 | 0 7 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 4 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 9 4 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 16 4 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 23 4 | 25 8 | 28 |
| 29 | 0 7¼ | 1 2½ | 1 9¾ | 2 5 | 4 10 | 7 3 | 9 8 | 12 1 | 14 6 | 16 11 | 19 4 | 21 9 | 24 2 | 26 7 | 29 |
| 30 | 0 7½ | 1 3 | 1 10½ | 2 6 | 5 0 | 7 6 | 10 0 | 12 6 | 15 0 | 17 6 | 20 0 | 22 6 | 25 0 | 27 6 | 30 |
| 31 | 0 7¾ | 1 3½ | 1 11¼ | 2 7 | 5 2 | 7 9 | 10 4 | 12 11 | 15 6 | 18 1 | 20 8 | 23 3 | 25 10 | 28 5 | 31 |
| 32 | 0 8 | 1 4 | 2 0 | 2 8 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 13 4 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 21 4 | 24 0 | 26 8 | 29 4 | 32 |
| 33 | 0 8¼ | 1 4½ | 2 0¾ | 2 9 | 5 6 | 8 3 | 11 0 | 13 9 | 16 6 | 19 3 | 22 0 | 24 9 | 27 6 | 30 3 | 33 |
| 34 | 0 8½ | 1 5 | 2 1½ | 2 10 | 5 8 | 8 6 | 11 4 | 14 2 | 17 0 | 19 10 | 22 8 | 25 6 | 28 4 | 31 2 | 34 |
| 35 | 0 8¾ | 1 5½ | 2 2¼ | 2 11 | 5 10 | 8 9 | 11 8 | 14 7 | 17 6 | 20 5 | 23 4 | 26 3 | 29 2 | 32 1 | 35 |
| 36 | 0 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 | 33 0 | 36 |
| 37 | 0 9¼ | 1 6½ | 2 3¾ | 3 1 | 6 2 | 9 3 | 12 4 | 15 5 | 18 6 | 21 7 | 24 8 | 27 9 | 30 10 | 33 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 0 9½ | 1 7 | 2 4½ | 3 2 | 6 4 | 9 6 | 12 8 | 15 10 | 19 0 | 22 2 | 25 4 | 28 6 | 31 8 | 34 10 | 38 |
| 39 | 0 9¾ | 1 7½ | 2 5¼ | 3 3 | 6 6 | 9 9 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 19 6 | 22 9 | 26 0 | 29 3 | 32 6 | 35 9 | 39 |
| 40 | 0 10 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 4 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 26 8 | 30 0 | 33 4 | 36 8 | 40 |
| 41 | 0 10¼ | 1 8½ | 2 6¾ | 3 5 | 6 10 | 10 3 | 13 8 | 17 1 | 20 6 | 23 11 | 27 4 | 30 9 | 34 2 | 37 7 | 41 |
| 42 | 0 10½ | 1 9 | 2 7½ | 3 6 | 7 0 | 10 6 | 14 0 | 17 6 | 21 0 | 24 6 | 28 0 | 31 6 | 35 0 | 38 6 | 42 |
| 43 | 0 10¾ | 1 9½ | 2 8¼ | 3 7 | 7 2 | 10 9 | 14 4 | 17 11 | 21 6 | 25 1 | 28 8 | 32 3 | 35 10 | 39 5 | 43 |
| 44 | 0 11 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 3 8 | 7 4 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 18 4 | 22 0 | 25 8 | 29 4 | 33 0 | 36 8 | 40 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 0 11¼ | 1 10½ | 2 9¾ | 3 9 | 7 6 | 11 3 | 15 0 | 18 9 | 22 6 | 26 3 | 30 0 | 33 9 | 37 6 | 41 3 | 45 |
| 46 | 0 11½ | 1 11 | 2 10½ | 3 10 | 7 8 | 11 6 | 15 4 | 19 2 | 23 0 | 26 10 | 30 8 | 34 6 | 38 4 | 42 2 | 46 |
| 47 | 0 11¾ | 1 11½ | 2 11¼ | 3 11 | 7 10 | 11 9 | 15 8 | 19 7 | 23 6 | 27 5 | 31 4 | 35 3 | 39 2 | 43 1 | 47 |
| 48 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 | 44 0 | 48 |
| 49 | 1 0¼ | 2 0½ | 3 0¾ | 4 1 | 8 2 | 12 3 | 16 4 | 20 5 | 24 6 | 28 7 | 32 8 | 36 9 | 40 10 | 44 11 | 49 |
| 50 | 1 0½ | 2 1 | 3 1½ | 4 2 | 8 4 | 12 6 | 16 8 | 20 10 | 25 0 | 29 2 | 33 4 | 37 6 | 41 8 | 45 10 | 50 |
| 51 | 1 0¼ | 2 1½ | 3 2¼ | 4 3 | 8 6 | 12 9 | 17 0 | 21 3 | 25 6 | 29 9 | 34 0 | 38 3 | 42 6 | 46 9 | 51 |
| 52 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 17 4 | 21 8 | 26 0 | 30 4 | 34 8 | 39 0 | 43 4 | 47 8 | 52 |
| 53 | 1 1¼ | 2 2½ | 3 3¾ | 4 5 | 8 10 | 13 3 | 17 8 | 22 1 | 26 6 | 30 11 | 35 4 | 39 9 | 44 2 | 48 7 | 53 |
| 54 | 1 1½ | 2 3 | 3 4½ | 4 6 | 9 0 | 13 6 | 18 0 | 22 6 | 27 0 | 31 6 | 36 0 | 40 6 | 45 0 | 49 6 | 54 |
| 55 | 1 2 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 9 4 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 23 4 | 28 0 | 32 8 | 37 4 | 42 0 | 46 8 | 51 4 | 55 |
| 56 | 1 2 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 9 4 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 23 4 | 28 0 | 32 8 | 37 4 | 42 0 | 46 8 | 51 4 | 56 |
| 57 | 1 2½ | 2 5 | 3 7½ | 4 10 | 9 8 | 14 3 | 19 0 | 23 9 | 28 6 | 33 3 | 38 0 | 42 9 | 47 6 | 52 3 | 57 |
| 58 | 1 2½ | 2 5 | 3 7½ | 4 10 | 9 8 | 14 6 | 19 4 | 24 2 | 29 0 | 33 10 | 38 8 | 43 6 | 48 4 | 53 2 | 58 |
| 59 | 1 2¾ | 2 5½ | 3 8¼ | 4 11 | 9 10 | 14 9 | 19 8 | 24 7 | 29 6 | 34 5 | 39 4 | 44 3 | 49 2 | 54 1 | 59 |
| 60 | 1 3 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 35 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 50 0 | 55 0 | 60 |
| 61 | 1 3¼ | 2 6½ | 3 9¾ | 5 1 | 10 2 | 15 3 | 20 4 | 25 5 | 30 6 | 35 7 | 40 8 | 45 9 | 50 10 | 55 11 | 61 |
| 62 | 1 3½ | 2 7 | 3 10½ | 5 2 | 10 4 | 15 6 | 20 8 | 25 10 | 31 0 | 36 2 | 41 4 | 46 6 | 51 8 | 56 10 | 62 |
| 63 | 1 3¾ | 2 7½ | 3 11¼ | 5 3 | 10 6 | 15 9 | 21 0 | 26 3 | 31 6 | 36 9 | 42 0 | 47 3 | 52 6 | 57 9 | 63 |
| 64 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 4 0 | 5 4 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 21 4 | 26 8 | 32 0 | 37 4 | 42 8 | 48 0 | 53 4 | 58 8 | 64 |
| 65 | 1 4¼ | 2 8½ | 4 0¾ | 5 5 | 10 10 | 16 3 | 21 8 | 27 1 | 32 6 | 37 11 | 43 4 | 48 9 | 54 2 | 59 7 | 65 |
| 66 | 1 4½ | 2 9 | 4 1½ | 5 6 | 11 0 | 16 6 | 22 0 | 27 6 | 33 0 | 38 6 | 44 0 | 49 6 | 55 0 | 60 6 | 66 |
| 67 | 1 4¾ | 2 9½ | 4 2¼ | 5 7 | 11 2 | 16 9 | 22 4 | 27 11 | 33 6 | 39 1 | 44 8 | 50 3 | 55 10 | 61 5 | 67 |
| 68 | 1 5 | 2 10 | 4 3 | 5 8 | 11 4 | 17 0 | 22 8 | 28 4 | 34 0 | 39 8 | 45 4 | 51 0 | 56 8 | 62 4 | 68 |
| 69 | 1 5¼ | 2 10½ | 4 3¾ | 5 9 | 11 6 | 17 3 | 23 0 | 28 9 | 34 6 | 40 3 | 46 0 | 51 9 | 57 6 | 63 3 | 69 |
| 70 | 1 5½ | 2 11 | 4 4½ | 5 10 | 11 8 | 17 6 | 23 4 | 29 2 | 35 0 | 40 10 | 46 8 | 52 6 | 58 4 | 64 2 | 70 |
| 72 | 1 6 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 42 0 | 48 0 | 54 0 | 60 0 | 66 0 | 72 |
| 78 | 1 7½ | 3 3 | 4 10½ | 6 6 | 13 0 | 19 6 | 26 0 | 32 6 | 39 0 | 45 6 | 52 0 | 58 6 | 65 0 | 71 6 | 78 |
| 80 | 1 8 | 3 4 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 26 8 | 33 4 | 40 0 | 46 8 | 53 4 | 60 0 | 66 8 | 73 4 | 80 |
| 84 | 1 9 | 3 6 | 5 3 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 28 0 | 35 0 | 42 0 | 49 0 | 56 0 | 63 0 | 70 0 | 77 0 | 84 |
| 90 | 1 10½ | 3 9 | 5 7½ | 7 6 | 15 0 | 22 6 | 30 0 | 37 6 | 45 0 | 52 6 | 60 0 | 67 6 | 75 0 | 82 6 | 90 |
| 100 | 2 1 | 4 2 | 6 3 | 8 4 | 16 8 | 25 0 | 33 4 | 41 8 | 50 0 | 58 4 | 66 8 | 75 0 | 83 4 | 91 8 | 100 |

THE authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions :—

| Denomination. | Standard Weight. | Least Current Weight. | Remedy of Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLD : | Grains. | Grains. | Grains. |
| Five Pound ..... | 616·37239 | 612·500 | 1·00000 |
| Two Pound ..... | 246·54895 | 245·000 | 0·40000 |
| Sovereign ..... | 123·27447 | 122·500 | 0·20000 |
| Half-Sovereign | 61·63723 | 61·125 | 0·15000 |
| SILVER : | | | |
| Crown ..... | 436·36363 | — | 2·000 |
| Double Florin... | 349·09090 | — | 1·678 |
| Half-Crown ..... | 218·18181 | — | 1·264 |
| Florin..... | 174·54545 | — | 0·997 |
| Shilling ..... | 87·27272 | — | 0·578 |
| Sixpence ..... | 43·63636 | — | 0·346 |
| Groat or 4*d*..... | 29·09090 | — | 0·262 |
| Threepence ..... | 21·81818 | — | 0·212 |
| Twopence..... | 14·54545 | — | 0·144 |
| Penny..... | 7·27272 | — | 0·087 |
| BRONZE : | | | |
| Penny..... | 145·83333 | — | 2·91666 |
| Halfpenny ..... | 87·50000 | — | 1·75000 |
| Farthing ..... | 43·75000 | — | 0·87500 |

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy ; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign ; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17*s*. 10½*d*., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s*. 11½*d*.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy ; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

*BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight ; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50 ; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn : they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

OLD MONEYS.—Guinea, 21*s*. ; Carolus, 23*s*. ; Moidore, 27*s*. 6*d*. ; Angel, 10*s*. ; Noble, 6*s*. 8*d*. ; Tester, 6*d*. ; Groat, 4*d*.

SCOTS MONEY.—Merk=13*s*. 1⅓*d*. ; Pound=1*s*. 8*d*. ; Shilling=1*d*. ; Plack=2 Bodles=4*d*. Scots.

* It is interesting to note that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

# Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

| Oz. | 28½ | 29 | 29½ | 30 | 30½ | 31 | 31½ | 32 | 32½ | 33 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 28·5 | 29 | 29·5 | 30 | 30·5 | 31 | 31·5 | 32 | 32·5 | 33 |
| 2 | 57·0 | 58 | 59·0 | 60 | 61·0 | 62 | 63·0 | 64 | 65·0 | 66 |
| 3 | 85·5 | 87 | 88·5 | 90 | 91·5 | 93 | 94·5 | 96 | 97·5 | 99 |
| 4 | 114·0 | 116 | 118·0 | 120 | 122·0 | 124 | 126·0 | 128 | 130·0 | 132 |
| 5 | 142·5 | 145 | 147·5 | 150 | 152·5 | 155 | 157·5 | 160 | 162·5 | 165 |
| 6 | 171·0 | 174 | 177·0 | 180 | 183·0 | 186 | 189·0 | 192 | 195·0 | 198 |
| 7 | 199·5 | 203 | 206·5 | 210 | 213·5 | 217 | 220·5 | 224 | 227·5 | 231 |
| 8 | 228·0 | 232 | 236·0 | 240 | 244·0 | 248 | 252·0 | 256 | 260·0 | 264 |
| 9 | 256·5 | 261 | 265·5 | 270 | 274·5 | 279 | 283·5 | 288 | 292·5 | 297 |

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in the first column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column of the above table giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left ; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

# Price of Silver, 1896–1905.

*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows :—*

| 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* |
| 30¼ | 27 9/16 | 26 15/16 | 27 7/16 | 28¼ | 27 1/16 | 24 1/8 | 24¾ | 26⅜ | 27 13/16 |

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192 ; to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0·4562.

# Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimos in Spain; leys and banis in Roumania; leva and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5-fr. piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti the corresponding coin is a "gourde."

In most British Colonies English money is current. The currency of Ceylon, Mauritius, and the East Africa Protectorate is, however, based on the rupee of British India; that of the Straits Settlements (now replaced by a local currency on the dollar basis), Hong Kong, and Labuan on the Mexican dollar, and of Canada and British Honduras on the United States gold dollar. A British dollar, identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese "yen," was authorised by Order in Council in 1894, and was made legal tender in the Straits Settlements (demonetized in 1903), Hong Kong, and Labuan. New subsidiary currencies are about to be issued for circulation in Uganda and the East African Protectorate (based on the rupee), and in Nigeria (based on sterling). The exchange value of the moneys of those countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar (= 2 reales), the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milreis, and the United States rate in pence per dollar. The approximate value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz." The exchange value of the rupee depends on the rate for "India Council Bills," but by an Act of 1898, the British sovereign was made legal tender and equivalent to 15 rupees, the rupee being thus rated at 1s. 4d. In "bimetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60½ d., as in the last column of the table.

| COUNTRY. | GOLD COINS. Denominations. | Legal Weight in Grains. | Sterling Value. | SILVER COINS. Denominations. | Legal Weight. Grains. | Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Oz. | Intrinsic Value with Standard Silver at per Troy Oz. | | | | | | | | 60¾d., i.e., Gold to Silver as 15·5 is to 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 28d. | 29d. | 30d. | 31d. | 32d. | 33d. | 34d. | 35d. | |
| | | | £ s. d. | | | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Argentine Republic | Argentino or 5-peso piece .. | 124·44 | 0 19 10 | Peso of 100 centesimos | 385·8 | 0·782 | 1 10 | 1 10 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| *Austria-Hungary | Ducat | 53·85 | 0 9 4 | Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer | 190·5 | 0·385 | 0 10½ | 0 11 | 0 11½ | 1 0 | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | | | 1 11½ |
| | 8 florin or gulden piece .... | 99·57 | 0 15 10½ | ½-florin | 82·4 | 0·097 | 0 2½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | | | 0 5½ |
| | 10-krone piece | 58·28 | 0 8 4 | Krone of 100 hellers | 77·2 | 0·144 | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | | | 0 8½ |
| Brazil | 10 milreis | 138·35 | 1 2 5½ | 1 milreis of 1000 reis | 400·6 | 0·774 | 1 10½ | 1 10½ | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| Chile, Columbia | doubloon or 5-peso piece .... | 117·70 | 0 18 9 | 1 peso of 100 centavos | 385·8 | 0·782 | 1 10 | 1 10½ | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| China | | .... | .... | Tael of 10 mace or 100 conderin.. | 583·3 | 1·288 | 3 0 | 3 1½ | 3 2½ | 3 4 | 3 5½ | 3 6½ | | | 6 6½ |
| Denmark | 10-krone piece | 69·14 | 0 11 0½ | 1 krone of 100 ore | 115·7 | 0·209 | 0 5½ | 0 6 | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 7 | | | 1 0½ |
| Egypt | 100-piastre piece (Egyptian £) | 131·18 | 1 0 3½ | 1 piastre | 21·6 | 0·041 | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | | | 0 2½ |
| Finland | 10-markkaa piece | 49·98 | 0 7 11½ | 1 markkaa of 100 penni | 80·0 | 0·156 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 5 | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | | | 0 9½ |
| *France and Latin Union | 20-franc piece | 49·98 | 0 7 11½ | 5-franc piece | 385·8 | 0·782 | 1 10 | 1 10 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| | | | | 1 franc of 100 centimes | 77·2 | 0·145 | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | | | 0 8½ |
| *German Empire | Krone of 10 reichsmarks .... | 61·4 | 0 9 9½ | 1 reichsmk. or mk. of 100 pfennige | 85·7 | 0·174 | 0 4½ | 0 5 | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | | | 0 10½ |
| *Great Britain | Sovereign of 20 shillings .... | 123·27 | 1 0 0 | { Crown of 5 shillings | 436·4 | 0·909 | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 4½ | 2 5½ | 2 6½ | | | 4 7½ |
| | | | | { Shilling of 12 pence | 87·3 | 0·182 | 0 5 | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | 0 6 | | | 0 11 |
| *Holland and Java | Ducat | 53·92 | 0 9 4½ | Rixdaler of 2½ florins | 385·8 | 0·821 | 1 11 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3 | | | 4 2 |
| | 10-florin piece | 103·71 | 0 15 6½ | Florin of 100 cents | 154·3 | 0·328 | 0 9½ | 0 9½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | | | 1 8 |
| India | Mohur of 15 rupees obsolete | 180·00 | 1 9 2½ | Rupee of 16 annas, 64 piece, or 192 pies | 180·0 | 0·372 | 0 10½ | 0 10½ | 0 11½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | 1 0½ | | | 1 10½ |
| | Brit. sovereign of 15 rupees.. | 123·27 | 1 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 20-yen piece | 257·21 | 2 0 11 | 1 yen of 100 sen | 416·0 | 0·843 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3 | 2 3½ | | | 4 3½ |
| Mexico | 10 peso piece | 261·12 | 2 0 5½ | 1 peso of 100 centavos | 417·8 | 0·849 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 4 | | | 4 3½ |
| *Netherlands | See Holland. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Norway and Sweden | See Denmark, and note. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottoman Empire | Turkish pound of 100 piastres | 111·36 | 0 18 0½ | 1 piastre of 40 paras | 178·6 | 0·035 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1½ | | | 0 2 |
| Persia | Toman of 200 shahis not cur. | 44·40 | 0 7 1 | Khran of 20 shahis | 71·0 | 0·142 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | | | 0 8½ |
| Peru | Libra of 10 sols | 123·27 | 1 0 0 | Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents .... | 385·8 | 0·782 | 1 10 | 1 10½ | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| *Portugal | Coroa of 10 milreis | 273·70 | 2 4 4½ | Teston of 100 reis | 31·6 | 0·080 | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | | | 0 4½ |
| Roumania | See France, and note. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | Imperial of 15 roubles | 199·10 | 1 11 9 | { Rouble of 100 kopecks | 308·6 | 0·626 | 1 5½ | 1 6½ | 1 6½ | 1 7½ | 1 8½ | 1 8½ | | | 3 2 |
| | | | | { Tchetvertak or ¼ rouble | 77·1 | 0·156 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 5 | 0 5½ | 0 5½ | | | 0 9½ |
| *Servia and Bulgaria | See France, and note. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | Doubloon of 10 escudos .... | 129·43 | 1 0 7½ | 5-peseta piece | 385·8 | 0·782 | 1 10 | 1 10½ | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1 | 2 1½ | | | 3 11½ |
| | 25-peseta piece | 124·46 | 0 19 10 | Peseta of 100 centimos | 77·2 | 0·145 | 0 4 | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | 0 4½ | | | 0 8½ |
| Tunis | 10-piastre piece | 30·09 | 0 4 9½ | Piastre | 46·7 | 0·098 | 0 2½ | 0 2½ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 3½ | | | 0 6½ |
| Turkey | See Ottoman Empire. | | | { Trade dollar | 420·0 | 0·851 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 4½ | | | 4 3½ |
| United States | Eagle or 10 dollars | 258·0 | 2 1 1½ | { Dollar of 100 cents | 412·5 | 0·836 | 1 11½ | 2 0½ | 2 1½ | 2 2½ | 2 3½ | 2 4½ | | | 4 3½ |
| Uruguay | See Chile, and note. | | | { ½ dollar of 50 cents | 192·9 | 0·391 | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 11½ | 0 12½ | 1 0½ | 1 1½ | | | 1 11½ |

# Metric Weights and Measures.

The Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *mètre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the mètre is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature, is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. mètres, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in this country under the English names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the designs at the left of the page, the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.

*Rough Comparisons.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 centimeters | = | 4 inches | 8 kilometers | = | 5 miles. |
| 1 liter | = | 1¾ pints | 1 cubic meter | = | 220 gallons. |
| 1 kilogram | = | 2¼ lbs. | 1,000 kilograms | = | 1 ton. |
| 1 sq. meter | = | 10 sq. feet. | 1 hectare | = | 2½ acres. |

*Accurate Comparisons.*

MEASURES OF LENGTH (UNIT METER).

| Equal to | Inches. | Feet. | Yards. | Fathms. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millimeter ..... | 0·03937 ... | 0·003 ... | 0·001 ... | 0·000 ... | 0·000 |
| Centimeter ..... | 0·39370 ... | 0·033 ... | 0·010 ... | 0·005 ... | 0·000 |
| Decimeter ..... | 3·93700 ... | 0·328 ... | 0·109 ... | 0·054 ... | 0·000 |
| METER ..... | 39·37011 ... | 3·280 ... | 1·093 ... | 0·546 ... | 0·000 |
| Kilometer ..... | 39370·79000 ... | 3280·899 ... | 1093·633 ... | 546·816 ... | 0·621 |

CUBIC, OR MEASURES OF CAPACITY (UNIT LITER).

| Equal to | Cub. In. | Cub. Feet. | Pints. | Gallons. | Bshls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milliliter, or cubic centim. | 0·06103... | 0·000... | 0·001... | 0·000... | 0·000 |
| Centiliter, 10 cubic do. ... | 0·61027... | 0·000... | 0·017... | 0·002... | 0·000 |
| Deciliter, 100 cubic do. ... | 6·10271... | 0·003... | 0·176... | 0·022... | 0·002 |
| LITER, or cubic Decimeter | 61·02705... | 0·035... | 1·759... | 0·220... | 0·027 |
| Hectoliter, or Decister .... | 6102·70515... | 3·531... | 176·077... | 22·009... | 2·751 |

MEASURES OF WEIGHT (UNIT GRAM).

| Equal to | Grains. | Troy oz. | Avoir. lb. | Cwt. = 112 lb. | Tons = 20 cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAM ... | 15·43235... | 0·032 ... | 0·002 ... | 0·000 ... | 0·000 |
| Kilogram... | 15432·34880... | 32·150 ... | 2·204 ... | 0·019 ... | 0·000 |

SQUARE, OR MEASURES OF SURFACE (UNIT ARE).

| Equal to | Sq. Feet. | Yards. | Perches. | Roods. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centiare, or sq. meter ... | 10·764299... | 1·196... | 0·039 ... | 0·000 ... | 0·000 |
| ARE, or 100 sq. meters... | 1076·429934... | 119·603... | 3·953 ... | 0·098 ... | 0·024 |
| Hectare, or 10,000 sq. m. | 107642·993419... | 11960·332... | 395·382 ... | 9·884 ... | 2·471 |

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

| | Hectare. | | Acre. | Kilomtr. | | Eng. mil. | Square Kilomtr. | | Eng. mil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the use of this table the following explanation is necessary: The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre = 0·405 Hectare, and *vice versa* 1 Hectare = 2·471 Acres, and so on. | 0·405 | 1 | 2·471 | 1·609 | 1 | 0·621 | 2·592 | 1 | 0·386 |
| | 0·809 | 2 | 4·942 | 3·219 | 2 | 1·243 | 5·184 | 2 | 0·772 |
| | 1·214 | 3 | 7·413 | 4·828 | 3 | 1·864 | 7·776 | 3 | 1·158 |
| | 1·619 | 4 | 9·885 | 6·438 | 4 | 2·486 | 10·368 | 4 | 1·544 |
| | 2·023 | 5 | 12·356 | 8·047 | 5 | 3·107 | 12·960 | 5 | 1·930 |
| | 2·428 | 6 | 14·827 | 9·656 | 6 | 3·728 | 15·552 | 6 | 2·316 |
| | 2·833 | 7 | 17·898 | 11·265 | 7 | 4·350 | 18·144 | 7 | 2·702 |
| | 3·237 | 8 | 19·769 | 12·879 | 8 | 4·971 | 20·736 | 8 | 3·088 |
| | 3·642 | 9 | 22·240 | 14·484 | 9 | 5·592 | 23·328 | 9 | 3·474 |
| | 4·047 | 10 | 24·711 | 16·093 | 10 | 6·214 | 25·920 | 10 | 3·860 |
| | 8·093 | 20 | 49·423 | 32·186 | 20 | 12·428 | 51·840 | 20 | 7·720 |
| | 12·140 | 30 | 74·134 | 48·279 | 30 | 18·641 | 77·760 | 30 | 11·580 |
| | 16·187 | 40 | 98·846 | 64·373 | 40 | 24·855 | 103·680 | 40 | 15·440 |
| | 20·234 | 50 | 123·557 | 80·466 | 50 | 31·069 | 129·600 | 50 | 19·300 |
| | 24·286 | 60 | 148·268 | 96·559 | 60 | 37·283 | 155·520 | 60 | 23·160 |
| | 28·337 | 70 | 172·980 | 112·652 | 70 | 43·497 | 181·440 | 70 | 27·020 |
| | 32·373 | 80 | 197·692 | 128·746 | 80 | 49·710 | 207·360 | 80 | 30·880 |
| | 36·420 | 90 | 222·903 | 144·839 | 90 | 55·924 | 233·280 | 90 | 34·740 |
| | 40·467 | 100 | 247·114 | 160·932 | 100 | 62·138 | 259·200 | 100 | 38·601 |

# Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Afternoon *Watch* | ... ... | noon to 4 p.m. |
| First Dog | ,, ... ... | 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. |
| Second Dog | ,, ... ... | 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. |
| First | ,, ... ... | 8 p.m. to midnight. |
| Middle | ,, ... ... | 12 a.m. to 4 a.m. |
| Morning | ,, ... ... | 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. |
| Forenoon | ,, ... ... | 8 a.m. to noon. |

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS. B. S.; B. SS.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. S. B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B. S. B. SS. B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

## METRIC CONVERSION—*continued.*

| Meter. | | Yard. | Kilogr. | lb. avoir. | Liter. | Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0·914 | 1 | 1·093 | 0·454 | 1 2·20 | 4·54 | 1 0·22 |
| 1·829 | 2 | 2·187 | 0·907 | 2 4·41 | 9·09 | 2 0·44 |
| 2·743 | 3 | 3·281 | 1·361 | 3 6·61 | 13·63 | 3 0·66 |
| 3·658 | 4 | 4·374 | 1·814 | 4 8·82 | 18·17 | 4 0·88 |
| 4·572 | 5 | 5·468 | 2·268 | 5 11·02 | 22·72 | 5 1·10 |
| 5·486 | 6 | 6·562 | 2·722 | 6 13·23 | 27·26 | 6 1·32 |
| 6·401 | 7 | 7·655 | 3·175 | 7 15·43 | 31·80 | 7 1·54 |
| 7·315 | 8 | 8·749 | 3·629 | 8 17·64 | 36·35 | 8 1·76 |
| 8·229 | 9 | 9·843 | 4·082 | 9 19·84 | 40·89 | 9 1·98 |
| 9·144 | 10 | 10·936 | 4·536 | 10 22·05 | 45·43 | 10 2·20 |
| 18·288 | 20 | 21·873 | 9·072 | 20 44·09 | 90·87 | 20 4·40 |
| 27·432 | 30 | 32·809 | 13·608 | 30 66·14 | 136·30 | 30 6·60 |
| 36·576 | 40 | 43·745 | 18·144 | 40 88·18 | 181·74 | 40 8·80 |
| 45·719 | 50 | 54·682 | 22·679 | 50 110·23 | 227·17 | 50 11·00 |
| 54·863 | 60 | 65·618 | 27·215 | 60 132·28 | 272·61 | 60 13·20 |
| 64·007 | 70 | 76·554 | 31·752 | 70 154·32 | 318·04 | 70 15·40 |
| 73·151 | 80 | 87·491 | 36·288 | 80 176·37 | 363·48 | 80 17·60 |
| 82·295 | 90 | 98·427 | 40·823 | 90 198·42 | 408·91 | 90 19·80 |
| 91·438 | 100 | 109·363 | 45·359 | 100 220·46 | 454·35 | 100 22·01 |

Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or REAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or *vice versa*, use one of the following formulæ:

$$F = \frac{9\,C}{5} + 32 \qquad F = \frac{9\,R}{4} + 32 \qquad F = C + R + 32 \qquad R = \frac{4\,(F-32)}{9}$$

$$C = \frac{5\,(F-32)}{9}$$

Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade, and R = Number of Degrees Réaumur, then—

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*Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and the Centigrade.*

| CENT. | FAH'T. | RMR. | CENT. | FAH'T. | RMR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 B. | 212 B. | 80 B. | 25 | 77 | 20 |
| 99 | 210·2 | 79·2 | 24 | 75·2 | 19·2 |
| 98 | 208·4 | 78·4 | 23 | 73·4 | 18·4 |
| 97 | 206·6 | 77·6 | 22 | 71·6 | 17·6 |
| 96 | 204·8 | 76·8 | 21 | 69·8 | 16·8 |
| 95 | 203 | 76 | 20 | 68 | 16 |
| 94 | 201·2 | 75·2 | 19 | 66·2 | 15·2 |
| 93 | 199·4 | 74·4 | 18 | 64·4 | 14·4 |
| 92 | 197·6 | 73·6 | 17 | 62·6 | 13·6 |
| 91 | 195·8 | 72·8 | 16 | 60·8 | 12·8 |
| 90 | 194 | 72 | 15 | 59 | 12 |
| 89 | 192·2 | 71·2 | 14 | 57·2 | 11·2 |
| 88 | 190·4 | 70·4 | 13 | 55·4 | 10·4 |
| 87 | 188·6 | 69·6 | 12 | 53·6 | 9·6 |
| 86 | 186·8 | 69·8 | 11 | 51·8 | 8·8 |
| 85 | 185 | 68 | 10 | 50 | 8 |
| 84 | 183·2 | 67·2 | 9 | 48·2 | 7·2 |
| 83 | 181·4 | 66·4 | 8 | 46·4 | 6·4 |
| 82 | 179·6 | 65·6 | 7 | 44·6 | 5·6 |
| 81 | 177·8 | 64·8 | 6 | 42·8 | 4·8 |
| 80 | 176 | 64 | 5 | 41 | 4 |
| 79 | 174·2 | 63·2 | 4 | 39·2 | 3·2 |
| 78 | 172·4 | 62·4 | 3 | 37·4 | 2·4 |
| 77 | 170·6 | 61·6 | 2 | 35·6 | 1·6 |
| 76 | 168·8 | 60·8 | 1 | 33·8 | 0·8 |
| 75 | 167 | 60 | Zero | 32 | Zero |
| 74 | 165·2 | 59·2 | 1 | 30·2 | 0·8 |
| 73 | 163·4 | 58·4 | 2 | 28·4 | 1·6 |
| 72 | 161·6 | 57·6 | 3 | 26·6 | 2·4 |
| 71 | 159·8 | 56·8 | 4 | 24·8 | 3·2 |
| 70 | 158 | 56 | 5 | 23 | 4 |
| 69 | 156·2 | 55·2 | 6 | 21·2 | 4·8 |
| 68 | 154·4 | 54·4 | 7 | 19·4 | 5·6 |
| 67 | 152·6 | 53·6 | 8 | 17·6 | 6·4 |
| 66 | 150·8 | 52·8 | 9 | 15·8 | 7·2 |
| 65 | 149 | 52 | 10 | 14 | 8 |
| 64 | 147·2 | 51·2 | 11 | 12·2 | 8·8 |
| 63 | 145·4 | 50·4 | 12 | 10·4 | 9·6 |
| 62 | 143·6 | 49·6 | 13 | 8·6 | 10·4 |
| 61 | 141·8 | 48·8 | 14 | 6·8 | 11·2 |
| 60 | 140 | 48 | 15 | 5 | 12 |
| 59 | 138·2 | 47·2 | 16 | 3·2 | 12·8 |
| 58 | 136·4 | 46·4 | 17 | 1·4 | 13·6 |
| 57 | 134·6 | 45·6 | 18 | — | 14·4 |
| 56 | 132·8 | 44·8 | 19 | 2·2 | 15·2 |
| 55 | 131 | 44 | 20 | 4 | 16 |
| 54 | 129·2 | 43·2 | 21 | 5·8 | 16·8 |
| 53 | 127·4 | 42·4 | 22 | 7·6 | 17·6 |
| 52 | 125·6 | 41·6 | 23 | 9·4 | 18·4 |
| 51 | 123·8 | 40·8 | 24 | 11·2 | 19·2 |
| 50 | 122 | 40 | 25 | 13 | 20 |
| 49 | 120·2 | 39·2 | 26 | 14·8 | 20·8 |
| 48 | 118·4 | 38·4 | 27 | 16·6 | 21·6 |
| 47 | 116·6 | 37·6 | 28 | 18·4 | 22·4 |
| 46 | 114·8 | 36·8 | 29 | 20·2 | 23·2 |
| 45 | 113 | 36 | 30 | 22 | 24 |
| 44 | 111·2 | 35·2 | 31 | 23·8 | 24·8 |
| 43 | 109·4 | 34·4 | 32 | 25·6 | 25·6 |
| 42 | 107·6 | 33·6 | 33 | 27·4 | 26·4 |
| 41 | 105·8 | 32·8 | 34 | 29·2 | 27·2 |
| 40 | 104 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 28 |
| 39 | 102·2 | 31·2 | 36 | 32·8 | 28·8 |
| 38 | 100·4 | 30·4 | 37 | 34·6 | 29·6 |
| 37 | 98·6 | 29·6 | 38 | 36·4 | 30·4 |
| 36 | 96·8 | 28·8 | 39 | 38·2 | 31·2 |
| 35 | 95 | 28 | 40 | 40 | 32 |
| 34 | 93·2 | 27·2 | 41 | 41·8 | 32·8 |
| 33 | 91·4 | 26·4 | 42 | 43·6 | 33·6 |
| 32 | 89·6 | 25·6 | 43 | 45·4 | 34·4 |
| 31 | 87·8 | 24·8 | 44 | 47·2 | 35·2 |
| 30 | 86 | 24 | 45 | 49 | 36 |
| 29 | 84·2 | 23·2 | 46 | 50·8 | 36·8 |
| 28 | 82·4 | 22·4 | 47 | 52·6 | 37·6 |
| 27 | 80·6 | 21·6 | 48 | 54·4 | 38·4 |
| 26 | 78·8 | 20·8 | 49 | 56·2 | 39·2 |

UNIFORMITY.—In 1824 an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older forms still linger.

### Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm .....*dr.* = 27·34375 grains.
Ounce ..... ..*oz.* = 16 drachms, 437·5 grains.
Pound .....*lb.* = 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone...*st.*, Butcher's Meat = 8 lb.
Legal Stone...*st.* = Horseman's weight = 14 lb.
Quarter .....*qr.* = 28 lb.
Cental or Quintal, *cent.* = 100 lb.
Hundredweight, *cwt.* = 4 qr., 112 lb.
Ton .....*T.* = 20 cwt., 2,240 lb.

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Quartern Loaf ..... | = | 4 lb. |
| A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons ..... | = | 14 ,, |
| A Firkin of Butter..... | = | 50 ,, |
| A Firkin of Soft Soap ..... | = | 64 ,, |
| A Box of Fish, about ..... | = | 90 ,, |
| A Barrel of Gunpowder ..... | = | 100 ,, |
| A Barrel of Raisins ..... | = | 112 ,, |
| A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 lb. | = | 120 ,, |
| A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins ..... | = | 224 ,, |
| A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap..... | = | 256 ,, |
| A Faggot of Steel ..... | = | 120 ,, |
| A Pig of Ballast ..... , ..... | = | 56 ,, |
| A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull | = | 19½ cwt. |
| A do. Derby=22½ cwt.; Newcastle | = | 21½ ,, |
| A Cask of Blacklead ..... | = | 11½ ,, |

A Sack—Flour, 280 lb.; Coals, 224 lb; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.

The Metrical System of Weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15·432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme*=2·2046 lb.: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110¼ lb., very nearly represents the English cwt.; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204·621 lb., about 19 cwt. 77 lb., the *Myriagramme* being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt.=2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 lb. is the commercial weight : 62½ Poods=1 English ton.

### Indian Weights (*Bengal*).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 Tolas ; Seer (16 Chittaks)=2$\frac{3}{5}$ lb.
Imperial or Indian Maund=82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.

### *Madras.*

Viss=3·09 lbs., Maund=25 lb., Candy=500 lb.

### Troy Weight.

Carat ..... = 3·17 grains.
Pennyweight ...*dwt.* = 24 grains.
Ounce.....*oz.* = 20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound.....*lb.* = 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight..*cwt.* = 100 lb.

TROY is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries ; but the carat varies : in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3·0 gr., and in the U.S. 3·2 gr. In the U.K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 152½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries' = 1·09714 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries' =only 0·82286 lb. avoirdupois ; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

### Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple ℈ = 20 Grains..... = 20 gr.
Drachm ʒ = 3 Scruples..... = 60 ,,
Ounce ℥ = 8 Drachms ..... = 480 ,,
Pound lb = 12 Ounces ..... = 5760 ,,

The avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia ; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by Apothecaries' weight. The Apothecaries' oz. and lb. may now be considered obsolete.

### Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb. Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb. ; Old Hay, 18 cwt. ; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

### Wool.

Clove, *cl.* = 7 lb.
Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves 14 lb.
Tod, *td.* = 2 Stones 1 qr.
Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod 1 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
Pack, *pk.* = 240 lb.
Sack, *sk.* = 2 Weys 13 qr.
Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks 39 cwt.

Since the advent of SHODDY, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values : thus 16 lb. = 1 st. ; 28 lb. = 1 Tod ; 20 lb. = 1 Score ; 12 Score or 240 lb. = 1 Pack.

### Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards ; Hank=560 yards=7 Wraps ; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

### Cotton Wool.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable ; U.S.A. average 477 lb. ; Egyptian, 719 lb. ; East Indian, 396 lb. ; Brazilian, 220 lb.

### Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea, or Skein, *skn.* = 120 Yards. } Also same
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas. } for Silk.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts=the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards, but by the new Act must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

### An Inch of Rain.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly 2 square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

### Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8·665 cubic inches.
The Pint contains 4 gills or 34·660 inches.
Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.

| Pin = 4½ Gallons or ⅛ Barrel. | Gals. | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firkin or Quarter Barrel ..... | 9 | 36 | 72 |
| Anker (10 gallons) ..... | 10 | 40 | 80 |
| Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel | 18 | 72 | 144 |
| Barrel ..... | 36 | 144 | 288 |
| Tierce (42 gallons) ..... | 42 | 168 | 336 |
| Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)..... | 54 | 216 | 432 |
| Puncheon ..... | 72 | 288 | 576 |
| Butt of Ale ..... | 108 | 432 | 864 |

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu ..... = 115 gallons.
,, Teneriffe ..... = 100 ,,
,, Marsala ..... = 93 ,,
,, Madeira and Cape ..... = 92 ,,
,, Sherry and Tent ..... = 108 ,,
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas..... = 117 ,,
Aum of Hock and Rhenish ..... = 30 ,,
Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.

In the United States the old British or "Winchester" wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7·21875 cubic inches.

**Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.**

| | | Marked |
|---|---|---|
| 60 Minims ♏ (drops) | = 1 Fluid Drachm | f ʒ |
| 8 Drachms | = 1 Ounce | f ℥ |
| 20 Ounces | = 1 Pint | O |
| 8 Pints | = 1 Gallon | C., or Cong. |

1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful. 2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spuful. 4 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful. 2 Ounces = 1 Wineglassful. 3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful. *Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass or cupful is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.*

**Dry or Corn Measure.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quart | = 2 Pints. | Strike | = 2 Bushels. |
| Pottle | = 2 Quarts. | Coomb | = 4 Bushels. |
| Gallon | = 4 Quarts. | Quarter | = 8 Bushels. |
| Peck | = 2 Gallons. | Load | = 5 Quarters. |
| Bushel | = 4 Pecks. | Last | = 10 Quarters. |

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 52 and 56 lb. French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 40 & 42 lb. Foreign, 38 & 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb.
Buckwheat, 52 lb. to the bushel.

Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lb.

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels; of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

**Cubic or Solid Measure.**

Cubic Foot ..... = 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard ..... = 27 Cubic Feet, 21·033 bushels.
Stack of Wood... = 108 Cubic Feet.
Shipping Ton ... = 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton ... = 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of displacement of a Ship = 35 Cubic Feet.

**Measures of Length.**

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1013⅓ fathoms = 1·15 Mile Statute.
League = 3 Miles.
Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69·121 Statute Miles.
Inch, *in.* ..... = 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, ¼ ..... = 2¼ Inches.
Palm ..... = 3 Inches.
Hand ..... = 4 Inches.
Link ..... = 7·92 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span) = 9 Inches.
Foot ..... = 12 Inches.
Cubit ..... = 18 Inches.
Yard ..... = 36 Inches.
Pace, Military ..... = 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical.. = 5 Feet.
Fathom ..... = 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 5½ yards.
Chain (100 Links) ... = 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length ..... = 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong ..... = 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile ..... = 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 880 Fathoms, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be "Ell wide"—the English Ell being 1¼ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet; ten Scots Miles being about equal to 11¼ Statute Miles. *Irish Mile* is 6,720 feet; eleven Irish Miles being equal to 14 Statute Miles.

**Square, Surface, or Land Measure.**

The Square Foot contains 144 Square Inches.
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30¼ yards = 272¼ feet.
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 roods.
Hide = 100 acres = 400 roods.
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 roods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

An Acre *roughly* stated has four equal sides of 69½ yards; *accurate* measurement gives each side 208·71 feet.

The sides of a square half-acre would be 147·581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104·355 feet.

The above Imperial Measure is now employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally, also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to. Of these—

The Lancashire and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contain 7,840 sq. yards, equal to 1·618835 Statute. 1 Statute = 0·617347 Lancashire or Irish.

The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards = 10,240 square yards.

The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1·291322 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0·7744 Cunningham.

The Scottish Acre = 1·261283 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).

**Measures of Time.**

60 Seconds ..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ..... = 1 Hour.
24 Hours ..... = 1 Day.
(23*h.* 56*m.* 4*s.* = 1 Sidereal Day.)
7 Days ..... = 1 Week.
28 Days ..... = 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days ..... = 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months ..... = 1 Year.
365¼ Days ..... = 1 Common Year,
366 Days ..... = 1 Leap Year.
365*d.* 5*h.* 48*m.* 46*s.* ..... = 1 Tropical Year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1900 was not a Leap year.)

### Angular Measure.

60 Seconds "..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes '..... = 1 Degree.
30 Degrees° ..... = 1 Sign.
90 Degrees° ..... = 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360° ... = 1 Circumference, or Circle.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17·366 miles a minute at the Equator); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

### Circular Measure.

Diameter of a Circle × 3·1416 gives Circumference.
Diameter Squared × ·7854 gives Area of Circle.
Diameter Squared × 3·1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
Diameter Cubed × ·5236 gives Solidity of Sphere.
One Degree of Circumference × 57·3 gives Radius.
Diameter of Cylinder × 3·1416, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
Diameter Squared × ·7854, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235·504 feet, a Circular Rood 117·752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

### Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute"; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

| | For the measure of |
|---|---|
| VOLT..... | Electromotive force = about 92·6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell. |
| OHM ..... | Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice. |
| AMPÈRE ..... | Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm. |
| COULOMB..... | Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time. |
| MICROFARAD | Capacity = ·000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure. |
| WATT ..... | Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute. |

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.
746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

### Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18¾ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26⅔ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred. 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

### Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
120 Deals = 100.
Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

### Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock or kiln bricks ..... | 8¾ inches | × 4¼ × 2¾ |
| Welsh fire-bricks..... | 9 ,, | × 4½ × 2¾ |
| Paving bricks ..... | 9 ,, | × 4½ × 1¾ |
| Square tiles ..... | 9¾ ,, | × 9¾ × 1 |
| ,, ..... | 6 ,, | × 6 × 1 |
| Dutch clinker bricks ..... | 9¼ ,, | × 3 × 1½ |

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs over 1½ ton.

### Sizes of Slates.

| | in. in. | | in. in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empress ..... | 26×16 | Ladies ..... | 16×10 |
| ,, Small ... | 26×14 | ,, Small ... | 16× 8 |
| Princesses ..... | 24×14 | ,, Large ... | 14×12 |
| Duchesses ..... | 24×12 | ,, ,, ... | 14× 8 |
| Marchionesses | 22×12 | Plantation ... | 13×11 |
| ,, Small ... | 22×11 | Doubles ..... | 13×10 |
| Countesses ..... | 20×10 | ,, ..... | 13× 7 |
| ,, Wide ... | 20×12 | Smalls ..... | 12× 8 |
| Viscountesses... | 18×10 | Ditto ..... | 12× 6 |
| ,, Small ..... | 18× 9 | Ditto ..... | 11×5½ |

### Water.

Cubic inch..... = ·0361 lb.
Gallon..... = 10·0000 ,,
Cubic foot = 62·321 lb. or 6·2321 gallons.
35·943 cubic feet (224 gallons) = 1 ton.

The gallon is = 277·274 cubic inches, = 0·160595 cubic feet, = 10 lb. distilled water.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18.

**Cisterns:** 1 cubic foot is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62·321 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

### A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earth..... | 21 | Coal, Newcastle..... | 43 |
| Clay ..... | 18 | Pit Sand ..... | 22 |
| Chalk..... | 14 | River ditto ..... | 19 |
| Thames Ballast ..... | 20 | Marl ..... | 18 |
| Coarse gravel ..... | 19 | Shingle ..... | 23 |
| Coal, Welsh..... | 40 | Night Soil ..... | 18 |

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.

### Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Gills...= 1 Mutchkin. | 2 Pints..... = 1 Quart. |
| 2 Mutchkins = 1 Choppin. | 4 Quarts... = 1 Gallon. |
| | 8 Gallons...= 1 Barrel. |
| 2 Choppins = 1 Pint. | |

CORN MEASURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Lippics ...= 1 Peck. | 4 Firlots = 1 Boll. |
| 4 Pecks..... = 1 Firlot. | 16 Bolls = 1 Chalder. |

### Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

| Years. | 3% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 7% | Years. | 3% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 7% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 24 25 | 20 55 | 17 66 | 15 38 | 13 56 |
| 1 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 45 | 24 52 | 20 72 | 17 77 | 15 46 | 13 61 |
| 2 | 1 91 | 1 89 | 1 86 | 1 83 | 1 81 | 46 | 24 77 | 20 88 | 17 88 | 15 52 | 13 65 |
| 3 | 2 83 | 2 78 | 2 72 | 2 67 | 2 62 | 47 | 25 02 | 21 04 | 17 98 | 15 59 | 13 69 |
| 4 | 3 72 | 3 63 | 3 55 | 3 47 | 3 39 | 48 | 25 26 | 21 20 | 18 08 | 15 65 | 13 73 |
| 5 | 4 58 | 4 45 | 4 33 | 4 21 | 4 10 | 49 | 25 50 | 21 34 | 18 17 | 15 71 | 13 77 |
| 6 | 5 42 | 5 24 | 5 08 | 4 92 | 4 77 | 50 | 25 73 | 21 48 | 18 26 | 15 76 | 13 80 |
| 7 | 6 23 | 6 00 | 5 79 | 5 58 | 5 39 | 51 | 25 95 | 21 62 | 18 34 | 15 81 | 13 83 |
| 8 | 7 02 | 6 73 | 6 46 | 6 21 | 5 97 | 52 | 26 16 | 21 75 | 18 42 | 15 86 | 13 86 |
| 9 | 7 78 | 7 44 | 7 11 | 6 80 | 6 51 | 53 | 26 37 | 21 87 | 18 49 | 15 90 | 13 89 |
| 10 | 8 53 | 8 11 | 7 72 | 7 36 | 7 02 | 54 | 26 58 | 21 99 | 18 56 | 15 95 | 13 91 |
| 11 | 9 25 | 8 76 | 8 31 | 7 89 | 7 50 | 55 | 26 77 | 22 11 | 18 63 | 15 99 | 13 94 |
| 12 | 9 95 | 9 39 | 8 86 | 8 38 | 7 94 | 56 | 26 96 | 22 22 | 18 70 | 16 03 | 13 96 |
| 13 | 10 63 | 9 99 | 9 39 | 8 85 | 8 36 | 57 | 27 15 | 22 32 | 18 76 | 16 06 | 13 98 |
| 14 | 11 29 | 10 56 | 9 90 | 9 29 | 8 75 | 58 | 27 33 | 22 43 | 18 82 | 16 10 | 14 00 |
| 15 | 11 94 | 11 12 | 10 38 | 9 71 | 9 11 | 59 | 27 50 | 22 53 | 18 87 | 16 13 | 14 02 |
| 16 | 12 56 | 11 65 | 10 84 | 10 11 | 9 45 | 60 | 27 67 | 22 62 | 18 93 | 16 16 | 14 04 |
| 17 | 13 16 | 12 17 | 11 27 | 10 48 | 9 76 | 61 | 27 84 | 22 71 | 18 98 | 16 19 | 14 05 |
| 18 | 13 75 | 12 66 | 11 69 | 10 83 | 10 06 | 62 | 28 00 | 22 80 | 19 03 | 16 22 | 14 07 |
| 19 | 14 32 | 13 13 | 12 08 | 11 16 | 10 34 | 63 | 28 15 | 22 89 | 19 07 | 16 24 | 14 08 |
| 20 | 14 88 | 13 59 | 12 46 | 11 47 | 10 59 | 64 | 28 30 | 22 97 | 19 12 | 16 26 | 14 10 |
| 21 | 15 41 | 14 03 | 12 82 | 11 76 | 10 84 | 65 | 28 45 | 23 04 | 19 16 | 16 29 | 14 11 |
| 22 | 15 94 | 14 45 | 13 16 | 12 04 | 11 06 | 66 | 28 59 | 23 12 | 19 20 | 16 31 | 14 12 |
| 23 | 16 44 | 14 86 | 13 49 | 12 30 | 11 27 | 67 | 28 73 | 23 19 | 19 24 | 16 33 | 14 13 |
| 24 | 16 93 | 15 25 | 13 80 | 12 55 | 11 47 | 68 | 28 87 | 23 26 | 19 27 | 16 35 | 14 14 |
| 25 | 17 41 | 15 62 | 14 09 | 12 78 | 11 65 | 69 | 29 00 | 23 33 | 19 31 | 16 37 | 14 15 |
| 26 | 17 87 | 15 98 | 14 38 | 13 00 | 11 83 | 70 | 29 12 | 23 39 | 19 34 | 16 38 | 14 16 |
| 27 | 18 33 | 16 33 | 14 64 | 13 21 | 11 99 | 71 | 29 24 | 23 45 | 19 37 | 16 40 | 14 17 |
| 28 | 18 76 | 16 66 | 14 90 | 13 41 | 12 14 | 72 | 29 36 | 23 51 | 19 40 | 16 41 | 14 17 |
| 29 | 19 19 | 16 98 | 15 14 | 13 59 | 12 28 | 73 | 29 48 | 23 57 | 19 43 | 16 43 | 14 18 |
| 30 | 19 60 | 17 29 | 15 37 | 13 76 | 12 41 | 74 | 29 59 | 23 63 | 19 46 | 16 44 | 14 19 |
| 31 | 20 00 | 17 59 | 15 59 | 13 93 | 12 53 | 75 | 29 70 | 23 68 | 19 48 | 16 45 | 14 19 |
| 32 | 20 39 | 17 87 | 15 80 | 14 08 | 12 65 | 76 | 29 81 | 23 73 | 19 51 | 16 47 | 14 20 |
| 33 | 20 76 | 18 15 | 16 00 | 14 23 | 12 75 | 77 | 29 91 | 23 78 | 19 53 | 16 48 | 14 21 |
| 34 | 21 13 | 18 41 | 16 19 | 14 37 | 12 85 | 78 | 30 01 | 23 82 | 19 55 | 16 49 | 14 21 |
| 35 | 21 49 | 18 66 | 16 37 | 14 50 | 12 95 | 79 | 30 10 | 23 87 | 19 57 | 16 50 | 14 22 |
| 36 | 21 83 | 18 91 | 16 55 | 14 62 | 13 03 | 80 | 30 20 | 23 91 | 19 59 | 16 51 | 14 22 |
| 37 | 22 17 | 19 14 | 16 71 | 14 74 | 13 12 | 85 | 30 63 | 24 11 | 19 68 | 16 55 | 14 24 |
| 38 | 22 49 | 19 37 | 16 87 | 14 85 | 13 19 | 90 | 31 00 | 24 27 | 19 75 | 16 58 | 14 25 |
| 39 | 22 81 | 19 58 | 17 02 | 14 95 | 13 26 | 95 | 31 32 | 24 40 | 19 80 | 16 60 | 14 26 |
| 40 | 23 11 | 19 79 | 17 16 | 15 05 | 13 33 | 100 | 31 60 | 24 50 | 19 85 | 16 62 | 14 27 |
| 41 | 23 41 | 19 99 | 17 29 | 15 14 | 13 39 | | | IN PERPETUITY. | | | |
| 42 | 23 70 | 20 19 | 17 42 | 15 22 | 13 45 | | 33 33 | 25 00 | 20 00 | 16 66 | 14 28 |
| 43 | 23 98 | 20 37 | 17 55 | 15 31 | 13 51 | | | | | | |

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 376), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

*Note to Example 2.*—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

## THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

| | English Mile. | English Geog. M. | French Kilom. | German Geog. M. | Russian Verst. | Austrn. Mile. | Dutch Ure. | Norweg. Mile. | Swedish Mile. | Danish Mile. | Swiss Stunde. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Statute Mile.... | 1·000 | 0·867 | 1·609 | 0·217 | 1·508 | 0·212 | 0·289 | 0·142 | 0·151 | 0·213 | 0·335 |
| English Geog. Mile ..... | 1·150 | 1·000 | 1·855 | 0·250 | 1·738 | 0·245 | 0·333 | 0·164 | 0·169 | 0·246 | 0·386 |
| Kilometer ..... | 0·621 | 0·540 | 1·000 | 0·135 | 0·937 | 0·132 | 0·180 | 0·088 | 0·094 | 0·133 | 0·208 |
| German Geog. Mile ..... | 4·610 | 4·000 | 7·420 | 1·000 | 6·953 | 0·978 | 1·333 | 0·657 | 0·694 | 0·985 | 1·543 |
| Russian Verst..... | 0·663 | 0·575 | 1·067 | 0·144 | 1·000 | 0·141 | 0·192 | 0·094 | 0·100 | 0·142 | 0·222 |
| Austrian Mile..... | 4·714 | 4·089 | 7·586 | 1·022 | 7·112 | 1·000 | 1·363 | 0·672 | 0·710 | 1·006 | 1·578 |
| Dutch Ure..... | 3·458 | 3·000 | 5·565 | 0·750 | 5·215 | 0·734 | 1·000 | 0·493 | 0·520 | 0·738 | 1·157 |
| Norwegian Mile..... | 7·021 | 6·091 | 11·299 | 1·523 | 10·589 | 1·489 | 2·035 | 1·000 | 1·057 | 1·499 | 2·350 |
| Swedish Mile ..... | 6·644 | 5·764 | 10·692 | 1·441 | 10·019 | 1·409 | 1·921 | 0·948 | 1·000 | 1·419 | 2·224 |
| Danish Mile ..... | 4·682 | 4·062 | 7·536 | 1·016 | 7·078 | 0·994 | 1·354 | 0·667 | 0·705 | 1·000 | 1·567 |
| Swiss Stunde ..... | 2·987 | 2·592 | 4·808 | 0·648 | 4·505 | 0·634 | 0·864 | 0·425 | 0·449 | 0·638 | 1·000 |

## A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the various Government Funds, Banks, Railways, &c., at the Undermentioned Prices.

| Return Per Cent. | 2½ Pr. Ct. | 2¾ Pr. Ct. | 3 Pr. Ct. | 3¼ Pr. Ct. | 3½ Pr. Ct. | 4 Pr. Ct. | 4½ Pr. Ct. | 5 Pr. Ct. | 5½ Pr. Ct. | 6 Pr. Ct. | 7 Pr. Ct. | 7½ Pr. Ct. | 8 Pr. Ct. | 9 Pr. Ct. | 10 Pr. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £2 10 0 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 280 | 300 | 320 | 360 | 400 |
| 2 12 6 | 95¼ | 104⅓ | 114⅔ | 123⅞ | 133⅓ | 152½ | 171½ | 190½ | 209½ | 228½ | 266⅔ | 285⅝ | 304⅔ | 342⅔ | 381 |
| 2 13 9 | 93 | 102⅓ | 111⅔ | 121 | 130¼ | 149 | 167½ | 186 | 204⅔ | 223½ | 260⅔ | 279¼ | 298 | 335 | 372 |
| 2 15 0 | 90⅝ | 100 | 109 | 118 | 127⅛ | 145⅓ | 163⅛ | 181⅔ | 200 | 218 | 254⅛ | 272⅔ | 290⅔ | 327 | 363⅓ |
| 2 17 6 | 87 | 95⅝ | 104⅓ | 113 | 121⅔ | 139 | 156½ | 174 | 191¼ | 208⅔ | 243⅓ | 260⅔ | 278 | 313 | 347⅔ |
| 3 0 0 | 83⅓ | 91⅔ | 100 | 108¼ | 116⅔ | 133⅓ | 150 | 166⅔ | 183⅓ | 200 | 233⅓ | 250 | 266⅔ | 300 | 333⅓ |
| 3 0 7 | 82½ | 90⅓ | 99 | 107¼ | 115½ | 132 | 148½ | 165 | 181½ | 198 | 231 | 247½ | 264 | 297 | 330 |
| 3 1 6 | 81¼ | 89⅓ | 97½ | 105¾ | 113¾ | 130 | 146¼ | 162½ | 178¾ | 195 | 227½ | 243¾ | 260 | 292¾ | 325 |
| 3 2 6 | 80 | 88 | 96 | 104 | 112 | 128 | 144 | 160 | 176 | 192 | 224 | 240 | 256 | 288 | 320 |
| 3 3 6 | 78¾ | 86⅝ | 94½ | 102¼ | 110½ | 126 | 141¾ | 157½ | 173⅛ | 189 | 220½ | 236¼ | 252 | 283½ | 315 |
| 3 4 6 | 77½ | 85¼ | 93 | 100¾ | 108½ | 124 | 139½ | 155 | 170½ | 186 | 217 | 232½ | 248 | 279 | 310 |
| 3 5 7 | 76¼ | 83⅞ | 91½ | 99¼ | 106¾ | 122 | 137¼ | 152½ | 167¾ | 183 | 213½ | 228¾ | 244 | 274½ | 305 |
| 3 6 8 | 75 | 82½ | 90 | 97½ | 105 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 165 | 180 | 210 | 225 | 240 | 270 | 300 |
| 3 7 10 | 73¾ | 81⅛ | 88½ | 95¾ | 103¼ | 118 | 132¾ | 147½ | 162¾ | 177 | 206½ | 221¼ | 236 | 265½ | 295 |
| 3 9 0 | 72½ | 79¾ | 87 | 94¼ | 101⅔ | 116 | 130½ | 145 | 159½ | 174 | 203 | 217½ | 232 | 261 | 290 |
| 3 10 2 | 71¼ | 78⅜ | 85½ | 92¾ | 99⅓ | 114 | 128¼ | 142½ | 156¾ | 171 | 199½ | 213¾ | 228 | 256½ | 285 |
| 3 11 5 | 70 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 98 | 112 | 126 | 140 | 154 | 168 | 196 | 210 | 224 | 252 | 280 |
| 3 12 9 | 68¾ | 75⅝ | 82½ | 89⅓ | 96¼ | 110 | 123¾ | 137½ | 151¼ | 165 | 192½ | 206¼ | 220 | 247½ | 275 |
| 3 14 1 | 67½ | 74¼ | 81 | 87¾ | 94½ | 108 | 121½ | 135 | 148½ | 162 | 189 | 202½ | 216 | 243 | 270 |
| 3 15 6 | 66¼ | 72⅞ | 79½ | 86¼ | 92½ | 106 | 119⅓ | 132½ | 145⅔ | 159 | 185½ | 198¾ | 212 | 238½ | 265 |
| 3 16 11 | 65 | 71½ | 78 | 84⅓ | 91 | 104 | 117 | 130 | 143 | 156 | 182 | 195 | 208 | 234 | 260 |
| 3 18 5 | 63¾ | 70⅛ | 76½ | 82¾ | 89¼ | 102 | 114¾ | 127½ | 140¼ | 153 | 178½ | 191¼ | 204 | 229½ | 255 |
| 4 0 0 | 62½ | 68¾ | 75 | 81¼ | 87½ | 100 | 112½ | 125 | 137½ | 150 | 175 | 187½ | 200 | 225 | 250 |
| 4 1 7 | 61¼ | 67⅜ | 73½ | 79⅔ | 85¾ | 98 | 110¼ | 122½ | 134¾ | 147 | 171½ | 183¾ | 196 | 220⅔ | 245 |
| 4 3 4 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 | 168 | 180 | 192 | 216 | 240 |
| 4 5 1 | 58¾ | 64⅝ | 70½ | 76⅓ | 82¼ | 94 | 105¾ | 117½ | 129¼ | 141 | 164½ | 176¼ | 188 | 211½ | 235 |
| 4 6 11 | 57½ | 63¼ | 69 | 74¾ | 80½ | 92 | 103½ | 115 | 126½ | 138 | 161 | 172½ | 184 | 207 | 230 |
| 4 8 11 | 56¼ | 61⅞ | 67½ | 73¼ | 78¾ | 90 | 101¼ | 112½ | 123¾ | 135 | 157½ | 168¾ | 180 | 202½ | 225 |
| 4 10 11 | 55 | 60½ | 66 | 71½ | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 | 154 | 165 | 176 | 198 | 220 |
| 4 13 0 | 53⅓ | 59⅛ | 64½ | 69¾ | 75¼ | 86 | 96¾ | 107½ | 118⅛ | 129 | 150½ | 161¼ | 172 | 193½ | 215 |
| 4 15 3 | 52⅛ | 57¼ | 63 | 68¼ | 73½ | 84 | 94½ | 105 | 115½ | 126 | 147 | 157½ | 168 | 189 | 210 |
| 4 17 7 | 51¼ | 56⅜ | 61½ | 66¾ | 71¾ | 82 | 92¼ | 102½ | 112¾ | 123 | 143½ | 153¾ | 164 | 184½ | 205 |
| 5 0 0 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 180 | 200 |
| 5 2 7 | 48¾ | 53⅝ | 58½ | 63⅓ | 68¼ | 78 | 87¾ | 97½ | 107¼ | 117 | 136½ | 146¼ | 156 | 175½ | 195 |
| 5 5 3 | 47½ | 52¼ | 57 | 61¾ | 66½ | 76 | 85½ | 95 | 104½ | 114 | 133 | 142½ | 152 | 171 | 190 |
| 5 8 1 | 46¼ | 50⅞ | 55½ | 60¼ | 64¾ | 74 | 83¼ | 92½ | 101¼ | 111 | 129½ | 138¾ | 148 | 166½ | 185 |
| 5 11 1 | 45 | 49½ | 54 | 58½ | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 | 126 | 135 | 144 | 162 | 180 |
| 5 14 3 | 43¾ | 48⅛ | 52½ | 56¾ | 61¼ | 70 | 78¾ | 87½ | 96¼ | 105 | 122½ | 131¼ | 140 | 157½ | 175 |
| 5 17 8 | 42½ | 46¾ | 51 | 55¼ | 59½ | 68 | 76½ | 85 | 93½ | 102 | 119 | 127½ | 136 | 153 | 170 |
| 6 0 0 | 41⅔ | 45⅞ | 50 | 54⅛ | 58⅓ | 66⅔ | 75 | 83⅓ | 91⅔ | 100 | 116⅔ | 125 | 133⅓ | 150 | 166⅔ |
| 6 2 5 | 40⅝ | 44⅞ | 49 | 53 | 57⅛ | 65⅓ | 73½ | 81⅔ | 89⅔ | 98 | 114⅓ | 122½ | 130⅔ | 147 | 163⅓ |
| 6 5 0 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 | 112 | 120 | 128 | 144 | 160 |
| 6 7 8 | 39⅓ | 43⅓ | 47 | 50¾ | 54⅝ | 62½ | 70½ | 78⅛ | 86⅛ | 94 | 109⅔ | 117½ | 125⅛ | 141 | 156⅔ |
| 6 10 5 | 38⅓ | 42⅛ | 46 | 49¾ | 53⅔ | 61⅓ | 69 | 76⅔ | 84⅓ | 92 | 107⅓ | 115 | 122⅔ | 138 | 153⅓ |
| 6 13 4 | 37½ | 41¼ | 45 | 48¾ | 52½ | 60 | 67½ | 75 | 82½ | 90 | 105 | 112½ | 120 | 135 | 150 |
| 6 16 4 | 36⅔ | 40⅓ | 44 | 47¾ | 51⅔ | 58⅔ | 66 | 73½ | 80⅔ | 88 | 102⅔ | 110 | 117⅓ | 132 | 146⅔ |
| 6 19 6 | 35⅝ | 39⅓ | 43 | 46½ | 50⅙ | 57⅓ | 64½ | 71⅔ | 78⅝ | 86 | 100⅓ | 107½ | 114⅔ | 129 | 143⅓ |
| 7 2 10 | 35 | 38½ | 42 | 45½ | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 | 98 | 105 | 112 | 126 | 140 |
| 7 6 4 | 34⅓ | 37½ | 41 | 44½ | 47⅞ | 54⅝ | 61½ | 68⅓ | 75⅙ | 82 | 95⅔ | 102½ | 109⅓ | 123 | 136⅔ |
| 7 10 0 | 33⅓ | 36⅔ | 40 | 43⅓ | 46⅔ | 53⅓ | 60 | 66⅔ | 73⅓ | 80 | 93⅓ | 100 | 106⅔ | 120 | 133⅓ |
| 7 13 10 | 32½ | 35⅓ | 39 | 42¼ | 45½ | 52 | 58½ | 65 | 71½ | 78 | 91 | 97½ | 104 | 117 | 130 |
| 7 17 11 | 31⅔ | 34⅝ | 38 | 41 | 44⅓ | 50⅔ | 57 | 63½ | 69⅔ | 76 | 88¾ | 95 | 101⅓ | 114 | 126⅔ |
| 8 2 2 | 30⅝ | 33⅞ | 37 | 40 | 43½ | 49½ | 55½ | 61⅔ | 67⅝ | 74 | 86⅓ | 92½ | 98⅔ | 111 | 123⅓ |
| 8 6 8 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 108 | 120 |
| 8 11 5 | 29⅛ | 32⅛ | 35 | 37¾ | 40⅔ | 46⅔ | 52½ | 58⅓ | 64⅛ | 70 | 81⅔ | 87½ | 93⅓ | 105 | 116⅔ |
| 8 16 6 | 28⅞ | 31⅛ | 34 | 36¾ | 39⅔ | 45⅓ | 51 | 56⅔ | 62⅓ | 68 | 79⅓ | 85 | 90⅔ | 102 | 113⅓ |
| 9 1 10 | 27½ | 30¼ | 33 | 35¾ | 38½ | 44 | 49½ | 55 | 60½ | 66 | 77 | 82½ | 88 | 99 | 110 |
| 9 7 6 | 26⅔ | 29⅓ | 32 | 34¾ | 37⅓ | 42⅔ | 48 | 53⅓ | 58⅔ | 64 | 74⅔ | 80 | 85⅓ | 96 | 106⅔ |
| 9 13 7 | 25⅝ | 28¼ | 31 | 33½ | 36⅛ | 41⅓ | 46½ | 51⅔ | 56⅞ | 62 | 72½ | 77½ | 82⅔ | 93 | 103⅓ |
| 10 0 0 | 25 | 27½ | 30 | 32½ | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 100 |

| Lbs. per Ream. | Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets. | 500 Shts. | 516 Sheets. | Lbs. per Ream. | Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets. | 500 Shts. | 516 Sheets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 145·8 | 140 | 135·7 | 47 | 685·4 | 658 | 637·6 |
| 11 | 160·4 | 154 | 149·2 | 48 | 700·0 | 672 | 651·2 |
| 12 | 175·0 | 168 | 162·8 | 49 | 714·6 | 686 | 664·7 |
| 13 | 189·6 | 182 | 176·4 | 50 | 729·2 | 700 | 678·3 |
| 14 | 204·2 | 196 | 189·9 | 51 | 743·7 | 714 | 691·9 |
| 15 | 218·7 | 210 | 203·5 | 52 | 758·3 | 728 | 705·4 |
| 16 | 233·3 | 224 | 217·1 | 53 | 772·9 | 742 | 719·0 |
| 17 | 247·9 | 238 | 230·6 | 54 | 787·5 | 756 | 732·6 |
| 18 | 252·5 | 252 | 244·2 | 55 | 802·1 | 770 | 746·1 |
| 19 | 277·1 | 266 | 257·8 | 56 | 816·7 | 784 | 759·7 |
| 20 | 291·7 | 280 | 271·3 | 57 | 831·2 | 798 | 773·3 |
| 21 | 306·2 | 294 | 284·9 | 58 | 845·8 | 812 | 786·8 |
| 22 | 320·8 | 308 | 298·4 | 59 | 860·4 | 826 | 800·4 |
| 23 | 335·4 | 322 | 312·0 | 60 | 875·0 | 840 | 814·0 |
| 24 | 350·0 | 336 | 325·6 | 61 | 889·6 | 854 | 827·5 |
| 25 | 364·6 | 350 | 339·1 | 62 | 904·2 | 868 | 841·1 |
| 26 | 379·2 | 364 | 352·7 | 63 | 918·7 | 882 | 854·7 |
| 27 | 393·7 | 378 | 366·3 | 64 | 933·3 | 896 | 868·2 |
| 28 | 408·3 | 392 | 379·8 | 65 | 947·9 | 910 | 881·8 |
| 29 | 422·9 | 406 | 393·4 | 66 | 962·5 | 924 | 895·3 |
| 30 | 437·5 | 420 | 407·0 | 67 | 977·1 | 938 | 908·9 |
| 31 | 452·1 | 434 | 420·5 | 68 | 991·7 | 952 | 922·4 |
| 32 | 466·7 | 448 | 434·1 | 69 | 1006·2 | 966 | 936·0 |
| 33 | 481·2 | 462 | 447·7 | 70 | 1020·8 | 980 | 949·6 |
| 34 | 495·8 | 476 | 461·2 | 71 | 1035·4 | 994 | 963·2 |
| 35 | 510·4 | 490 | 474·8 | 72 | 1050·0 | 1008 | 976.7 |
| 36 | 525·0 | 504 | 488·4 | 73 | 1064·6 | 1022 | 990·3 |
| 37 | 539·6 | 518 | 501·9 | 74 | 1079·2 | 1036 | 1003·9 |
| 38 | 554·2 | 532 | 515·5 | 75 | 1093·7 | 1059 | 1017·4 |
| 39 | 568·7 | 546 | 529·1 | 76 | 1108·3 | 1064 | 1031·0 |
| 40 | 583·3 | 560 | 542·6 | 77 | 1122·9 | 1078 | 1044·6 |
| 41 | 597·9 | 574 | 556·2 | 78 | 1137·5 | 1092 | 1058·1 |
| 42 | 612·5 | 588 | 569·8 | 79 | 1152·1 | 1106 | 1071·7 |
| 43 | 627·1 | 602 | 583·3 | 80 | 1166·6 | 1120 | 1085·3 |
| 44 | 641·7 | 616 | 596·9 | 90 | 1312·5 | 1260 | 1220·9 |
| 45 | 656·2 | 630 | 610·5 | 96 | 1400·0 | 1344 | 1302·3 |
| 46 | 670·8 | 644 | 624·0 | 100 | 1458·3 | 1400 | 1356·6 |

### SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

| | Dimensions. |
|---|---|
| Emperor | 72 × 48 |
| Antiquarian | 53 × 31 |
| Double Elephant | 40 × 26¾ |
| Atlas | 34 × 26 |
| Colombier | 34½ × 23½ |
| Imperial | 30 × 22 |
| Elephant | 28 × 23 |
| Super Royal | 27 × 19 |
| Royal | 24 × 19 |
| Medium | 22 × 17½ |
| Large Post | 20¼ × 16¾ |
| Copy or Draft | 20 × 16 |
| Demy | 20 × 15½ |
| Post | 19 × 15¼ |
| Foolscap | 17 × 13½ |
| Brief | 16½ × 13¼ |
| Pott | 15 × 12½ |

### SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

| | Dimensions. |
|---|---|
| Casing | 46 × 36 |
| Double Imperial | 45 × 29 |
| Elephant | 34 × 24 |
| Double Four Pound | 31 × 21 |
| Imperial Cap | 29 × 22 |
| Haven Cap | 26 × 21 |
| Bag Cap | 24 × 19½ |
| Kent Cap | 21 × 18 |

*A quire of paper contains* 24 *perfect sheets; an outside quire* 20, *some of which may be torn.*



ALL Founders' cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil.* The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ens.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—

*Brilliant.* A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

*Diamond* is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or.

*Pearl,* 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

*Ruby,* 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

*Nonpareil,* 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

*Minion,* 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

*Brevier,* 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

*Bourgeois,* 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

*Long Primer,* 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

*Small Pica,* 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

*Pica,* 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

*English,* 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

*Great Primer,* 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

*Double Pica,* 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

### SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Post | 19½ × 15½ |
| Demy | 22½ × 17½ |
| Sheet and Half Post | 23½ × 19½ |
| Medium | 24 × 19 |
| Royal | 25 × 20 |
| Double Foolscap | 27 × 17 |
| Super Royal | 27½ × 20½ |
| Double Crown | 30 × 20 |
| Imperial | 30 × 22 |
| Double Post | 31¼ × 19¼ |
| Double Demy | 35 × 22½ |
| Double Royal | 40 × 25 |

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Contract-notes where the value is less than £100—s. 52. Delivery orders—s. 69 (3). Lease or tack—s. 78 : 1, of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term exceeds £25. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine) s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| As solicitor or proctor, or W.S. ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| As Fellow of College of Physicians... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto on any other ground..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Faculty as a Notary Public, England | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Ireland or Scotland..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| As a Burgess in Scotland ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES. | | | |
| Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7) ..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Exceeding £500..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Appraisers and House Agnts., ann. U.K. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain ..... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| If used on any carriage, do. ..... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Arms, grant of, stamp duty on ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland ..... | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| In Superior Courts, in Scotland ..... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.... (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| AWARD—Where the amount or value awarded does not exceed £5..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £100... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 200... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 500... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 750... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 50... 0 2 6 ,, 1,000... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for..... | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| BANK NOTE for money payable on demand : | | | |
| Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20... 2*s.* | | | |
| ,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30... 3*s.* | | | |
| ,, £5... 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50... 5*s.* | | | |
| ,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £200 8*s.* 6*d.* | | | |
| BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Bankers' Cheques ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| BEER—per barrel of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity) ..... | 0 | 7 | 9 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :— | | | |
| Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom ..... | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house *exceeding* £8 *but not exceeding* £10 ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15 ..... | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| *Retailers of beer, cider, and perry :— | | | |
| For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom) ..... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Not to be consumed on premises (England) ..... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Retailers of table-beer (off) (U.K.) ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10 ..... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. at £10 or upward ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Retailers of beer and wine (U.K.) :— | | | |
| *For consumption on the premises. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| *Not to be consumed on the premises | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| **For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, see* PUBLICANS. | | | |
| BILL OF LADING ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10 ..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, 10 ,, 25 ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, 25 ,, 50 ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, 50 ,, 75 ..... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| ,, 75 ,, 100 ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bill of Exchange (Foreign drawn and expressed to be payable out of U.K.) exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto £100, 6*d.* for every £100 or fractional part of £100 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10). | | | |
| BOND for payment of money. *See* MORTGAGE BOND, &c. | | | |
| Ditto, for securing an annuity :— | | | |
| 1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. | | | |
| 2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :— | | | |
| For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable— | | | |
| If as primary security ..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| If as collateral security..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOND for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5). | | | |
| CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, for every pack, duty | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| CARRIAGES AND LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES— | | | |
| For every Hackney Carriage (including motors used as hackney carriages, weight unladen not exceeding one ton, or of three tons or upwards) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| For every Carriage with four or more wheels, to be drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, or to be drawn or propelled by mechanical power | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| For every Carriage with four or more wheels to be drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by one horse or mule only | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| For every Carriage with less than four wheels (including motor bicycles and motor tricycles) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| For every Light Locomotive exceeding one ton in weight unladen, but not exceeding two tons unladen— | | | |
| With four or more wheels | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| With less than four wheels | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Used as a hackney carriage | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| For every Light Locomotive exceeding two tons in weight unladen— | | | |
| With four or more wheels | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| With less than four wheels | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Used as a hackney carriage | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. | | | |
| N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included. | | | |
| CERTIFICATE to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| If practising elsewhere | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| (During first three years one half only.) | | | |
| CERTIFICATE:—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Of birth, baptism, marriage, death or burial | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CHARTER-PARTY | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| CIDER AND PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. *See also* PUBLICANS | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb. | 0 | 0 | ½ |
| COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| COMMISSION to any officer in the Navy, Army or Royal Marines, exempt. (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 17.) | | | |
| COMMISSION of Lunacy | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7 c. 23). | | | |
| CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Of the value of £100 or upwards | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity; for every £5 or fractional part of £5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, 10 ,, 15 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, 15 ,, 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For every additional £25 up to £300 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| If exceeding £300, then for every £50 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Of any kind not otherwise charged | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| *Proviso for composition for transfer duty see* 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39. | | | |
| COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES: If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under those heads. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| (Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.) | | | |
| COVENANT, deed of, *ad valorem* duty, but not to exceed | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, on goods exported, &c., not exc. £10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Exceeding £10 and not exc. £50 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Exceeding £50 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT. | | | |
| DEMISE, *see* LEASE. | | | |
| DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt from Duty. | | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:— To hold the office of lecturer, &c. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Licence not otherwise charged | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof | 0 | 1 | 0 |

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person, exceeds:

| | | per cent. £ | s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £100 and does not exceed | £500 | 1 | 0 |
| 500 " | 1,000 | 2 | 0 |
| 1,000 " | 10,000 | 3 | 0 |
| 10,000 " | 25,000 | 4 | 0 |
| 25,000 " | 50,000 | 4 | 10 |
| 50,000 " | 75,000 | 5 | 0 |
| 75,000 " | 100,000 | 5 | 10 |
| 100,000 " | 150,000 | 6 | 0 |
| 150,000 " | 250,000 | 6 | 10 |
| 250,000 " | 500,000 | 7 | 0 |
| 500,000 " | 1,000,000 | 7 | 10 |
| 1,000,000 " | — | 8 | 0 |

By reason of the new system of aggregation imposed by the Finance Act, 1900, new rates of duty have in certain circumstances been created, viz.:—½, 1½, 2½, and 3½ per cent.

In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between 2nd August, 1894, and 30th June, 1896, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900, any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.

Gifts made by the deceased within a twelvemonth of death are subject to aggregation with the rest of the estate.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition which took effect since 1 Aug., 1894, passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the Settled property, but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties. | | | |
| Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200, the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only, provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1896, and before 9th April, 1900. | | | |
| Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account. | | | |
| The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death. | | | |
| FACULTY OR DISPENSATION. In England, in all cases | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue. | | | |
| GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| After 31st July, to expire following 31st October | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences. | | | |
| Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt. | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Do., *Liquid*, " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July. | | | |
| HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40* | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| *Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60* | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| *Exceeding £60* | 0 | 0 | 6 |

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| *Other houses of the annual value of* £20, *and not exceeding* £40 ..... | 0 0 3 |
| *Exceeding* £40, *and not exc.* £60 ..... | 0 0 6 |
| *Exceeding* £60 ..... | 0 0 9 |

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX.—*See* Property and Income Tax.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences ..... 5 0 0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

| | |
|---|---|
| For any sum not exceeding £10 ..... | 0 0 1 |
| Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 ..... | 0 0 3 |
| Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 ..... | 0 0 6 |
| Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 | 0 1 0 |
| Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 ..... | 0 10 0 |

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Premium not exceeding £1 | 0 0 1 |
| Ditto exceeding £1 under hand | 0 0 6 |
| Ditto Ditto under seal | 0 10 0 |

—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property ..... 0 0 1

*Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty*, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13.

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

| | |
|---|---|
| Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. ..... | 0 0 1 |
| In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured ..... | 0 0 3 |
| For every policy *for Time*, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 mos. | 0 0 6 |
| Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of ..... | 0 0 6 |

(1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).

INVENTORY DUTY. *See* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted.

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2*s.* 6*d.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

| Not exceeding | Not exceeding | Between 25 years and 100. | | | Exceeding 100 years. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exc. | Exc. | 25 years. | | | | | |
| £5 ... | 0 0 6 ... | 0 3 0 ... | | | 0 6 0 | | |
| £5 | 10 ... | 0 1 0 ... | 0 6 0 ... | | 0 12 0 | | |
| 10 | 15 ... | 0 1 6 ... | 0 9 0 ... | | 0 18 0 | | |
| 15 | 20 ... | 0 2 0 ... | 0 12 0 ... | | 1 4 0 | | |
| 20 | 25 ... | 0 2 6 ... | 0 15 0 ... | | 1 10 0 | | |
| 25 | 50 ... | 0 5 0 ... | 1 10 0 ... | | 3 0 0 | | |
| 50 | 75 ... | 0 7 6 ... | 2 5 0 ... | | 4 10 0 | | |
| 75 | 100 ... | 0 10 0 ... | 3 0 0 ... | | 6 0 0 | | |
| 100, for £50, or fract. part of £50 | | 5 0 ... | 1 10 0 ... | | 3 0 0 | | |

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues (£1 *per cent. Legacy Duty practically abolished since* 1881), and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable (*in which latter case* 1 *per cent. is also practically abolished*).

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) ..... £1 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £6 per cent.

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... £10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty, but not Legacy or Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

*Penalties.*—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.* 62 & 63 Vict. c. 9, s. 9 (3).

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL ..... £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10*s.*

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—£ *s. d.*
Great Britain. Every male servant 0 15 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES (transferable by delivery):—

(1) (*a*) Colonial Government Securities;
(*b*) Securities dated between 3rd June, 1862, and 7th August, 1885 (Interest payable in U. K.), same duty as on *Mortgage Bond*, &c. (q.v.).
(2) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 ..... 0 1 0

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (3) Foreign Share Certificates (secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Finance Act, 1899), for every £25 or fractional part of £25 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Not special (*see* pages 427-430) | 0 | 10 | 0 |

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exc. 1s. ...0 1½ | Not exc. 20s. ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, 2s.6d.o 3 | ,, 30s. ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, 4s. ...0 6 | ,, 50s. ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 10s. ...1 0 | Exceed. 50s. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exc. £25...0 | 8 | Not exc. £200 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 50...0 | 1 3 | ,, 250 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| ,, 100...0 | 2 6 | ,, £300 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, 150...0 | 3 9 | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| The whole amount of Duty payable under or by reference to par. (2) of the heading "Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, &c.," in first schedule to Stamp Act, 1891, on any instrument being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance, shall not exceed (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 57.) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| MOTOR CAR LICENCES, *vide* CARRIAGES. | | | |
| NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) | 0 | 1 | 0 |

OCCASIONAL LICENCES, per day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Publicans..... 0 2 6 | Wine retailers | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beer retailers 0 1 0 | Tobacco dealrs. | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold | Licence for a Year | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 day | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PASSPORT | | 0 | 0 | 6 |

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On application for provisional protection | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| On filing complete specification | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Application for certificate of payment of renewal:— | | | |
| Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the— | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th year..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10th year..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 6th ,, ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11th ,, ..... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 7th ,, ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 12th ,, ..... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 8th ,, ..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13th ,, ..... | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 9th ,, ..... | 9 | 0 | 0 | 14th ,, ..... | 14 | 0 | 0 |

Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| PEDLARS (Police Licence) | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 20z. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom | 5 | 15 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| In any other case | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| In any other case | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Proxy to vote at a meeting | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Power of attorney of any other kind | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE. | | | |
| PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. | In the £ | | |
| Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Payable by owner of property. | | | |
| Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅛ or ⅙ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35). | | | |
| Schedule B, Nurseries & Markt. Gardens | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on ⅓rd of Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26). | | | |
| Schedule C, D, and E, Income | 0 | 1 | 0 |

**Exemption and Abatements.**

Income not exceeding £160 Exempt.

| Excd. | Not Excd. | |
|---|---|---|
| £160 ... | £400 | Abatement of £160 |
| 400 ... | 500 | ,, 150 |
| 500 ... | 600 | ,, 120 |
| 600 ... | 700 | ,, 70 |

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in British, *and approved Colonial Companies* (4 *Edw. VII. c. 7*) may be deducted from net personal income, if not exceeding one-sixth of it.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange— | | | |
| Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note. | £ | s. | d. |
| In any other case | 0 | 1 | 0 |

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U.K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| If annual value is under £10 ..... | | | | | | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Under £15...£6 | 0 | 0 | Under £200... | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 20... | 8 | 0 | 0 | ,, 300... | | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 25... | 11 | 0 | 0 | ,, 400... | | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 30... | 14 | 0 | 0 | ,, 500... | | | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 40... | 17 | 0 | 0 | ,, 600... | | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 50... | 20 | 0 | 0 | ,, 700... | | | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 100... | 25 | 0 | 0 | £700 & upwds. | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |

Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

*Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile):— | | | |
| Urban District traffic | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Other traffic | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Penalty for not stamping | *10* | *0* | *0* |
| REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| ,, ,, £30 or above | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY. *See* ESTATE DUTY. | | | |
| SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or share is settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:— | | | |
| 1. Of any Company in the U.K. *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first *delivery* in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon | 0. | 11 | 4 |
| SPIRITS, Annual Licences, U. K., rectifiers and compounders | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Dealers not retailers, ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, ,, to sell in bottles, add.(E.) | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, ,, or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, (Methylated), makers of | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, ,, retailers of | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, *Retailers of, annual, U.K. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| **See also* PUBLICANS. | | | |
| SPIRITS, SCOTLAND, Grocers (*including sale of beer*), not to be consumed on premises:— | | | |
| Premises under value of £10 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Of value of £10 and under £20 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 20 ,, 25 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, 25 ,, 30 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, 40 ,, 50 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, 50 and upwards | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| SPIRITS, IRELAND, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises:— | | | |
| If rated under £25 | 9 | 18 | 5 |
| If rated at £25 and under £30 | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, 30 ,, 40 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, 40 ,, 50 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| ,, 50 and upwards | 14 | 6 | 7 |
| The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42). | | | |
| STILLS OR RETORTS, annual, U.K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| SWEETS, dealers in, annual licence, U.K. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Retailers of, annual, U.K. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| SUCCESSION DUTIES. *See* LEGACY DUTIES. | | | |
| TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual: | | | |
| ,, Dealers in | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 40,000 ,, 60,000 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 60,000 ,, 80,000 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 80,000 ,, 100,000 | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| 100,000 | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal. | | | |
| TRANSFER OF STOCK. *See* CONVEYANCE. | | | |
| Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| VALUATION. *See* APPRAISEMENT. | | | |
| VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| VOTING PAPER or Proxy | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| WARRANT FOR GOODS | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| WINE, annual licences, U.K.:— | | | |
| Dealers (wine only) | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Retailers, selling for consumption on. (*See also* PUBLICANS) | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine (off) | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., grocers, Scotland (off) | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of (6 *Edw. VII. c.* 20, *s.* 7) | 1 | 0 | 0 |

### Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

### Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Life policies, within one month of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes. Delivery orders.

Letters of Allotment. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance liable to fixed duty of 1*d.*

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies.—Voting papers.

| PENALTIES USUALLY ENFORCED: — | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month | 10 | 0 | 0 |

# Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1906–1907).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1906.

| ARTICLES. | Rates of Duty. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| **Import Duties.** | |
| BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215 .....36 gals. | 1 12 0 |
| Exceeding 1215 ..36 gals. | 1 17 6 |
| Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055 ..36 gals. | 0 8 0 |
| And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity. | |
| CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs | 0 3 9 |
| CHICORY: RAW or kiln-dried ..... cwt. | 0 13 3 |
| Roasted or ground .....lb. | 0 0 2 |
| CHLORAL HYDRATE .....lb. | 0 1 4 |
| CHLOROFORM .....lb. | 0 3 3 |
| COCOA .....lb. | 0 0 1 |
| Husks and Shells.....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured .....lb. | 0 0 2 |
| Cocoa Butter .....lb. | 0 0 1 |
| COFFEE .....cwt. | 0 14 0 |
| Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb. | 0 0 2 |
| Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb. | 0 0 2 |
| COLLODION .....gal. | 1 6 3 |
| ETHER ACETIC .....lb. | 0 1 11 |
| ,, BUTYRIC .....gal. | 0 16 5 |
| ,, SULPHURIC .....gal. | 1 7 5 |
| ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb. | 0 1 1 |
| ,, CHLORIDE .....gal. | 0 16 5 |
| ,, IODIDE .....gal. | 0 14 3 |
| FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants .....cwt. | 0 2 8 |
| Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums and Prunelloes, Plums Dried and Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt. | 0 7 8 |
| FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar. | |
| GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt. | 0 2 9 |
| Liquid .....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged: | |
| If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt. | 0 2 9 |
| If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock. | |
| SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use .....oz. | 0 1 3 |
| SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ..lb. | 0 0 3 |
| SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:— | |
| Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal. | *0 11 4 |
| Imitation Rum, Geneva, ..... proof gal. | *0 11 5 |
| Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit .....proof gal. | 0 0 2 |
| Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal. | *0 11 7 |
| Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) ..... proof gal. | 0 11 5 |
| Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal. | 0 16 4 |
| Perfumed Spirits liquid gal. | *0 18 1 |
| Upon payment of a difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits. Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture. | |
| * 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles. | |
| SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| Exceeding 76 & not ex. 77, cwt. | 0 2 0·8 |
| ,, 77 ,, 78 ,, | 0 2 1·6 |
| ,, 78 ,, 79 ,, | 0 2 2·4 |
| ,, 79 ,, 80 ,, | 0 2 3·2 |
| ,, 80 ,, 81 ,, | 0 2 4·0 |
| ,, 81 ,, 82 ,, | 0 2 4·8 |
| ,, 82 ,, 83 ,, | 0 2 5·6 |
| ,, 83 ,, 84 ,, | 0 2 6·5 |
| ,, 84 ,, 85 ,, | 0 2 7·4 |
| ,, 85 ,, 86 ,, | 0 2 8·3 |
| ,, 86 ,, 87 ,, | 0 2 9·2 |
| ,, 87 ,, 88 ,, | 0 2 10·2 |
| ,, 88 ,, 89 ,, | 0 2 11·2 |
| ,, 89 ,, 90 ,, | 0 3 0·4 |
| ,, 90 ,, 91 ,, | 0 3 1·6 |
| SUGAR—*continued.* Exceds. 91 & not ex. 92, cwt. | 0 3 2·8 |
| ,, 92 ,, 93 ,, | 0 3 4·0 |
| ,, 93 ,, 94 ,, | 0 3 5·2 |
| ,, 94 ,, 95 ,, | 0 3 6·4 |
| ,, 95 ,, 96 ,, | 0 3 7·6 |
| ,, 96 ,, 97 ,, | 0 3 8·8 |
| ,, 97 ,, 98 ,, | 0 3 10·0 |
| ,, 98 ..... | 0 4 2 |
| BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt. (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.) | 0 1 0 |
| *Note.*—An additional ½*d.* a lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of ½*d.* the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 2*d.* the lb., or such Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary. | |
| Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| Liquid .....cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| CHERRIES, Drained, imported in Bulk.....cwt. | 0 2 3 |
| CHUTNEY .....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| CONFECTIONERY:— Containing Chocolate, viz.: When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight .....lb. | 0 0 2 |
| When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight ..lb. | 0 0 1½ |
| Hard, such as ; Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. ..... cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 2*s.* the cwt. ..cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. .....cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .....cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing ....cwt. | 0 2 3 |

| ARTICLES. | Rates of Duty. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ..... cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 22 per cent. of added sugar cwt. | 0 0 5 |
| In other cases in *thin* syrup ..... cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) ..... cwt. | 0 3 4 |
| Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases cwt. | 0 4 2 |
| FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or otherwise, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ..cwt. | 0 7 0 |
| FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup, as Jam, cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| MARZIPAN ..... cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| MILK:— | |
| Condensed, sweetened, whole ..... cwt. | 0 1 8 |
| Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ..cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 23 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing ..... cwt. | 0 0 9 |
| MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar | Free |
| If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar ..... cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt. | 0 3 4 |
| *Note.*—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 2s. 6d. rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 2s. 6d. rate are liable to sampling and testing | |
| NESTLE'S MILK FOOD ....cwt. | 0 1 3 |
| SOY, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter ..... cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup ..... cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| UTHLIE Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901. | |
| TEA ..... lb. | 0 0 5 |
| TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.: | |
| Cigars ..... lb. | 0 6 0 |
| Cavendish or Negrohead lb. | 0 4 4 |
| Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb. | 0 3 10 |
| Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb. | 0 4 10 |
| Other sorts ..... lb. | 0 3 10 |
| Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb. | 0 3 7 |
| Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb. | 0 4 4 |
| TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb. | 0 3 0½ |
| Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb. | 0 3 4½ |
| TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb. | 0 3 0 |
| Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb. | 0 3 4 |
| WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit .....gal. | 0 1 3 |
| Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit .....gal. | 0 3 0 |
| And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal. | 0 0 3 |
| Additional—On STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal. | 0 1 0 |
| ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles....gal. | 0 2 6 |

**Customs Drawbacks.**

| | |
|---|---|
| *BEER, per 36 gallons of the specific gravity of 1,055 .. | 0 7 9 |
| GLUCOSE made in Great Britain or Ireland— | |
| Solid .....cwt. | 0 2 9 |
| Liquid .....cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| SACCHARIN (including substance of a like nature or use) made in Great Britain or Ireland ...oz. | 0 1 3 |
| RAILWAY DUTY (levied in Great Britain only):— | |
| On receipts from Urban Passenger traffic at fares exceeding 2d. per mile per cent. | 2 0 0 |
| On receipts from other Passenger traffic at fares exceeding 1d. per mile per cent. | 5 0 0 |
| *SPIRITS .....proof gal. | 0 11 0 |

* Of the amount collected under the Beer and Spirit Duties so much as would arise from duties of 3d. per barrel and 6d. per gallon respectively, is paid over to Local Taxation Accounts.

## THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1905, was £12,288,000,000, an increase of £1,724,000,000 as compared with the year 1904, and the largest amount yet recorded. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £2,071,000,000, an increase of £534,000,000 on the year 1904. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £639,000,000, an increase of £42,000,000 as compared with 1904, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1905 amounted to £497,000,000, an increase of £52,000,000 as compared with 1904. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland; *Acting Managers*, Philip W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); Arthur E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector.*)

## INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

*Letters.*

Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

*Halfpenny Post.*

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

*Parcels.*

| Not exceeding. | s. | d. | Not exceeding. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 lb. ..... | 0 | 3 | 8 lb. ..... | 0 | 8 |
| 2 ,, ..... | 0 | 4 | 9 ,, ..... | 0 | 9 |
| 3 ,, ..... | 0 | 5 | 10 ,, ..... | 0 | 10 |
| 5 ,, ..... | 0 | 6 | 11 ,, ..... | 0 | 11 |
| 7 ,, ..... | 0 | 7 | | | |

*Newspapers.*

The charge is ½*d.* for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly *registered* newspaper, the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by an insufficiently paid letter, or transferred to the Parcel Post, whichever charge is the lower, with a fine of 1*d.* in addition to any deficient postage.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

*Letters.*

NATURE AND WEIGHT.—There is no limit except as to size, and anything may be sent by letter post (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft. (These limits do not apply to official letters.)

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of the railway, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter must be taken to a passenger station of the railway company. Railway letters may be handed in at any express delivery post office for immediate conveyance to the railway station by special messenger on payment of the express fee of 3*d.* per mile.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three systems by which *any article* (except those of a dangerous or offensive nature) may be specially delivered:—(1) By special messenger all the way, *on week-days only* (charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with special charges for bulky or heavy packages and for long distances where no ordinary vehicle plies). (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. For (2), may be handed in or, if not to be registered, may be posted, and must be clearly marked as before. No Express Delivery on Sundays (except certain letters specially marked and paid for), Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen. A separate form must be filled in for parcels. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second and third and 5*s.* for subsequent years.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters may be re-posted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not previous to re-direction and posting be opened or tampered with. If re-posted later a charge will be made at the prepaid rate; if opened or tampered with, at the unpaid rate.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* By prepayment of a fee of 2*d.* in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 4*d.*, less any amount prepaid for registration. The fees for registration and the limits of compensation are as follows:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £20; 4*d.*, £40; 5*d.*, £60; 6*d.*, £80; 7*d.*, £100; 8*d.*, £120; 9*d.*, £140; 10*d.*, £160; 11*d.*, £180; 1*s.*, £200; 1*s.* 1*d.*, £220; 1*s.* 2*d.*, £240, and so on, to 1*s.* 10*d.* £400. These fees include the ordinary registration fee of 2*d.* The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £400. Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post. The compensation given in respect of *coin* will in no case exceed £5. Compensation for *damage* to a packet sent by Registered *Letter* Post will only be given in those cases in which the packet is conspicuously marked with the words "*Fragile, with Care.*"

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post cards, and parcels.—Inland letters undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received. If senders of ½*d.* packets place a request for their return, in the upper left-hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery, a second postage is charged the sender on their return, otherwise they are disposed of at the Head Office. If an undelivered *parcel* bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, it is retained at the Head Post Office of the District, and a printed notice is sent thence to him by post, informing him that the parcel (if not claimed in the meantime by the addressee) will be given up to him or to any person whom he

may direct to call for it at that office, or will be returned to him by post, or will be re-directed to a fresh address. If the sender wishes to have the parcel re-directed, or sent back to him by post, he must return the printed notice with the necessary instructions, and, except when re-direction is free, with stamps to the amount of a fresh postage at the full rate, and of any other charges to which the parcel may be liable. The parcel is then forwarded. If no satisfactory reply is received within six days after the date of the notice the parcel is sent to the Returned Letter Office of the District. For re-issue by post from a Returned Letter Office a second postage is invariably charged. If a parcel which cannot be delivered does *not* bear on the cover the name and address of the sender it is sent to the Returned Letter Office of the District, where it is opened and examined. If the name and address of the sender are ascertained, the course described above is followed. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the examination of the parcel, the name of the addressee of the parcel and the post office at which it was posted are entered on a list, which is exhibited at the Returned Letter Office, where personal application can be made. In default of proper application and payment of charges, undelivered parcels are liable to be disposed of three months after the date of arrival at the Returned Letter Office. Perishable parcels will be dealt with as may be requisite. Inquiries for missing letters, &c., should be made at the Secretary's office, G.P.O. (North), St. Martin's-le-Grand, between **10** a.m. and **5** p.m.; Saturdays between **10** a.m. and **1.30** p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers).—Letters and parcels may be addressed to the Poste Restante at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "Poste Restante" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must be able to say from what place or district such letters are expected, and must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. Poste Restante letters from abroad are not kept more than two months; at Provincial Post Offices only one month; letters posted in London, for one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. When, however, letters addressed "To be called for" bear a request for their return within a specified time, if not delivered, they are dealt with in accordance with such request.

SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S LETTERS.—Letters to or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and enrolled pensioners in Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for **1***d*. If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier, &c., be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID LETTERS.—If the postage of letters, books, or newspapers be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged.

*Halfpenny Packets.*

Packets not exceeding **2** oz. in weight may be sent for ½*d.*; if exceeding **2** oz. they pass unconditionally at the letter rate. The limits of length, width, and depth are the same as those of letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, invoices, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (but not to include typewriting or imitations thereof), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—*See* "Letters."

*Newspapers.*

WEIGHT.—Not over **5** lb. in weight, **2** ft. in length, or **1** ft. in width or depth. No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender, and a reference to any page of its contents to which it is desired to draw attention.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—*See* "Letters."

*Parcels.*

REGULATIONS.—The limit of weight is **11** lb. The parcel must not be more than **3** ft. **6** in. in length, or greatest length and girth combined, **6** ft.; marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to a rural postman. It must not be posted in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than **11** lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or **21** lb. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Particulars as to collection of parcels from sender and for prepayment of postage in money will be furnished on application to post office.

Parcels left "to be called for" are charged **1***d.* a day after they have lain in the office one clear day, the maximum charge being **1***s.* **5***d.*

Parcels addressed to, or sent from, the Channel Islands are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office of posting. Parcels for the Isle of Man are treated as those for the British Isles generally.

No parcels are *received* on Sundays, Christmas Day, or (except in Scotland) Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page **380**.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the amount of £**2** can be claimed on unregistered parcels for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office.

No compensation will be granted for loss or damage of parcels containing money, watches, or

jewellery, unless registered, or for damage done to a fragile or perishable article.

REGISTRATION.—*See* "Letters."

RE-DIRECTION.—Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

## STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

### *Stamps.*

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* **456**) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* and 20*s.* Books of 24 1*d.* stamps 2*s.* 0½*d.* These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.* and 1*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

### *Spoiled Stamps.*

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials or other identifying mark.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices in the provinces.

### *Envelopes.*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—Commercial, in packets of 16 for 9*d.*, and Foolscap, 10 for 6*d.*; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—**A**, 4¾ × 3⅛, in packets of 20 for 1*s.* 10*d.*; **C**, 5⅝ × 3½, 16 for 1*s.* 5*d.*, and 240 for 21*s.* 3*d.*; and Foolscap, 9×4, 16 for 1*s.* 6*d.* and 20 for 1*s.* 10½*d.*

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a threepenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration 2*d.* and postage 1*d.*, are of five sizes, and are sold: **F**, 5¼ in. × 3¾ in., 3½*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 3*d.*; **G**, 6 in. × 3 ¾ in., 3½*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 4*d.*; **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., **H²**, 9 in. × 4 in., 3¾*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 9*d.*; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 4*d.* each, or 12 for 4*s.*

### *Letter Cards.*

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for 1¼*d.*, and 8 for 9*d.*, also in packets of 96 for 9*s.*

### *Post Cards.*

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for 5½*d.*, or 11*s.* per parcel of 240; a thicker quality being 11 for 6*d.*, or 5*s.* per parcel of 100. Reply Post Cards are about double the rates for single cards.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POST CARDS are supplied in packets of 10, price 10*d.*; singly, 1*d.*—for reply, 2*d.* each.

PRIVATE CARDS bearing an adhesive ½*d.* stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of official cards, may be used. They are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they have "Post Card" printed on them and are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

### *Wrappers.*

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¼*d.* each or 7 for 4*d.*; 5*s.* 8½*d.* per packet of 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or 4 for 4¼*d.*; 3*s.* 6½*d.* per parcel of 40.

## LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FOR the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

| | |
|---|---|
| East Central (E.C.) | South Eastern (S.E.) |
| Eastern (E.) | South Western (S.W.) |
| Northern (N.) | Western (W.) |
| North Western (N.W.) | West Central (W.C.) |

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at chief district offices, branch offices, receiving houses, and pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town branch offices and receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra ½*d.* stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 5.15 a.m. to 10 p.m.

*Foreign letters* with an extra 1*d.* stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; with an extra 2*d.* prepaid the time is extended.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POST.

### *Letters.*

The charge for letters throughout the British Empire is 1*d.* the half-ounce (in 1907 the rate will be 1*d.* per ounce), except to a few small islands, to which the charge is 2½*d.* (in 1907 the charge will be 2½*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards).

The charge to all foreign countries is 2½*d.* the half-ounce (in 1907 the charge will be 2½*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards).

### *Post Cards.*

The rate to all places to which Post Cards are available is 1*d.* single, 2*d.* return. (*See* col. 1.)

*** In addition to the concessions foreshadowed above, it will be possible to prepay the reply to a foreign or colonial letter, and writing will not be prohibited on the address side of foreign post-cards.

*Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.*

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; but with a minimum charge of 1*d.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.; but with a minimum charge of 2½*d.*

The limits of size to British Possessions or non-Union countries* are—length 2 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.; weight not to exceed 4 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid; no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be charged on delivery.

*Foreign and Colonial Parcels.*

The rules and regulations to be observed are similar to those relating to inland parcels, with the addition that every parcel must have a customs declaration respecting the contents. This must be on a form obtainable at any Post Office. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain British possessions and foreign countries by paying a fee of 6*d.*, making a deposit of 1*s.* for each 10*s.* value of the parcel, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere; gold, silver, jewellery, and firearms to many places; opium to Hong Kong, Siam, and India; and pork and bacon to some places.

*British Colonial Rates.*

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, and 11 lb. 3*s.*, is charged to the following Colonies, viz., India and Aden (or *vid* Italy, 3 lb. 2*s.*, 7 lb. 3*s.*, 11 lb. 4*s.*):—Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. East Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. North Borneo and Sarawak, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Malay States, Malta (or *vid* France, 3 lb. 2*s.*, 7 lb. 3*s.*, 11 lb. 4*s.*), Mauritius (or *vid* France, 3 lb. 2*s.*, 7 lb. 3*s.*, 11 lb. 4*s.*), Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Straits Settlements (*vid* France, 2*s.*, 3*s.* and 4*s.*), Tobago, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar. The charges for other Colonies and for Foreign Countries are as follow:—

| | Per lb. to 1lb. | 1lb. | | Per lb. to 1lb. | 11lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Australia ... | 1 0 | 0 6 | Cape Colony ... | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| Queensland | 0 9 | 0 9 | Fiji ... | 1 0 | 0 8 |
| Tasmania | 0 9 | 0 9 | Natal ... | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| Protectorate | 1 9 | 1 9 | Orange R.Col. | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| British Central Africa | 1 9 | 1 9 | Rhodesia ... | 1 9 | 1 9 |
| Nigeria, 3 lb. 2*s.*; 7 lb. 3*s.*; 11 lb. 4*s.* | | | Seychelles, 3 lb. 2*s.*; 7 lb. 3*s.*; 11 lb. 4*s.* | | |
| Gambia ... | 0 8 | 0 6 | Transvaal ... | 1 0 | 1 0 |

Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Arabia, Banks Islands, British Central Africa, Friendly Islands, Morocco, Nauru, New Hebrides, Rhodesia, (N.E. and N.W.), Solomon Islands.

| Foreign Countries. | 3 lb. | | 7 lb. | | 11 lb. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Algeria | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Annam | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Argentine | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| Austria H., *vid* Hamburg | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Azores, *vid* Lisbon (2-3 weeks) | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, *vid* France (13 days), 6½lb. 2*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Bolivia, 7 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | |
| Brazil, 3 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.*; 6½ lb. 4*s.* | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria, *vid* Belgium | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, *vid* Hamburg | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Cameroons | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Cape Verde Is. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Caroline Islands | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Chile | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| China | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, German Agencies | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Colombia | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Comoro Islands | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Congo | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Costa Rica | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Crete | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Dahomey | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Denmark, *vid* Harwich | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium or Holland | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Dominican Republic | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Dutch East Indies | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Guiana, *vid* Brit. Guiana | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, West Indies | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ecuador | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Egypt, *vid* P. & O. (12 days) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Italy (9 days) | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Finland (*vid* Sweden) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| France | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| French Guiana | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Guinea | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Guinea | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, Indo-China | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| German E. Africa, *vid* Hamburg | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, S.W. ,, *vid* Walfisch Bay | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Germany | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| †Greece | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Guadaloupe, *vid* France | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Holland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Honduras, Republic of | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Italy, *vid* France (3-5 days) | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium (4-6 days) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Japan, *vid* Canada | 1 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Liberia | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Luxemburg | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Madagascar | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Madeira | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Martinique | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Mexico | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Montenegro, *vid* Hamburg | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, *vid* Ostend | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Morocco | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Norway | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Obock (parcels must be claimed at Jibouti) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Panama | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | | |
| Persia, *vid* Gibraltar | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Italy | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Hamburg | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Peru | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Portugal | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, *vid* France, 6½ lb. 2*s.* 6*d.* | | | | | | |
| Portuguese E. Africa | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, India | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, W. Africa | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Reunion | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Roumania, *vid* Ostend | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, *vid* Hamburg | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Russia in Europe, *vid* Hamburg | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* Belgium or Holland | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Salvador | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Samoa, *vid* Hamburg | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, *vid* New Zealand | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Senegal | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Servia, *vid* Ostend | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |

* Parcels for Greece and Rumania must be packed in some stronger material than paper or cardboard.

† Must be packed for opening by Customs.

| Foreign Countries—*continued.* | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 11 lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| Servia, *vid* Hamburg | 1 9 | 2 3 | 2 9 |
| Siam, *vid* Singapore | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| „ *vid* Italy | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| Spain (Railway Stns. only), 6½ lb. 2*s.* | | | |
| Sweden | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| Switzerland, *vid* France | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| „ *vid* Belgium | 1 9 | 2 3 | 2 9 |
| Tahiti | 5 6 | 6 0 | 6 6 |
| Togoland | 2 3 | 2 9 | 3 3 |
| Tripoli | 1 9 | 2 3 | 2 9 |
| Tunis | 2 3 | 2 8 | 3 1 |
| Turkey, Austrian & French Agencies | 2 0 | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| „ British Agencies | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| *U.S.A. Official Service.—All places, 4 lb. 6 oz. 2*s.* | 3 1 | 2 9 | 2 3 0 |
| *U.S.A. Semi-Official.—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken Cities | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| All other places | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| Uruguay | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Venezuela | 3 8 | 4 1 | 4 6 |

To India and the Colonies generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length, breadth or depth, 2 feet 6 inches, length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

INSURANCE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCELS.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to almost all Foreign Countries, Colonies and Possessions, up to either £20 or £120, according to destination, at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; 7½*d.* for £24; 10*d.* for £36; 1*s.* 0½*d.* for £48; 1*s.* 3*d.* for £60; 1*s.* 5½*d.* for £72; 1*s.* 8*d.* for £84; 1*s.* 10½*d.* for £96; 2*s.* 1*d.* for £108; 2*s.* 3½*d.* for £120. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable at at about double the above rates.

## MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

*Inland Ordinary Money Orders.*

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £40. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40, 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

Money orders will under no circumstances be paid on the day of issue. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

The Chief Money Order Office is at 144A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

*Inland Telegraph Money Orders.*

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office in the United Kingdom which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

*Postal Orders.*

Postal Orders are issued and paid at all Money Order offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in certain Colonies (excluding Canada, Australia and South Africa) and at the British Agencies at Constantinople, Panama, Salonica and Smyrna. They are issued, but *not* paid in India and British Guiana. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 19*s.* and for 20*s.* and 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* at a charge of ½*d.*; of 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 15*s.*, 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Stamps (*not* perforated) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

*Foreign and Colonial Ordinary Money Orders.*

For sums not exceeding £1, 3*d.*; £2, 6*d.*; £4, 9*d.*; £6, 1*s.*; £8, 1*s.* 3*d.*; £10, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and for countries on which orders may be issued for more than £10, 3*d.* for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

*Foreign and Colonial Telegraph Orders.*

Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Foreign and Colonial Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

## TELEGRAMS.

*Inland.*

Inland telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6*d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. Receipt for charges 1*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within three miles of a head office—beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* per mile from the office door. Porterage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a stamp, may be purchased singly, or in books of 20, interleaved, and with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 10*s.* 2*d.* The usual hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 to 10 a.m. in England and Ireland; in Scotland from 9 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are *always open*:—G.P.O., Central; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R. Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S.E. & C.R.), St. Pancras (M.R.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office. The offices at Birmingham, Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday), Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks (ship telegrams not delivered after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds,

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service with the United States Post Office and a semi-official service maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. The sender of a parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry.

Parcels intended to be forwarded in bond must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton are always open; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown, in Ireland.

*Note.*—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

*Colonial and Foreign.*

Rates per word are as follows:—Abyssinia, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Aden, 2*s.*; Alaska, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Annam, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Antigua, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Argentine Republic, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Ascension, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; Austria, 3*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Basutoland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst (W. Africa), 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuanaland (British), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Benguela, 10*s.* and 10*s.* 1*d.*; Bermuda, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bissao, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Bokhara, 1*s.*; Bolama, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Bolivia, 5*s.* 9*d.*; Borneo (British), 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; Borneo (Dutch), 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½*d.*; Bourbon (Ile de), Tels. sent by post from Mauritius, &c.; Brazil, 3*s.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; British Central Africa, 2*s.* 11*d.*; British E. Africa, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 10*d.*; British W. Africa, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; British Guiana, 7*s.*; British New Guinea, Tels. sent by post from Cooktown, in Queensland, at irregular intervals; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 4*d.*; Burma, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Cameroons, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., and Quebec, 1*s.*), other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*; Canary Islands, 9*d.*; Cape Colony, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cape Verde Islands, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Caroline Islands, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 11*d.*; Ceylon, 2*s.* 1*d.* and 3*s.* 11*d.*; Chile, 5*s.* 9*d.* (Punta Arenas, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*); China, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.*; Cochin China, 3*s.* 7*d.* and 3*s.* 10*d.*; Cocos, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Colombia, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 9*d.*; Comoro Islands, Tels. sent by post from Zanzibar; Costa Rica, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Crete, 6*d.*; Cuba (Havana, 1*s.* 8*d.*), other places, 1*s.* 10*d.*; Curaçao, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Cyprus, 1*s.*; Dahomey, 5*s.*; Delagoa Bay, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Denmark, 2*d.*; Dominica, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Dutch E. Indies, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.*; Dutch Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Ecuador, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Egypt (Alexandria, 1*s.*; Suakin, 1*s.* 4*d.*), other places, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; Falkland Islands, Tels. sent by post from Montevideo; Fanning Island, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Faroe Islands, 5½*d.*; Fiji, 4*s.*; Formosa, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; France, 2*d.*; French Congo, 5*s.* 5*d.*; French Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; French Guinea (Conakry, 3*s.* 6*d.*), other places, 3*s.* 7*d.*; French Sudan, 1*s.* 5*d.*; German E. Africa, 2*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Germany, 2*d.*; Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Gold Coast, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Greece and Greek Islands, 6*d.*; Grenada, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Guadeloupe, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Guam Island, 5*s.*; Guatemala (San José, 3*s.* 1*d.*), other places, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Hayti, 4*s.* 4*d.* and 7*s.* 5*d.*; Hedjaz (Arabia), 3*s.* 1*d.*; Holland, 2*d.*; Honduras, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Honduras (British), Tels. are sent by post from New Orleans; Hong Kong—*see* China; Hungary, 3*d.*; Iceland, 8½*d.*; India, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Italian E. 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## POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

*London Exchange.*—The annual subscription, including one telephone at the subscriber's premises, £5. Within a distance of 2 miles from the subscriber's premises, for each call on any exchange in the county of London, 1*d.*; and on any exchange outside the county of London, 2*d.* For connection with any exchange outside the county of London within 2 miles, annual subscription, £4; 1*d.* for each call on same exchange; 2*d.* on any other exchange. The Call Office Fee, whether for subscribers or others, is 2*d.* The annual subscription for connection with an Exchange within 2 miles of premises with *unlimited* number of calls is £17.

*Provincial Telephone System.*—Applications for terms, &c., should be made to the Sec., G.P.O.

*Telephone Trunk Lines.*—Where the P.O. Telephone Exchanges in different towns are connected by Trunk lines, such lines may be used by local subscribers and the general public at the following rates: 3*d.* for 25 miles, 6*d.* for 50 miles, 9*d.* for 75 miles, 1*s.* for 100 miles, and an additional 6*d.* for every 40 miles over a hundred. Extra charges are levied if the conversation is between a subscriber to the NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S System and a subscriber to a

P.O. Telephone Exchange as follow: When the Trunk Wire charge does not exceed (for a conversation of 3 minutes) 1*s.* 6*d.*, the fee is 3*d.* more; if 3*s.*, 4*d.* more; and if over 3*s.*, then 6*d.* more for every 3 minutes the wire is occupied. Such fees are not chargeable on calls to or from the Tunbridge Wells or Hull Exchanges. The ordinary time allowed for a conversation on a trunk line is 3 minutes; but by paying a double fee the line may be engaged for the *maximum* of 6 minutes continuously.

*Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.*—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain provincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8*s.* per conversation of three minutes (10*s.* for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne). Two *consecutive* conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of London time, but Greenwich time prevails in Belgium.

## SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

At all offices in the PROVINCES which are open on Sunday, postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered during the time such offices are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. In LONDON, letters cannot be registered on Sunday, except at certain railway stations, but on Good Friday and Christmas Day postage stamps are sold and letters may be registered at all offices which are open. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance, or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the counters of the head office and branch offices are closed at 12 noon (in some small places they are not even opened) *except* for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial town in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

These are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on week-days during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office.

Deposits can be made from 1*s.* to £50 in one year (ending 31*st* Dec.). When with interest the total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only. Interest is at 2½ per cent.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be purchased through the Post Office on the life of anyone over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments. (Jan. 5 and July 5, or April 5 and Oct. 10.)

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5.

If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

The Post Office Savings Bank is at Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.

| Year. | Accounts open in P.O. Savings Bank at end of Year. | Amount Deposited during Year. | Amount Withdrawn during Year. | Accounts open in Trustees' S.B. at end of Year. | Amount Deposited. | Withdrawn from Trustees' Savings Bank. | Due to Depositors. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Trustees' Savings Bank. | Post Office Savings Bank. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 | 6,862,035 | 36,258,350 | 28,489,328 | 1,495,903 | 12,024,129 | 11,764,179 | 46,699,687 | 108,098,641 |
| 1897 | 7,239,761 | 35,757,476 | 30,624,995 | 1,527,217 | 12,015,556 | 11,415,156 | 48,464,797 | 115,896,786 |
| 1898 | 7,630,502 | 37,361,838 | 32,952,829 | 1,563,947 | 12,244,176 | 11,917,209 | 49,995,372 | 123,144,099 |
| 1899 | 8,046,680 | 39,122,160 | 35,171,475 | 1,601,485 | 12,737,645 | 12,569,951 | 51,404,929 | 130,118,605 |
| 1900 | 8,439,983 | 40,516,434 | 38,231,372 | 1,625,023 | 12,247,672 | 13,448,957 | 51,455,917 | 135,549,645 |
| 1901 | 8,787,675 | 41,452,051 | 38,890,043 | 1,647,202 | 12,489,513 | 13,251,630 | 51,966,386 | 140,392,916 |
| 1902 | 9,133,161 | 42,217,003 | 41,395,800 | 1,670,394 | 12,805,185 | 13,559,498 | 52,505,181 | 144,605,088 |
| 1903 | 9,403,852 | 40,857,206 | 42,786,025 | 1,689,617 | 12,712,892 | 13,981,749 | 52,540,339 | 146,135,147 |
| 1904 | 9,673,717 | 40,612,967 | 41,904,393 | 1,704,766 | 12,560,322 | 14,120,726 | 52,280,861 | 148,339,354 |
| 1905 | 9,963,049 | 42,300,617 | 42,096,037 | 1,731,869 | 13,218,125 | 14,083,437 | 52,723,436 | 152,111,140 |

## THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

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Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert .....7 *February*, 1870
Maling, Christopher 10 *March*, 1869
Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Rodriguez, Antonio..10 *March*, 1869
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# The Indian Empire.

The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

*Boundaries and Area.*—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the sea to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Chinese territory on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from the 8th to the 37th degree of North latitude, and from the 61st to the 100th degree of longitude East of Greenwich. Calcutta, the capital, lies in 88° E. long. The total area of India is about 1,767,000 square miles, of which 680,000 square miles are under native administration. The British Provinces comprise 51 per cent. of the area, and nearly 79 per cent. of the population, which in 1901 numbered 294,361,056. (For details, see pp. 475–6.)

*Physical Features and Products.*—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

*The Himalayas.*—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,200 feet, and Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the N.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great Tarai jungle, full of big game and very insalubrious.

*The Great Plain.*—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Sang-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of nearly 1,600 miles, drains almost all the

The principal Government publications relating to India presented to Parliament in 1906 were: Statistical Abstract, 1895–6 to 1904–5; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1904–5; Tables of the Trade of India, 1900–1 to 1904–5; Review of the Trade of India in 1905–6; Sanitary Measures in India, 1904–5; Indian Financial Statement for 1906–7; Home Accounts, 1904–5, with Estimates 1905–6; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1906–7; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1894–5 to 1904–5; Administration Report on Railways in India for 1905; Army Administration (Cd. 2718 and 2842); Reconstruction of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam (Cd. 2746); Convention between England and China respecting Tibet (Cd. 3088).

Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after running close along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. There is an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers, each of which is of inestimable value to the country it drains. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the water-carrier and the fertiliser. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that a population almost wholly agricultural, of about 50 millions finds support on the soil. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In Lower Bengal there are three harvests each year; pulse and various oil-seeds are reaped in April and May, the early rice crop in September, and the main rice crop two or three months later. The delta yields rice, the bamboo, and a large variety of palms. Further north, again, we find wheat, maize, millet, and barley; while to the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and many dyes, drugs, and spices are produced. Jute, opium, tea, and oilseeds swell the exports of India. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

*The Deccan.*—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti River; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of S. India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak and ebony abound, as also do the blackwood, sandalwood, and bamboo. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The elephant, tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. In the valleys and on the higher plains many crops are raised in profusion, chiefly the same as those grown in the lower basin of the Ganges. Coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and cinchona are cultivated. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are salt, coal, and gold; and the output of the gold-mines of Mysore is steadily increasing.

*Burma.*—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced in rapidly increasing quantities, and jade and rubies are mined.

*Climate.*—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast at the end of May and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which is 80 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, though small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

## The People of India.

*Population.*—The third general census of India was taken on the 1st March, 1901. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, except a few outlying tracts and certain disturbed areas on the frontier. The final census returns gave a population of 294,361,056, as compared with 287,314,671 in 1891 (for details *see* p. 476). Deducting for purposes of comparison the population of tracts not enumerated in 1891, the increase in the ten years is only about 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of over 11 per cent. in the previous decade. These statistics show that long-continued famine in Western India, combined with an abnormal prevalence of cholera, plague, and other diseases, had, during the decade, seriously enhanced mortality. The census total of 1901 is divisible into 231,899,507 (or 79 per cent.) for British India, and 62,461,549 (or 21 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

*Languages.*—India has 147 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in India are grouped in three families; and twenty-three languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (20,696,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Panjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,525,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

*Religions.*—The population by religions includes 207,147,026 Hindus (70 per cent. of the total), 62,458,077 Mohammedans (21 per cent.), 9,476,759 Buddhists, nearly all in Burma (3 per cent.), leaving 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 2,923,241 Christians (two-thirds of whom are in Madras), 2,195,339 Sikhs, 1,334,148 Jains, 94,190 Parsis, and 8,584,148 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Mohammedans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

*Large Towns.*—Tables below show the populations of the chief towns and the distribution of the people by occupations. There are 28 towns with a population of over 100,000, and 49 with 50,000 to 100,000. The urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

*Occupations.*—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on handloom weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

*Sex.*—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. Infant marriage and enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There are nearly 26,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumber the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 963.

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

| Order of Occupations. | Total Supported. | Actual Workers. | | Percentage of Supported to Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | |
| Agriculture | 191,691,731 | 60,827,087 | 27,520,631 | 65·16 |
| Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural) | 17,953,261 | 5,803,321 | 4,043,577 | 6·10 |
| Provision of food, drink, and stimulants | 16,758,726 | 4,796,381 | 3,330,834 | 5·70 |
| Provision of textile fabrics and dress | 11,214,158 | 3,507,767 | 2,210,543 | 3·80 |
| Personal, household, and sanitary services | 10,717,500 | 3,760,267 | 1,805,703 | 3·64 |
| All other occupations | 45,852,670 | 17,014,457 | 4,135,614 | 15·60 |
| | 294,188,046 | 95,709,280 | 43,046,902 | 100·00 |

### LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

| | Total Population. | | | Total Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1901. | In 1891. | | In 1901. | In 1891. |
| Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah | 1,106,738 | 882,116 | Amritsar | 162,429 | 136,766 |
| Bombay City and Island (1906) | 977,822 | 821,764 | Jaipur | 160,167 | 158,787 |
| Madras City | 509,346 | 452,518 | Bangalore | 159,046 | 180,366 |
| Hyderabad and Suburbs | 448,466 | 415,039 | Poona | 153,320 | 161,320 |
| Lucknow | 264,049 | 273,028 | Patna | 134,785 | 165,192 |
| Rangoon | 234,881 | 180,324 | Bareli | 131,208 | 121,039 |
| Cawnpore | 209,331 | 219,467 | Nagpur | 127,734 | 117,014 |
| Delhi | 208,575 | 192,579 | Srinagar | 122,618 | 118,560 |
| Lahore | 202,964 | 176,854 | Surat | 119,306 | 109,239 |
| Lawnpore | 197,170 | 188,712 | Meerut | 118,129 | 119,390 |
| Agra | 188,022 | 168,662 | Karachi | 116,663 | 105,199 |
| Ahmedabad | 185,889 | 148,412 | Madura | 105,984 | 87,426 |
| Bandalay | 183,816 | 188,875 | Trichinopoly | 104,721 | 90,609 |
| Allahabad | 172,032 | 175,246 | Baroda | 103,790 | 112,420 |

| Province, State, or Agency. | Area in square miles. | Towns. | Villages. | Occupied Houses. | Persons. Males. | Females. | Total. | Urban. | Rural. | Population, Census, 1891. | Difference per cent. 1901 & 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PROVINCES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ajmer-Merwara | 2,711 | 4 | 740 | 107,401 | 251,026 | 225,886 | 476,912 | 125,314 | 351,598 | 542,358 | — 12·07 |
| 2. *Andamans and Nicobars | 3,143 | — | 63 | 2,550 | 18,695 | 5,954 | 24,649 | — | 24,649 | 15,609* | — |
| 3. *§Baluchistan (*Districts and Administered Territories*) | 45,804 | 6 | 1,274 | 68,503 | 178,526 | 129,720 | 308,246 | 40,033 | 268,213 | — | — |
| 4. Bengal | 115,819 | 142 | 137,489 | 9,935,185 | 25,154,847 | 25,567,220 | 50,722,067 | 3,336,482 | 47,385,585 | 49,221,758 | + 2·84 |
| 5. Bombay (*Presidency*) | 123,064 | 202 | 25,699 | 3,490,715 | 7,797,000 | 7,583,500 | 15,380,500 | 3,159,950 | 12,220,550 | 15,089,125 | + 1·70 |
| *Bombay* | 77,018 | 173 | 21,209 | 2,866,063 | 4,761,700 | 4,449,120 | 9,210,820 | 2,853,555 | 6,357,265 | 9,075,100 | + 11·68 |
| *Sind* | 47,000 | 29 | 1,163 | 587,709 | 30,530 | 13,444 | 43,974 | 15,374 | 28,600 | 44,070 | — 0·24 |
| *Aden* | 80 | 3 | — | 6,889 | 4,770 | 1,260 | 6,030 | 6,030 | — | 5,955 | + 1·26 |
| 6. * Burma | 236,738 | 52 | 60,395 | 2,092,811 | 3,342,933 | 5,148,591 | 9,237,654 | 807,943 | 8,429,706 | 10,165,113 | — 9·12 |
| 7. Central Provinces and Berar | 100,345 | 102 | 37,905 | 2,500,724 | 5,936,502 | 6,055,168 | 11,991,670 | 1,227,399 | 10,764,271 | 13,062,604 | — 8·02 |
| 8. Coorg | 1,582 | 5 | 479 | 30,560 | 100,268 | 80,349 | 180,617 | 15,249 | 165,368 | 173,055 | + 4·36 |
| 9. ‡Eastern Bengal and Assam | 106,130 | 61 | 91,760 | 5,870,796 | 15,771,904 | 15,189,555 | 30,961,459 | 730,933 | 30,224,526 | 28,259,128 | + 9·56 |
| 10. Madras | 141,726 | 234 | 54,610 | 7,127,014 | 1,159,300 | 966,174 | 2,125,480 | 269,905 | 1,855,575 | † | † |
| 11. †North-West Frontier Province | 16,466 | 20 | 3,348 | 350,895 | 10,942,705 | 9,387,634 | 20,330,339 | 2,325,467 | 18,004,872 | 20,866,847 | + 7·61 |
| 12. Punjab | 97,209 | 171 | 32,663 | 3,212,734 | 24,616,942 | 23,074,840 | 47,691,782 | 5,273,573 | 42,418,209 | 46,904,791 | + 1·68 |
| 13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | 107,164 | 453 | 105,068 | 8,684,860 | 18,748,725 | 16,609,020 | 35,357,705 | 1,551,713 | 33,805,992 | 34,853,970 | + 1·40 |
| *Agra* | 83,198 | 374 | 80,939 | 6,361,033 | 6,506,157 | 6,264,920 | 12,851,077 | 951,217 | 11,899,860 | 12,651,831 | + 1·44 |
| *Oudh* | 23,900 | 79 | 24,129 | 2,323,827 | | | | | | | |
| Total, British Territory | 1,087,204 | 1,451 | 550,030 | 43,444,070 | 117,804,942 | 114,094,565 | 231,899,507 | 22,142,257 | 209,757,250 | 221,339,515 | + 4·82 |
| **STATES AND AGENCIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. *§Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*) | 86,511 | — | 780 | 109,817 | 266,994 | 235,506 | 502,500 | — | 502,500 | — | — |
| 15. Baroda State | 8,099 | 47 | 3,035 | 489,955 | 1,008,634 | 944,058 | 1,952,692 | 468,850 | 1,483,842 | 2,415,396 | — 19·16 |
| 16. Bengal States | 32,773 | 13 | 21,418 | 768,245 | 1,985,709 | 1,954,693 | 3,940,402 | 60,713 | 3,879,749 | 3,637,344 | + 8·28 |
| 17. Bombay States | 65,761 | 129 | 14,995 | 1,513,389 | 3,513,003 | 3,395,045 | 6,908,648 | 1,251,980 | 5,656,668 | 8,082,107 | — 14·50 |
| 18. Central India Agency | 78,772 | 80 | 33,282 | 1,697,863 | 4,428,790 | 4,199,991 | 8,628,781 | 981,318 | 7,647,463 | 10,318,812 | — 16·38 |
| 19. Central Provinces States | 31,188 | 11 | 8,290 | 296,690 | 811,970 | 819,170 | 1,631,140 | 52,153 | 1,578,987 | 1,712,562 | — 4·75 |
| 20. Hyderabad State | 82,698 | 78 | 20,011 | 2,283,447 | 5,673,629 | 5,467,513 | 11,141,142 | 1,126,948 | 10,014,194 | 11,537,040 | — 3·43 |
| 21. Kashmir State | 80,900 | 2 | 8,946 | 464,635 | 1,542,057 | 1,363,521 | 2,905,578 | 158,748 | 2,746,830 | 2,843,982 | + 2·22 |
| 22. Madras States | 9,969 | 17 | 4,997 | 807,732 | 2,098,048 | 2,090,038 | 4,188,086 | 291,660 | 3,896,426 | 3,700,622 | + 13·17 |
| 23. Mysore State | 29,444 | 128 | 16,884 | 1,110,687 | 2,797,024 | 2,742,375 | 5,539,399 | 722,103 | 4,817,296 | 4,943,604 | + 12·05 |
| 24. Punjab States | 36,532 | 57 | 10,997 | 762,557 | 2,005,589 | 2,014,589 | 4,424,398 | 463,906 | 3,960,492 | 4,263,280 | + 3·78 |
| 25 Rajputana Agency | 127,541 | 128 | 29,901 | 1,991,893 | 5,104,246 | 4,619,055 | 9,723,301 | 1,410,192 | 8,313,109 | 11,999,504 | — 18·91 |
| 26. United Provinces States | 5,079 | 6 | 3,576 | 150,089 | 424,414 | 387,683 | 802,097 | 103,880 | 698,217 | 792,491 | + 1·21 |
| Total, Native States | 679,393 | 697 | 178,575 | 12,397,245 | 32,146,882 | 30,314,667 | 62,461,549 | 7,101,964 | 55,359,585 | 66,075,156 | — 5·47 |
| GRAND TOTAL, INDIA | 1,766,597 | 2,148 | 728,605 | 55,841,315 | 149,951,824 | 144,409,232 | 294,361,056 | 29,244,221 | 265,116,835 | 287,314,671 | + 2·45 |

* Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India.
‡ Includes South Lushai and Manipur. § Certain areas were imperfectly enumerated owing to tribal disputes. ‖ Includes Shan States, Chin Hills, and Karenni.
N.B.—Revised figures showing area and population of the provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam as reconstituted in 1905, are now furnished above. The Central Provinces and Berar have been amalgamated for administrative purposes.

## A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (327 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1400 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, had come, it may be about 2000 B.C., into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They had found in India a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of the lowest civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals in India. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Laws of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day (say 500 B.C.) wished it to exist, than as it actually then existed. The ascendency of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste generally prevails, and the life of the people is organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood; and within three centuries from the death of its founder it was the prevailing religion of India. For more than a thousand years it existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, either owing to internal dissensions or through persecution; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, of which the antiquity and relations with Buddhism are much disputed, are still very numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in many other parts of India.

Herodotus tells us that the twentieth satrapy of Persia had at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (327 B.C.) himself did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (260-220 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, then the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and seventh centuries.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 126 B.C. and 544 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Mohammed to the Indus, and in the N.W. of India they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years; but two centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Mohammedan empire were laid. It was in the year 999 that Mahmud declared the independence of the kingdom of Ghazni in Afghanistan—a declaration which he followed up by at least twelve expeditions into India between 1000 and 1024, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, and another ended in the occupation of Gujarat. In 1024 he conquered and annexed the provinces of Lahore and Multan. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar near Delhi. The first Mohammedan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Mohammedan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Toghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Sultan Babar*, a descendant of Genghis Khan and Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Amu river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. *Akbar the Great*, his son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all Hindustan. Moreover, of the Mohammedan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar had been absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were Raja Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was

pardoned. The revenue of Akbar's empire is estimated to have been £19,000,000; and this gradually increased till under Aurangzeb, at the close of the 17th century, it is calculated to have reached £40,000,000. *Jehangir* (1605-28) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. His empress was the famous Nur Mehal. Under *Shah Jehan* (1628-1658) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jehan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers; he kept his father a prisoner till death. Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects magnificent, ended in failure. The decline of the empire had begun. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and in 1707 *Bahadur Shah* gained the coveted crown. Dying in 1712, he was succeeded by his son, *Jehundar Shah*, who was murdered by *Farokshär*, a great-grandson of Aurangzeb. He in turn was put to death six years later, and *Muhammad Shah*, grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who in consequence subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam), while later on in Oudh, Sadat Khan, and in Bengal, Ali Vardi Khan, secured power. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, slew, it is said, more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, in 1748, the empire was fast going to decay.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country may be roughly defined by drawing two lines from Nagpur to Surat and Goa on the west coast. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as Rajas of Satara. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 Delhi was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at Panipat in 1761, at the hands of Ahmed Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their government degenerated into a system of organised plunder. Like the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born at Lahore in 1469. He preached the One God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, originally appointed Governor of Lahore by the Afghan Amir, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British power the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and occupied Ceylon and the Maldive Islands; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar and Malacca coasts. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to the other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading societies, and between 1602 and 1620 the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were captured. In 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a halfway station, and established themselves firmly in Ceylon and in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands. In 1796 Ceylon was captured by the British and annexed to Madras. It was made a crown colony five years later. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1604 and 1612 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English, like the Dutch, became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After the success of some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 125 shareholders, the capital was £70,000, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." The early voyages were undertaken on joint-stock account, the amount of the capital varying with each venture. The new competitors were resisted by the Portuguese; but a permanent footing was obtained after a great victory off Surat in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, aided by the influence of the Emperor Jehangir, greatly improved the position and prospects of the Company. In 1639 the English, who had acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and extending one mile inland, on the coast below Masulipatam, built a factory there, surrounded it with a wall, mounted guns, and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and to piratical excesses in the East, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by the Protector Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. When, in 1662, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; and a year after receiving it (1668) he transferred all his rights and responsibilities connected with it to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1634 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and six years afterwards a factory had been established at Hooghly, near the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of India they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the exactions of the Mohammedan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but they were invited to return, and in 1690 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708, thanks to the prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin, they were finally amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix received continuous support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by *Clive*, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army at Wandewash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1763, after his departure, the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). As a result of this battle, they received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the jurisdiction over the Northern Circars. Clive returned a second time to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor, and then Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal in 1774, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, he probably saved British India. The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal, and by the second Mysore War. After the uneventful rule of *Sir John Shore*, afterwards Lord Teignmouth (1793-98), came the administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1758-1805), which was distinguished by many important events. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. His son and successor, Tippoo, equally courageous and equally hostile to the English, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who had then the predominant influence in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta Confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. *Lord Minto* (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and occupied Mau-

ritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished. Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) the Bombay Presidency attained its present dimensions on the annexation, in 1818, of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over a century. Lord Hastings also delivered the country from the ravages of the Pindaris of Central India, free-booters who organised bands, sometimes many thousands strong, that devastated the country in all directions; and he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. A war with Nepal also occurred during this period. In 1823 *Lord Amherst* succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam. While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various measures were passed affecting education, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and did away with the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed brought on the first Afghan Expedition (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846). *Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Goojerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of the Punjab (1849) was followed by the second Burmese War (1852), which deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *vid* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, thus became British territory; and on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical Government of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed. The proclamation was made in Feb., 1856, and the transfer took place without bloodshed or fighting. *Earl Canning* (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 40,000 rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. The Great Mutiny proved the deathblow of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of its entire administration to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863. *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) took measures to reform the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms. He inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. He was assassinated in 1872, while visiting the convict settlement at Port Blair. During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76), H.M. King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. Other important events of this viceroyalty were a famine in Bengal, and the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by the terrible famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in 1877. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful term was marked by the extension of local self-government. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-93) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating British influence on the frontier. Hunza and Nagar, feudatories of Kashmir, were brought under more direct control; an arrangement was made with the Amir relative to the boundary of Afghanistan; and an outbreak in Manipur, where British officers were murdered, was suppressed. In domestic policy he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils by introducing a more popular element. The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-98) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Eventually British control was strengthened, and peace for the time established. An earth-

quake devastated Assam in 1897; plague broke out in 1896 and has raged more or less severely ever since; and in 1897 an area of 570,000 square miles, with a population of 130 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the tribes along the whole border from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In suppressing this outbreak over 60,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled in Lord Elgin's term of office, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also dealt with. Among the domestic proceedings of Lord Elgin's viceroyalty were the abolition of the Presidential army system, the reimposition of the cotton and other Customs duties, the creation of Legislative Councils for the Punjab and Burma, the modification of the law against sedition, and the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee. Lord Elgin was succeeded by *Lord Curzon* in January, 1899. In that year he made the pound sterling legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. He was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops from India, about 8,000 British troops being sent to South Africa in 1899, while about 20,000 native troops were sent in 1900 to China. During 1903-4 troops from India fought in Somaliland. Lord Curzon had to face one of the worst famines on record. In 1900 the tracts affected contained a population of 85 millions, of whom half were in native States. At one time over six millions were under relief. The loss due to this famine has been estimated at 50 millions sterling, while the expenditure of Government was very heavy. The increasing mortality from plague has been a subject of grave concern to Government. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. Among his measures for aiding cultivators were the institution of agricultural banks and departments, and reforms in revenue law and administration designed to free the cultivators from the moneylenders. The famine codes were amended. Lord Curzon's attention was also given to frontier administration. Not only were better arrangements made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, but a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province. The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. The reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. Indian princes and native troops visited England in 1902 to attend the coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. The Viceroy held a great Imperial Durbar at Delhi on 1st Jan., 1903, to celebrate the coronation of the first British Emperor of India. It was attended by the leading princes and nobles of India. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon*, having been reappointed for a further period, returned to India in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. During 1905 (April) a severe earthquake occurred in N.W. India, and a standard time for all India was adopted. Lord Curzon carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter which seemed to menace the supremacy of the civil authority, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905). *Lord Minto*, his successor, arrived in Nov., 1905. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. There was a considerable agitation in 1905-6 among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by Pitt's *India Act*, which, while leaving the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. The Act of 1784 authorised the historic phrase "The Governor-General in Council." In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and a legal member was added to the Governor-General's Council. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India," 1858, which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories formerly governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of 15 Members. At least 9 Members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 10 years prior to their appointment. The term of office is 10 years, with power of extension up to 15 years. By an Act of 1889 the Secretary of State may leave 5 of the seats on his Council unfilled. In 1877 (under Royal Titles Act, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 10) Queen Victoria formally assumed the title of Empress of India.

### India in Parliament, and Indian Legislation in 1906.

In 1906 many questions were asked in the House of Commons concerning India. A resolution against the opium traffic was accepted by the Government. Mr. Morley, the new Secretary of State, made a noteworthy Budget speech. Of the Acts passed in India the most important was the Indian Coinage Act.

# The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. EDWARD VII.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see p. 164).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members, of whom three must have served in India ten years, as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The Governors of Bombay and Madras have each an Executive Council of two members. All acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority of his Council. The Governor-General's Council, when it meets for purposes of legislation, consists of the above eight members and of not more than 16 "Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations," nominated by the Governor-General. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 increased the number of representative natives, and conferred a limited right of interpellation and of criticism in financial matters. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it.

Important changes in administration were introduced during 1905. Business is now conducted by nine Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry (with Railway Board), Army, and Military Supply. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, excise, opium, salt, currency, banking, mints, and other financial matters. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, education, public health, ecclesiastical and judicial affairs, municipalities, district local boards, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connection with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. A new department for *Commerce and Industry* has been created, and placed in charge of a special member, to deal with trade and shipping, customs, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, and certain railway questions, but railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Board*. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council, while a Military Member of Council has charge of the *Military Supply Department*.

The division of India into three Presidencies is now misleading. It is a relic of the time when the early settlements in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were each under a President and Council. British India is now really divided into 13 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam (constituted in Oct., 1905), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, the Central Provinces, which since 1902 have included Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the new North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination (in most Provinces) to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 259 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam), and in the Province of Agra. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner.

## THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

*Viceroy and Governor-General*, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1845, assumed charge 18th Nov., 1905 ..... *per mensem* Rs. 20,833
*Private Secretary*, Lt.-Col. R. J. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., I.A. ..... Rs. 2,000
*Military Secretary*, Major F. L. Adam, M.V.O., 1st Bn. Scots Guards ..... Rs. 1,500
*Aides-de-Camp*, Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O. ; Lieut. Lord Francis Douglas Scott.
*Native Aides-de-Camp*, Risaldar-Maj. Abdul Aziz, Sardar Bahadur, 5 Cavalry ; Subadar-Maj. Madho Singh Rana, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
*Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M.D. ..... Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Extraordinary Member*, General Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India (1902) ..... Rs. 8,333
*Ordinary Members* (6), H. Erle Richards ; E. N. Baker, C.S.I. ; Major-Gen. C. H. Scott, C.B. ; Sir H. Adamson, C.S.I. ; J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., and one vacancy ..... each Rs. 6,667
*Sec. to Council*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Finance (Ordinary) Sec.*, J. S. Meston ... Rs. 4,000
*Deputy do.*, J. B. Brunyate ..... Rs. 2,250
*Finance (Military) Sec.*, W. S. Meyer, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
*Deputy do.*, Col. H. F. S. Ramsden ..... Rs. 2,500
" " Lt.-Col. O. C. Armstrong ... Rs. 1,700
*Foreign Sec.*, Sir L. W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
*Deputy do.*, H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,250
" " E. H. S. Clarke, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,000
*Home Sec.*, H. H. Risley, C.S.I., C.I.E. ... Rs. 4,000
*Deputy do.*, G. B. H. Fell ..... Rs. 2,000
*Legislative Sec.*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
*Deputy do.*, R. Sheepshanks ..... Rs. 2,000
*Army Dept. Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O. ..... Rs. 3,500
*Deputy do.*, Lt.-Col. A. H. Bingley Rs. 1,000 *and Army pay*
*Military Supply Sec.*, Col. E. W. Maconchy, D.S.O. Rs. 3,500
*Deputy do.*, Lt.-Col. H. T. Kenny .....
**Revenue and Agriculture Sec.*, J. Wilson, C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
*Under do.*, L. Robertson ..... Rs. 1,500
*Public Works Sec., Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,500
*Inspector-Gen. of Irrigation*, J. Benton, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500
*Acct.-General*, W. F. O. Donoghue ..... Rs. 2,500
*Commerce and Industry Sec.*, W. L. Harvey, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Deputy do.*, J. Campbell ..... Rs. 2,000
" " C. W. Cotton .....
*Dir. of Commercial Intell.*, F. Noel Paton Rs. 2,000
*Railway Board, Chairman*, Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. ..... Rs. 5,000
*Other Members*, W. H. Wood (Rs. 4,750) and T. R. Wynne, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000).
*Secretary*, Ross Johnson ..... Rs. 2,000
*Dir. Ry. Construction*, E. J. Shadbolt Rs. 2,500
*Compt. and Auditor-Gen.*, O. T. Barrow Rs. 3,500
*Dir. Central Criminal Intelligence Dept.*, Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Director-Gen. Post Office of India*, C. Stewart Wilson ..... Rs. 3,500
*Dir.-Gen. Telegraph Dept.*, Sir S. H. C. Hutchinson, Kt. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Mint Master, Calcutta*, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Porter, R.E. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Mint Master, Bombay*, Major W. Cordue, R.E. *(officiating)* ..... Rs. 2,000

**Surv.-Gen. of India*, Lt.-Col. F. B. Longe, R.E. Rs. 3,000
**Dir. Geol. Survey*, T. H. Holland, F.R.S. Rs. 2,000
**Director Botanical Survey*, Capt. A. T. Gage, I.M.S. ..... Rs. 1,850
*Dir.-Gen. of Education*, H. W. Orange, C.I.E. Rs. 2,300
*Dir.-Gen. of Archæology*, J. H. Marshall Rs. 1,700
**Insp.-Gen. of Agriculture*, J. W. Mollison Rs. 1,750
*Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa*, B. Coventry ..... Rs. 1,350
*Agric. Chemist*, J. W. Leather, PH.D. ... Rs. 1,050
**Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, S. Eardley Wilmot Rs. 2,500
*Director-Gen., Indian Medical Service*, Surg.-Gen. G. Bomford, C.I.E., I.M.S. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Sanitary Comr.*, Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Leslie, I.M.S. Rs. 2,000
**Meteorological Reporter*, G. T. Walker, F.R.S. Rs. 1,650
**Reporter on Economic Products*, I. H. Burkill Rs. 1,500
**Supt. Natl. History Sec., Indian Museum*, Major A. W. Alcock, C.I.E., I.M.S. ..... Rs. 1,200
**Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Dept.*, Vety. Col. J. W. A. Morgan, M.R.C.V.S. ..... Rs. 2,000
*Chief Insp. of Mines*, W. H. Pickering ... Rs. 2,000
*Advocate-General*, P. O'Kinealy ..... Rs. 3,135
*Solicitor to Government*, H. C. Eggar ..... Rs. 2,000
*Consulting Architect*, J. Ransome ..... Rs. 2,300
*Electrical Adviser*, J. W. Meares ..... Rs. 1,050
*Editor of Imperial Gazetteer of India*, R. Burn Rs. 2,333
*Superintendent of Linguistic Survey*, Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,000
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22ND PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
*Col.*, B. T. Stafford, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, R. H. Rattray, *l.c.*
23RD SIKH PIONEERS .....*Sialkot.*
*Col.*, Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, A. F. Hogge, C.B., *c.*
24TH PUNJABIS .....*Lucknow.*
*Col.*, G. N. Cave, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, A. L. Lindesay, *l.c.*
25TH PUNJABIS .....*Sialkot.*
*Commdt.*, A. Hamilton, *l.c.*
26TH PUNJABIS ...*Dera Ismail Khan.*
*Col.*, L. Dening, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*,
27TH PUNJABIS .....*Mooltan.*
*Col.*, C. Irvine, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, A. Wallace, *c.*
28TH PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
*Col.*, C. L. Fremantle, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, W. E. Phillips, *l.c.*
29TH PUNJABIS .....*Jullundur.*
*Col.*, Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, W. B. Mullins, *l.c.*
30TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
*Col.*, R. D. Campbell, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, R. H. Dobbie, *l.c.*
31ST PUNJABIS .....*Bannu.*
*Commdt.*, W. A. B. Dennys, *l.c.*
32ND SIKH PIONEERS .....*Umballa.*
*Col.*, E. De Brath, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, H. R. Brander, C.B., *l.c.*
33RD PUNJABIS .....*Jubbulpore.*
*Col.*, J. T. Harris, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*,
34TH SIKH PIONEERS .....*Lahore.*
*Commdt.*, H. B. Borrodaile, D.S.O., *l.c.*
35TH SIKHS .....*Delhi.*
*Commdt.*, C. T. A. Scarle, *l.c.*
36TH SIKHS .....*Peshawar.*
*Col.*, J. Cook, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, E. Johnson, *l.c.*
37TH DOGRAS .....*Nowgong.*
*Hon.Col.*, H.H. Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh, G.C.S.I.
*Commdt.*, W. S. Marshall, *c.*
38TH DOGRAS .....*Peshawar.*
*Col.*, L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, K. P. Burne, *l.c.*

39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.
1ST Batt. .....*Kila Drosh.*
*Commdt.*, R. H. Twigg, *l.c.*
2ND Batt. .. *Kila Drosh, Chitral.*
*Commdt.*, J. T. Evatt, D.S.O., *c.*
40TH PATHANS .....*Jhelum.*
*Col.*, E. Dandridge, *g.*
*Commdt.*, G. R. Crawford, *m.*
41ST DOGRAS .....*North China.*
*Commdt.*, E. T. Gastrell, *l.c.*
42ND DEOLI REGT. .....*Deoli.*
*Commdt.*, E. R. Penrose Thackwell, *c.*
43RD ERINPURA REGT. .....*Erinpura.*
*Col.*, W. Carnell, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, R. A. Cole, *l.c.*
44TH MERWARA INFANTRY .....*Ajmir.*
*Col.*, Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, C. H. Dawson, *l.c.*
45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS .....*Nowshera.*
*Commdt.*, L. U. Fryer, *l.c.*
46TH PUNJABIS .....*Schore.*
*Commdt.*, G. P. Rawkon, *l.c.*
47TH SIKHS .....*Tientsin.*
*Commdt.*, P. Holland, *l.c.*
48TH PIONEERS .....*Bareilly.*
*Commdt.*, C. Le G. Justice, *l.c.*
51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Fort Lockhart.*
*Col.*, Sir A. G. Ross, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, L. C. H. Stainforth, *l.c.*
52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force) ...*Kohat.*
*Col.*, J. J. Boswell, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., *l.c.*
53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
*Commdt.*,
54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
*Col.*, Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., *g.*
*Commdt.*, C. B. Brownlow, *c.*
55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
*Commdt.*, A. Nicholls, *l.c.*
56TH INFANTRY (Frontier Force), *Kohat.*
*Col.*, H. Tyndall, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, E. H. Rowell, *l.c.*
57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
*Col.*, Sir J. W. M'Queen, G.C.B., *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. B. Hodson, D.S.O.
58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Rawal Pindi.*
*Col.*, Sir J. L. Vaughan, G.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, A. A. J. Johnstone, *l.c.*
59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
*Col.*, B. R. Chambers, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, R. W. Cunliffe, *c.*
61ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) PIONEERS, *Belgaum.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Col.*, C. W. Cox, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, E. C. W. M. Kennedy, *c.*
62ND PUNJABIS .....*Fyzabad.*
*Commdt.*, R. M. Rainey-Robinson, *l.c.*
63RD PALAMCOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Vizianagram.*
*Col.*, A. W. L. Anderson, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, M. A. Tuite, *l.c.*
64TH PIONEERS .....*Ootacamund.*
*Commdt.*, E. L. Holloway, *l.c.*
66TH PUNJABIS .....*Malakand.*
*Commdt.*, W. Thuiller, *l.c.*
67TH PUNJABIS .....*Kohat.*
*Commdt.*, G. W. Maxwell, *c.*
69TH PUNJABIS .....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
*Commdt.*, H. V. Cox, *l.c.*
72ND PUNJABIS .....*Meiktila.*
*Commdt.*, W. H. Dobbie, *l.c.*
73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Arcungabad.*
*Col.*, W. G. M. Strickland, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, H. Bremner, *l.c.*
74TH PUNJABIS .....*Saugor.*
*Col.* F. H. Tyrrell, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, T. Jermyn, *l.c.*
75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY ...*Mauritius.*
*Col.*,
*Commdt.*, M. E. O'Donohue, *l.c.*
76TH PUNJABIS .....*Secunderabad.*
*Col.*, H. S. Elliot, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, T. McKay, *l.c.*
77TH MOPLAH RIFLES .....*Bangalore.*
*Commdt.*,
78TH MOPLAH RIFLES...*Ahmednagar.*
*Col.*, Sir W. A. Gib, K.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*,
79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.. *Cannanore.*
*Commdt.*, H. T. King, *l.c.*
80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY ....*Kamptee.*
*Commdt.*, C. H. M. Hitchens, *l.c.*
81ST PIONEERS .....*Dhala.*
*Commdt.*, F. Churchill, *l.c.*
82ND PUNJABIS .....*Belgaum.*
*Commdt.*, R. C. Maxwell, *l.c.*
83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY, *Bellary.*
*Commdt.*, D. S. Lewis, *l.c.*
84TH PUNJABIS .....*Secunderabad.*
*Commdt.*, R. T. Crowther, *l.c.*
85TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Trichinopoly.*
*Col.*, D. W. Williams, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. J. Shaw, *l.c.*
87TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhansi.*
*Col.*, C. J. Smith, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, T. H. Hancock, *l.c.*
88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *St. Thomas Mount.*
*Commdt.* W. M. Dawes.
89TH PUNJABIS .....*Rangoon.*
*Commdt.*, C. J. W. Grant, V.C., *l.c.*
90TH PUNJABIS .....*Mandalay.*
*Col.*, W. Osborn, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, C. R. Keate.
91ST PUNJABIS (Lt. Infantry), *Bhamo.*
*Commdt.*, H. D'U.-Keary, D.S.O., *l.c.*
92ND PUNJABIS .....*Rangoon.*
*Commdt.*, E. S. Hastings, D.S.O., *c.*
93RD PUNJABIS .....*Mandalay.*
*Commdt.*, S. G. Radcliff, *l.c.*
94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY .....*Poona.*
*Commdt.*, H. G. Salton, *l.c.*
95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY...*Singapore.*
*Commdt.*, F. V. Whittall, *l.c.*
96TH BERAR INFANTRY ..*Secunderabad.*
*Commdt.*, G. H. Macdonald, *l.c.*
97TH DECCAN INFANTRY.....*Bolarum.*
*Commdt.*, M. T. Shewen, *l.c.*
98TH INFANTRY .....*Aurungabad.*
*Commdt.*, A. W. Leonard, *l.c.*
99TH DECCAN INFANTRY.....*Bolarum.*
*Commdt.*, J. F. Worlledge, *c.*
101ST GRENADIERS .....*Quetta.*
*Col.*, Sir H. S. Anderson, K.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, A. E. Searle, *l.c.*
102ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GRENADIERS, *Mhow.*
*Col.-in-Chief.*, The King-Emperor.
*Col.*, Sir S. de R. Edwardes, K.C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, C. W. Mitchell, *l.c.*
103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
*Col.*, F. D. Mander, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, W. B. Piers, *l.c.*
104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES, *Santa Cruz.*
*Col.*, W. Bannerman, C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, C. Pritton, *l.c.*
105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Karachi.*
*Col.*, Sir A. G. F. Hogg, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, A. Beale, *l.c.*
106TH HAZARA PIONEERS.....*Sibi*
*Commdt.*, C. W. Jacob, *l.c.*
107TH PIONEERS.....*Kirkee.*
*Col.*, C. J. H. Aplin, D.S.O., *l.c.*
108TH INFANTRY .....*Deesa.*
*Commdt.*, C. A. S. Montgomery, *l.c.*
109TH INFANTRY .....*Ahmedabad.*
*Col.*, G. W. Hanson, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, C. J. Meiliss, V.C., *l.c.*
110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Satara.*
*Col.*, H. H. James, *g.*
*Commdt.*, F. W. J. Caulfield, *l.c.*
112TH INFANTRY.....*Nasirabad.*
*Commdt.*, A. E. Leslie, *l.c.*
113TH INFANTRY .....*Bombay.*
*Col.*, R. Mallaby, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. S. Hogge, *l.c.*
114TH MAHRATTAS .....*Poona.*
*Col.*, F. S. Iredell, *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, W. O. Mosse, *l.c.*
116TH MAHRATTAS .....*Aden.*
*Commdt.*, P. R. Legh, *l.c.*
117TH MAHRATTAS.....*Fort Sandeman.*
*Commdt.*, C. W. F. Whyte, *l.c.*
119TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.), *Hong Kong.*
*Col.*, A. Wardrop, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, A. E. Aitken, *l.c.*
120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY ..*Baroda.*
*Col.*, W. S. Hore, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, E. A. Kettlewell, *l.c.*
122ND PIONEERS .....*Poona.*
*Commdt.*, W. F. Cubuss, *l.c.*
123RD RAJPUTANA INFANTRY ....*Mhow.*
*Commdt.*, R. Baillie, *l.c.*
123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES .....*Rajkot.*
*Col.*, J. Gatacre, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, W. S. Delamain, D.S.O., *l.c.*
124TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Loralai.*
*Col.*, A. A. Pearson, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. H. Turner, *l.c.*
125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES.....*Bangalore.*
*Commdt.*, A. J. Fyne, *l.c.*
126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Loralai.*
*Commdt.*, G. S. Broome.

127TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Chamba.*
*Col.*, C. A. Cuningham, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. E. Even, *c.*
128TH PIONEERS.....*Quetta.*
*Col.*, Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. A. Browning, *m.*
129TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Hong Kong.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
*Col.*, Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., *l.g.*
*Commdt.*, C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., *l.c.*
130TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Hyderabad.*
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *a.*
*Commdt.*, R. Southey, *l.c.*

## Gurkha Regiments.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT).
*Col.-in-Chief*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
*Col.*, Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt.....*Dharmsala.*
*Commdt.*, C. H. Powell, *c.*
2nd Batt.....*Dharmsala.*
*Commdt.*, A. V. Hatch.

2ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES).
*Col.-in-Chief*, The King-Emperor.
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
*Commdt.*, F. P. Hutchinson, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
*Commdt.*, L. W. Shakespear, *l.c.*
3RD GURKHA RIFLES.
*Col.*, H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I., *m.g.*
1st Batt.....*Almora.*
*Commdt.*, H. Rose, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Lansdowne.*
*Commdt.*, G. S. Ommaney, *l.c.*
4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
*Hon. Col.*, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I.
*Col.*, A. G. F. Browne, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt.....*Bakloh.*
*Commdt.*, D. C. F. MacIntyre, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Bakloh.*
*Commdt.*, F. M. Carnegy, *l.c.*
5TH GURKHA RIFLES (Frontier Force).
*Col.*, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
1st Batt.....*Abbottabad.*
*Commdt.*, A. H. G. Kemball, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Abbottabad.*
*Commdt.*,
6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
*Col.*, J. P. Sheriff, *l.g.*

1st Batt.....*Abbottabad.*
*Commdt.*, H. O'Donnell, D.S.O., *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Abbottabad.*
*Commdt.*, F. C. Colomb, *l.c.*
7TH GURKHA RIFLES .....*Lansdowne.*
*Col.*, H. M. Evans, C.B., *g.*
*Commdt.*, J. W. Cowley, *l.c.*
8TH GURKHA RIFLES .....*Shillong.*
*Col.*, D. Robertson, *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, M. A. Kerr, C.B., *l.c.*
9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
*Col.*, Sir B. Duff, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
*Commdt.*, J. M. Stewart, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
*Commdt.*, C. Y. Crommelin, *l.c.*
10TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt.....*Maymyo.*
*Commdt.*, G. N. Caulfeild, D.S.O., *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Lansdowne.*
*Commdt.*, E. Vansittart, *l.c.*

## The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*

*Col.-in-Chief*, The King-Emperor.
*Col.*, G. Stuart, C.B., *m.g.*
*Commdt.*, G. J. Younghusband, C.B., *c.*
MALWA BHIL CORPS .....*Sirdarpore.*
*Commdt.*, A. Poingdestre, *l.c.*
MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.....*Kherwara.*
*Commdt.*,

# INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

## Bengal.

*Surg.-Gens.*, A. S. Reid, M.B., C.B.; G. Bomford, M.B., C.I.E.
*Colonels*, H. Hamilton, M.D., C.B.; D. Wilkie, M.B.; H. K. McKay, C.B.; R. Macrae, M.B.; R. D. Murray, M.B.; C. H. Beatson; T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E.; G. J. Kellie; P. A. Weir, M.B.

## Madras.

*Surg.-Gen.*, W. R. Browne, M.D., C.I.E.
*Colonels*, T. J. H. Wilkins; P. H. Benson, M.B.; W. O'Hara.

## Bombay.

*Surgeon-General*, J. P. Greany, M.D.
*Colonels*, J. McCloghry; H. B. Briggs, M.B.; W. G. H. Henderson.

# STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA

(exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

| | Northern Command. | | Eastern Command. | | Western Command. | | Secunderabad Division. | | Burma Division. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **European Army:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Royal Artillery... | 3,698 | | 3,373 | | 5,547 | | 1,871 | | 397 | | 14,886 | |
| Cavalry ..... | 1,884 | | 1,884 | | 628 | | 1,256 | | — | | 5,652 | |
| Royal Engineers. | 84 | | 89 | | 75 | | 30 | | — | | 278 | |
| Infantry ..... | 14,494 | | 15,516 | | 14,482 | | 5,170 | | 4,136 | | 53,798 | |
| Others ..... | 266 | | 313 | | 328 | | 232 | | — | | 1,139 | |
| | 20,426 | | 21,175 | | 21,060 | | 8,559 | | 4,433 | | 75,653 | |
| | Brit. | Natives. | Brit. | Natives. | Brit. | Natives. | Brit. | Natives. | Brit. | Natives. | Brit. | Natives. |
| **Native Army:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Artillery ..... | 43 | 4,306 | — | 270 | — | 1,087 | — | 174 | 10 | 644 | 53 | 6,481 |
| Cavalry ..... | 221 | 9,844 | 165 | 5,122 | 171 | 7,761 | 44 | 1,924 | — | — | 601 | 24,651 |
| Sappers,Miners,&c | 16 | 752 | 57 | 1,112 | 118 | 1,710 | 47 | 1,173 | 39 | 241 | 277 | 4,988 |
| Infantry ..... | 665 | 42,985 | 528 | 22,764 | 605 | 39,231 | 191 | 10,564 | 98 | 5,904 | 2,087 | 121,448 |
| | 945 | 57,887 | 750 | 29,268 | 894 | 49,789 | 282 | 13,835 | 147 | 6,789 | 3,018 | 157,568 |
| **Imperial Service Troops (Native)...** | 8,171 | | 312 | | 7,769 | | 1,289 | | — | | 17,541 | |
| **Native Reserves ...** | 11,029 | | 5,316 | | 7,569 | | 2,120 | | 1,721 | | 27,755 | |
| **Vols. (Efficients) ...** | 1,906 | | 12,315 | | 6,717 | | 6,841 | | 2,599 | | 30,378 | |

N.B.—The Establishment was short owing to absence of troops in China, &c.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 141,726 sq. miles; pop. 38,209,436) was the most important of the three Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour; though an artificial harbour has been completed at Madras at great expense. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The province is not naturally fertile. The irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and Madras Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal, while the Southern Mahratta line connects it with Bombay. The people are chiefly Hindus. There are over one million Christians, mainly native Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council, ordinarily of two members, to whom are added, for legislative business, other members not to exceed 21 (including the Advocate-General *ex officio*), of whom the first seven are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Madras Corporation (1), other Municipal Councils (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce (1), and University (1); the rest are selected by Government. Madura (105,984) and Trichinopoly (104,721), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 509,346.

*Governor*, Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (28 Dec., 1903) ..... Rs. 10,000
*Priv. Sec.*, A. Y. G. Campbell ..... Rs. 1,500
*Mil. Sec.*, Major G. C. Glyn, N. Somerset Impl. Yeomanry ..... Rs. 1,000
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. A. A. Duff, 3rd Gordon Highrs.; Capt. E. L. Popham, 26th Light Cavalry.
*Native Aide-de-Camp*, Risaldar-Major Shaikh Farid, Sardar Bahadur, 26th Light Cavalry.
*Medical Officer*, Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

G. S. Forbes, C.S.I., and one vacancy each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Secretary*, Murray Hammick, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
*Revenue Dept. Sec.*, A. G. Cardew ..... Rs. 3,125
*Local, Municipal, &c., Sec.*, H. D. Taylor Rs. 2,500
*Public Works Secs.*, J. P. Davidson (Rs. 2,750); F. J. Wilson and C. A. Smith (*Irrigation*); G. A. Anderson (*Railway*) ..... each Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, H. Bradley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); H. A. Sim, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); J. N. Atkinson (Rs. 3,750); C. J. Weir (Rs. 3,500); A. E. C. Stuart (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Sir Chas. A. White, Kt.... Rs. 5,000
*Judges*, Hons. Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E.; Sir R. S. Benson; H. T. Boddam; two vacancies Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,984 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,515,587; it is 1,050 miles in length. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 77 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Mohammedans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The province has suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor is assisted by a Council similar to that in Madras, except that the first seven of the additional members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Bombay Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (1), District Boards (1), Sardars of the Deccan (1), Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind (1), Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (1 each), and Bombay University (1). Ahmedabad (185,889), Poona (153,320), Surat (119,306), and Karachi (116,663), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 492.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 977,822 (1906).

*Governor*, Lord Lamington, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G. (Dec. 1903) ..... Rs. 10,000
*Private Sec.*, J. H. Du Boulay, C.I.E.... Rs. 2,500
*Military Secs.*, Major F. Lee, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars ..... Rs. 1,000
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. B. C. Fellows, 30th Lrs.; Capt. H. Meynell, and Suffolk Regt.
*Native A.D.C.*, Risaldar Bhagwan Singh, H.E. Body Guard.
*Medical Officer*, Major M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I.; J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts.*, R. P. Barrow ..... Rs. 3,125
*Political, Judicial, Legislative, &c., Secs.*, Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.A.V.O., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,750
*General, &c., Sec.*, H. O. Quin ..... Rs. 2,500
*Public Works Secs.*, W. H. White (Rs. 2,750) and W. L. Cameron ..... Rs. 2,500
*Commr. in Sind*, A. D. Younghusband ... Rs. 3,750
*Revenue Commrs.*, R. M. Kennedy; W. W. Drew; M. C. Gibb ..... each Rs. 3,500
*Commr. of Customs*, R. A. Lamb, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1901.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Sir L. H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E. Rs. 5,000
*Judges*, Hons. L. P. Russell; Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; H. Batty; H. F. Aston; S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar .....each Rs. 4,000
*Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi)*, F. C. O. Beaman .....Rs. 4,000

(3) BENGAL (reconstituted area, 115,819 sq. miles; pop. 50,722,067) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The Bengal Presidency includes practically all Northern and Central India, but the province comprises part of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached from the province in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. of the population consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In the hills bordering the great plain coal measures, yielding about six-sevenths of India's coal output, are worked. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of not more than 20 members, including 7 members appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies:—Calcutta Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1), and Calcutta University (1). Important cities are Patna (134,785) and Howrah (157,594), a great jute-manufacturing centre close to Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,106,738.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1903).....Rs. 8,333
*Private Secy.*, J. A. L. Swan .....Rs. 1,117
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. J. S. Maidlow, R.F.A. (Rs. 599); Lt. W. B. Rennie, 19 Hrs....Rs. 351

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Sec.*, R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,333
*General and Revenue*, G. Gordon .....Rs. 2,750
*Financial and Municipal*, L. P. Shirres Rs. 2,750
*Public Works (Irrig. and Marine)*, W. A. Inglis (Rs. 2,750); and M. J. Scobie (*Bldgs. and Roads*) Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, K. G. Gupta; and vacancy each Rs. 4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir F. W. Maclean, K.C.I.E. Rs. 6,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. R. F. Rampini; S. G. Sale; R. Harington; C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; Saroda Charan Mitra; B. G. Geidt; J. G. Woodroffe; Dr. A. Mukerji (3 vacancies) each Rs. 4,000
*Adv.-Gen.*, Peter O'Kinealy .....Rs. 3,135
*Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs*, (vacant) .....Rs. 3,000

(4) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM (reconstituted area, 106,150 sq. miles; pop. 30,961,459). In 1905 the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council of not more than 15 members. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. Rice, tea, jute, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 58 per cent. of the people are Mohammedans, and 37 per cent. Hindus. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the principal. The Assam-Bengal Railway traverses the province, and terminates at the growing port of Chittagong. The census of 1901 showed that Assam contained 775,844 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Dacca. Population, 90,542.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906).....Rs. 8,333
*Private Sec.*, P. G. Rogers.....
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. L. E. Dening ...
*Chief Sec.*, P. C. Lyon .....Rs. 3,000
*Financial Sec.*, L. J. Kershaw .....Rs. 1,800
*Judicial and Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Webster (*offg.*) Rs. 1,800
*Public Works Sec.*, H. G. Boyce (*offg.*) ...Rs. 2,500
*Board of Revenue*, H. Savage, C.S.I.; P. G. Melitus, C.I.E. .....each Rs. 3,500

(5) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,164 sq. miles; pop. 47,691,782), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief staple is wheat, while rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and oilseeds are widely cultivated. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Mohammedans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is well served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council, of not more than 15 members, was established. Six members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies:—Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce of Upper India (1), and Allahabad University (1). Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (188,022), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,231), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (197,170), and Meerut (118,129).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,032.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 264,049.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906) .....Rs. 8,333
*Priv. Sec.*, Maj. R. Gordon, 15th Lancers Rs. 1,250
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. Chadwick, 9th Lancers Rs. 624

*Chief Sec. to Govt.*, J. M. Holms, C.S.I....Rs. 3,000
*Financial Sec.*, J. W. Hose ..... Rs. 2,250
*Judicial Sec.*, E. F. L. Winter .....Rs. 2,250
*Secs. Public Works Dept. (Irrign.)*, N. F. McLeod (Rs. 2,500); A. R. Sutherland (*Buildings and Roads*) .....Rs. 2,750
*Board of Revenue*, A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I., and a vacancy .....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (WITH JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF AGRA ONLY).

*Chief Justice*, Sir John Stanley, Kt. .....Rs. 5,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt., Pramada Charan Banarji, Sir W. R. Burkitt, Kt., R. S. Aikman, H. G. Richards, each Rs. 4,000
*Judicial Commr. of Oudh*, Ross Scott... Rs. 3,500
*Add. do.*, E. M. D. Chamier.....Rs. 3,500

(6) The PUNJAB (area, 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 20,330,339) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being largely extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Mohammedans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The ancient imperial city of Delhi, with 208,575 inhabitants, is the largest city; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 162,429 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 202,964.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I. (Aug., 1906).....Rs. 8,333
*Private Sec. & A.D.C.*, Major G. A. Robertson Rs. 990
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*, E. D. Maclagan (*offg.*) Rs. 2,850
*Judl. and Genl. Sec.*, A. B. Kettlewell Rs. 1,500
*Public Wks. Dept. Secs.*, J. J. Mullaly (Rs. 2,750) and E. H. Pargiter (Rs. 2,500) (*Irrign.*), and E. D. Smithe (*Bldgs. and Roads*) .....Rs. 2,750
*Financial Commissioner*, T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (*offg.*).....Rs. 3,500
*Settlement Commissioner*, J. M. Douie, C.S.I. Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT.

*Chief Judge*, Sir W. O. Clark .....Rs. 4,000
*Judges*, A. H. S. Reid; Protul Chandar Chatterji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.; F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington; and 4 temporary Judges each Rs. 3,500

(7) BURMA is bounded by China, by French Indo-China, and by Siam on the east, by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 236,738 sq. miles, with a population of 10,490,624. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has greatly increased. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum and jadestone; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, supply important navigable waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Population, 234,881.

CHIEF CITY, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay. Population, 183,816.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E. (May, 1905).....Rs. 8,333
*Private Sec.*, C. S. Pennell ..... Rs. 833
*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. A. F. S. Hill, R.E.
*Chief Sec.*, F. C. Gates, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
*Revenue Sec.*, R. E. V. Arbuthnot .....Rs. 1,500
*Sec.*, W. F. Rice .....Rs. 1,500
*Sec. P.W. Dept.*, H. W. V. Colebrook ...Rs. 2,750
*Financial Commissioner*, W. T. Hall, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
*Settlement Commissioner*, T. C. Wilson Rs. 2,750
*Supt. & Political Offr., S. Shan States*, Sir J. G. Scott, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,000

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

*Chief Judge*, C. E. Fox .....Rs. 3,750
*Judges*, Wm. Bigge; A. M. B. Irwin; H. S. Hartnoll ..... each Rs. 3,500
*Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma)*, G. W. Shaw.....Rs. 3,500

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR reconstituted area, excluding Berar, given below, 82,635 sq. miles; pop. 9,237,654). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. Much of the waste land is covered with scrub jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula system and the Bengal-Nagpur line) to open up the country, which possesses coalfields and iron-ore, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar area, 17,710 sq. miles; pop. 2,754,016), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is no Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar, and all legislation is done by the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 127,734.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*Chief Commissioner*, J. O. Miller, C.S.I. (May, 1905) ..... Rs. 5,166
*Chief Sec. Civil Dept.*, B. Robertson, C.I.E. Rs. 2,700
*Sec. Public Works*, G. K. Watts ..... Rs. 2,500
*Judicial Commissioner*, (vacant) ..... Rs. 3,500
*Do. (addl.)*, H. V. Drake-Brockman ..... Rs. 3,000

BERAR.

*Commr.*, Lt.-Col. W. Hastings, I.A. ..... Rs. 2,750
*Judicial Commr.*, J. K. Batten ..... Rs. 2,750

(9) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. It comprises an area of 16,466 square miles, with a population (mainly Mohammedans) of 2,125,480. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 95,147.

*Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I. Rs. 4,750
*Judicial Commr.*, C. E. F. Bunbury ..... Rs. 2,750
*Revenue Commr.*, M. F. O'Dwyer ..... Rs. 2,750

(10) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 476,912), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 73,839.

*Chief Commissioner*, E. G. Colvin ..... Rs. 4,250
*Commr., Lt.-Col.* P. J. Melvill ..... Rs. 2,250

(11) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 180,607), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

*Chief Commissioner*, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. Rs. 4,250

(12) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 45,804 square miles; pop. 308,246) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. British Baluchistan includes the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan. The rest of the territory belongs to the native States of Kalat and Las Bela. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Mohammedans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *vid* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *vid* Nushki, in northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway from Quetta to Nushki has recently been completed. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £11,000 for quit-rents and subsidy. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

*Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan*, Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...Rs. 4,000
*Judl. and Rev. Commr.*, A. Williams ...Rs. 2,500

(13) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 square miles; pop. 24,649) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1904-5 was 14,112. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands* lie almost due south of the Andamans. They formerly belonged to Denmark, and were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the total population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

*Chief Commissioner and Superintendent*, Major H. A. Browning, I.A. ..... Rs. 2,500

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,274.)

*Aden, Perim*, and Protected Chiefships. From old time Aden, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small island at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—are legally part of the Bombay Presidency, and according to the census of 1901 they had an area of 80 square miles and a population of 43,974. Aden is a free port, except for dutics on salt, arms, and intoxicating liquors and drugs. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden trades with the Arabian and African coasts in cotton goods, grain, coffee, tobacco, coal, salt, hides and skins, sugar, &c. India, the United Kingdom, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, which exchanges their goods for the products of the adjacent coasts. The total of imports and exports in 1905-6 was over £6,587,000. In the same year, 1,369 vessels entered Aden and 372 entered Perim. Aden has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce. In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from Perim to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1902 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Murad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. The British Government has treaty relations with the Sheikh of the island of *Sokotra*, which has an area of 1,400 square miles and a primitive mixed population of 12,000, who keep cows and goats and export clarified butter (ghi).

*Aden: Political Resident*, Major-Gen. H. M. Mason, I.A.....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

## INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

*The Civil Service of India.*—Important changes in the regulations took effect in 1906. The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1907, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st July, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year, and will receive an allowance of £100 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India, conduct themselves well, comply with all rules laid down for their guidance, and be certified as entitled to appointment. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the competitive and final examinations. Selected candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 4,800 a year. The number of civilians at present in the Indian Service is about 1,100, including a few natives who have attained their position by nomination.

*Indian Army.*—The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the officers; but out of a total of about 3,470 officers some 500 are in civil employment. A certain number of appointments are offered to cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from War Office). King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for War, King's Indian Cadets, and Honorary King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India (rules on application to Military Dept., India Office), are allowed to choose whether they will join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Indian Army or for commissions in the British Cavalry or Infantry. After the claims of these cadets have been satisfied, remaining appointments in the Indian Army are allotted in order of merit to successful candidates at the final examination at Sandhurst. Election is final, no transfer being subsequently possible except by exchange. On receiving his commission a successful candidate is gazetted as second lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army (receiving the pay of that rank), provided with a passage to India, attached for a year to a British regiment, and then transferred to a native regiment as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit in every respect and passes certain language and professional tests before the end of the third year from appointment to the Indian Army, he will be removed from the Service. Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst will be drawn from the R.A. and Cavalry and Infantry of the Line serving in India, subject to certain conditions. A lieutenant's pay commences at Rs. 2,700 a year.

*The Public Works Department* includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers or

the Indian Army, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In 1907 not less than 12 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a selection committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 22 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1907, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have obtained a University degree or equivalent diploma in engineering, and have had experience of important work. Intending candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st May, 1907. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,200 a year, and there is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund. It is not known whether any appointments in the Accounts Branch, Indian Public Works Department (commencing salary Rs. 3,600 a year), will be made in 1907.

*Telegraph Department.*—Future arrangements are not yet settled, but will probably resemble those for assistant engineers in the Public Works Department. No recruitment, however, of assistant superintendents from the United Kingdom will be necessary until the autumn of 1908.

*The Forest Department* of India is recruited from this country. The next selection of candidates will be made in the summer of 1907, under new regulations, particulars of which will probably be shortly available. Successful competitors will spend three years on probation, two at Oxford University and one in Continental forests for practical work, at their own expense. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,200 a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. The number of appointments in 1907 will be not less than 8. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

*Indian Police.*—An examination is to be held in this country in June, 1907, for 39 appointments: Madras, 5; Bombay, 4; Bengal, 6; United Provinces, 7; Punjab, 5; Burma, 5; Central Provinces and Berar, 3; Eastern Bengal and Assam, Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1907, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1907, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a test of proficiency in riding. Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to provinces "upon consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. A general increase of pay has recently been introduced, and a larger number of higher posts created. The initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,600 a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

*Indian Medical Service.*—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom. They may be married or not. Successful candidates are required to attend an entire course of instruction at the Army Medical School and elsewhere, during which period they receive certain allowances to cover cost of maintenance. A final examination is then held, and the position on the list of the Service depends on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, in view of transfers to civil employment, they are allowed to choose the civil area to which they shall be posted, according to their position on the list. Officers in one civil area may be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. The commencing grade pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 4,200 a year; the highest medical appointment carries a salary of Rs. 36,000. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments.

Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom, are made to the Indian *Educational Service* by the Secretary of State. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000, and with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (others whose names are found at page 245 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be under 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when serving in British regiments.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 18 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Financial Dept., Enrolled List* (age 20 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Customs* (age 20 to 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), and *Military Nursing Service* (age 25 to 35).

*The patronage of the Local Governments* is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

*Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations* of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the *India List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

## THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1904, 1905, AND 1906.

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.*

### Gross Revenue and Receipts.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | Revised Estimate, 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Principal Heads of Revenue:* | (000 omitted.) | | |
| Land Revenue | £19,234 | £18,954 | £19,029 |
| Opium | 5,736 | 6,021 | 5,490 |
| Salt | 5,250 | 5,355 | 4,337 |
| Stamps | 3,580 | 3,738 | 3,868 |
| Excise | 4,980 | 5,353 | 5,654 |
| Provincial Rates | 2,825 | 2,824 | 2,775 |
| Customs | 3,966 | 4,362 | 4,323 |
| Income Tax | 1,215 | 1,270 | 1,309 |
| Forest | 1,481 | 1,602 | 1,791 |
| Registration | 329 | 340 | 355 |
| Tributes (Native States) | 609 | 634 | 594 |
| Total | £49,205 | £50,453 | £49,525 |
| *Interest* | £896 | £850 | £945 |
| *Post Office* | £1,507 | £1,576 | £1,659 |
| *Telegraphs* | £858 | £898 | £914 |
| *Mint* | £2,885 | £206 | £305 |
| *Receipts by Civil Departments:* | | | |
| Law and Justice | £499 | £500 | £533 |
| Police | 323 | 328 | 319 |
| Marine | 391 | 344 | 274 |
| Education | 186 | 194 | 212 |
| Medical | 86 | 83 | 101 |
| Minor Departments | 112 | 98 | 95 |
| Total | £1,597 | £1,547 | £1,534 |
| *Miscellaneous:* | | | |
| Superannuation | £199 | £191 | £194 |
| Stationery & Printing | 71 | 72 | 71 |
| Exchange and Miscellaneous | 423 | 427 | 470 |
| Total | £693 | £690 | £735 |
| *Railways:* | | | |
| State Railways (Gross Receipts) | £20,577 | £22,900 | £23,701 |
| Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) | 941 | 1,075 | 913 |
| Subsidised Cos. (Interest) | 40 | 47 | 44 |
| Total | £21,558 | £24,022 | £24,658 |
| *Irrigation:* | | | |
| Direct Receipts | £2,075 | £2,178 | £2,041 |
| Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation | 837 | 893 | 912 |
| Total | £2,912 | £3,071 | £2,953 |
| *Other Public Works:* | | | |
| Military Works | £45 | £46 | £47 |
| Civil Works | 511 | 493 | 478 |
| Total | £556 | £539 | £525 |
| *Receipts by Military Depts.* | £1,089 | £961 | £1,078 |
| Total Revenue | £83,756 | £84,813 | £84,830 |

### Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | Revised Estimate, 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Direct Demands on the Revenues:* | (000 omitted.) | | |
| Refunds and Drawbacks | £261 | £224 | £225 |
| Assignments & Compens. | 1,168 | 1,178 | 1,194 |
| Collection Charges, viz.: | | | |
| Land Revenue | 3,049 | 3,204 | 3,321 |
| Opium | 2,226 | 1,967 | 1,896 |
| Salt | 331 | 345 | 370 |
| Forest | 814 | 869 | 949 |
| Other Heads | 745 | 782 | 815 |
| Total | £8,594 | £8,569 | £8,770 |
| *Interest:* | | | |
| On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation) | £1,276 | £1,202 | £955 |
| On other Obligations | 422 | 445 | 463 |
| Total | £1,698 | £1,647 | £1,418 |
| *Post Office* | £1,403 | £1,520 | £1,558 |
| *Telegraphs* | £917 | £902 | £1,068 |
| *Mint* | £2,786 | £118 | £121 |
| *Civil Departments:* | | | |
| Gen. Administration | £1,493 | £1,475 | £1,582 |
| Law and Justice | 2,990 | 3,045 | 3,178 |
| Police | 3,087 | 3,159 | 3,352 |
| Marine | 727 | 796 | 678 |
| Education | 1,368 | 1,480 | 1,595 |
| Ecclesiastical | 114 | 121 | 121 |
| Medical | 948 | 997 | 1,042 |
| Political | 702 | 790 | 942 |
| Minor Departments | 550 | 537 | 653 |
| Total | £11,979 | £12,400 | £13,143 |
| *Miscellaneous Civil Charges:* | | | |
| Territrl. & Pol. Pensions | £257 | £248 | £246 |
| Civ. Furlough Allowances | 239 | 219 | 231 |
| Superannuation | 2,856 | 2,910 | 2,942 |
| Stationery and Printing | 550 | 575 | 570 |
| Miscellaneous | 448 | 313 | 311 |
| Total | £4,350 | £4,265 | £4,300 |
| *Famine Relief and Insurance* | £906 | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| *Railway Revenue Account:* | | | |
| State Rys. (Wkg. Exps.) | £10,378 | £11,295 | £11,630 |
| ,, ,, (Int. & Annuities) | 9,084 | 9,340 | 9,668 |
| Guar. Cos. (Interest, &c.) | 1,150 | 1,184 | 1,240 |
| Other Railway Exp. | 84 | 98 | 95 |
| Total | £20,696 | £21,917 | £22,633 |
| *Irrigation* | £2,680 | £2,786 | £2,909 |
| *Other Public Works:* | | | |
| Military Works | £1,035 | £982 | £1,078 |
| Civil Works | 4,628 | 4,784 | 5,365 |
| Total | £5,663 | £5,766 | £6,443 |
| *Army Services* | £17,892 | £20,304 | £19,630 |
| Total Expenditure | £79,564 | £81,194 | £82,993 |
| Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments | +£1,196 | +163 | +80 |
| Total Expenditure from Revenue | £80,760 | £81,357 | £83,074 |

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, but as the entries on both sides are swollen by railway, irrigation, post office, telegraph, and mint receipts and payments, a clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure. In this departmental receipts, which are a set-off against Expenditure, have been deducted, as also refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1903-4 there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £3,996,000, in 1904-5 of £3,456,000, and in 1905-6 (revised estimate) of £1,755,700.

| | Net Revenue. 1903-4. | 1904-5 (000 omitted.) | Revised Estimate, 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Land Revenue* | £18,509 | £18,227 | £18,288 |
| *Opium (Export)* | £3,506 | £4,051 | £3,591 |
| *Taxation:* | | | |
| Salt | £4,982 | £5,094 | £4,072 |
| Stamps | 3,538 | 3,697 | 3,821 |
| Excise | 4,933 | 5,306 | 5,602 |
| Provincial Rates | 2,822 | 2,820 | 2,770 |
| Customs | 3,838 | 4,267 | 4,235 |
| Income Tax | 1,207 | 1,263 | 1,300 |
| Registration | 326 | 338 | 353 |
| Total, Taxation | £21,646 | £22,785 | £22,153 |
| *Commercial Undertakings:* | | | |
| Forests | £1,477 | £1,599 | £1,788 |
| Post Office | 104 | 56 | 100 |
| Telegraphs | −59 | −4 | −154 |
| Railways | 861 | 2,105 | 2,025 |
| Irrigation | 231 | 285 | 44 |
| Total, Commercial Undertakings | £2,614 | £4,041 | £3,803 |
| *Tributes from Native States* | £411 | £421 | £389 |
| *Mint, Exchange, and Miscellaneous* | £158 | £183 | £276 |
| | £46,844 | £49,708 | £48,500 |

| | Net Expenditure. 1903-4. | 1904-5. (000 omitted.) | Revised Estimate, 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Collection of Revenue* | £4,938 | £5,200 | £5,454 |
| *Debt Services* | £801 | £797 | £473 |
| *Military Services:* | | | |
| Army | £16,776 | £19,215 | £18,363 |
| Military Works | 1,017 | 1,064 | 1,223 |
| Total, Military Services | £17,793 | £20,279 | £19,586 |
| *Civil Services:* | | | |
| Civil Depts. | £10,382 | £10,852 | £11,609 |
| Misc. Civil Charges | 3,714 | 3,669 | 3,656 |
| Civil Works, &c. | 4,118 | 4,292 | 4,887 |
| Total, Civil Services | £18,214 | £18,813 | £20,152 |
| *Famine Relief and Insurance* | £926 | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| *Provincial Balances:* | | | |
| Increased by Unspent Grants | £1,196 | £163 | £80 |
| | £43,848 | £46,252 | £46,745 |
| SURPLUS | £2,996 | £3,456 | £1,756 |

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1904-5, not charged to revenue, of £5,897,000 on State Railways, and of £361,000 on Irrigation Works, making a total of £6,258,000.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, Customs, and other duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1905-6 was 1*s.* 10½*d.* per head, or, if land revenue (which is equivalent to rent) be added, 3*s.* 5¼*d.* per head. In 1903 the burden of taxation was lightened by a reduction of 20 per cent. in the salt tax and by the raising of the minimum income assessable to income tax. In 1905 the salt tax was further reduced by 25 per cent.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1906, the debt of India amounted to £230,515,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £146,457,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee), £84,058,000. There is no unfunded debt. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted in addition to about £17,995,000. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £94,935,000 to the construction of railways, and £26,593,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, eight railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £97,257,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,129,000 to native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £7,580,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Reserve Fund of £12,165,600 and the cash balances in India and England, £11,733,000 and £8,437,000 respectively. The assets of India now exceed the liabilities. In May, 1906, a loan of £2,000,000 (3 per cent.) was raised in England, at an average price of about 94⅜ per cent., and a 3½ per cent. loan of 4½ crores (£3,000,000) in India at about 97½ per cent.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. It may be said generally that the State is the landlord in India. The land revenue is the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in thirty years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Sind, Assam, and most of Madras and Bombay) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the actual rental, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The land revenue paid to the State in 1904-5 amounted to £19,847,000, of which £803,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces, in the Punjab (for local consumption), and

in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1904–5 48,000 chests of Bengal (including United Provinces) opium were sold for export, at an average rate of Rs. 1,587 per chest. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised £5,269,947, the cost of production being £1,964,441, and the net receipts £3,305,506. In addition £784,908 was derived from the duty (Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 a chest) levied in Bombay on Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £1,000,000. The total opium revenue, therefore, exceeded £5,000,000.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded since 1897–8, and amounted to £5,306,000 net in 1904–5.

CUSTOMS.—Increase of trade has enlarged the revenue to £4,267,000 net in 1904–5. (For rates of duty see page 499.) The export duty on rice yielded £879,000, and the countervailing Excise duty on Indian cotton goods £159,000.

INCOME TAX.—This is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent. It yielded £1,263,000 in 1904–5.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £3,697,000 in 1904–5. Most of the revenue is from court fee and commercial stamps.

SALT.—The duty on salt, which was Rs. 2½ a maund (82 lb.) up to March, 1903, in practically the whole of India, was then reduced to Rs. 2, and in March, 1905, to Re. 1½. The rate for Burma remains as before at Re. 1. The total consumption of salt in British India in 1904–5 was estimated at 39,978,000 maunds, yielding a net revenue of £5,094,000.

FORESTS.—Over 92,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles are under State management. They yielded in 1904–5 a net revenue of £1,599,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires in India on 31st March, 1905, was 227,750 miles, on which the number of messages sent was 9,098,000. They yielded in 1904–5 a revenue of 3·88 per cent. on their capital cost of £5,824,000. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of nearly 4½ per cent. on its capital of £932,439. Owing to reductions in rates there is at present a net loss on telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which conveyed 679 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 18½ millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £56,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles of railway open for traffic on 31st March, 1906, was 28,634, of which 956 were opened in 1905–6. The mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,767 miles. Of the mileage open or in hand on 1st April, 1906, about 53 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5 ft. 6 in.), and about 43 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1905 there was a capital outlay of £244,626,000, and the average cost per mile was £8,530. The net earnings of the Indian railways in 1905 were £14,494,000, or a return of nearly 6 per cent. on the capital, against receipts of £13,917,000, yielding the same return, in 1904. The number of passengers increased to 248 millions, and the goods traffic to 55 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways in India was £861,000 in 1903–4 and £2,105,000 in 1904–5. Moreover, these results were arrived at after charging as part of the year's expenditure interest on capital outlay and sums of £674,900 in 1903–4 and £698,000 in 1904–5 on account of the redemption of capital through annuities. The total capital expenditure on railways in India was £6,991,000 in 1903–4 and £7,839,000 in 1904–5. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average five miles for a penny. A Railway Board was constituted in 1905 to manage the construction and working of the railways. In 1905–6 the State purchased the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Bengal Central Railways, and secured a lease of the South Behar Railway.

IRRIGATION.—On irrigation works the Government up to 31st March, 1905, have laid out a total sum of £31,500,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about 7 per cent. The area irrigated was over 20 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at about 87 per cent. of the capital outlay. In accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission further works, estimated to cost eventually nearly £30,000,000, will be undertaken, and three large canals in the Punjab, besides less important works, have been put in hand. Two-fifths of the revenue, £257,000, comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1904–5 to £18,828,000:—Railway Revenue Account, including Railway Debt, £6,659,000; Interest and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways, £2,933,000; Stores, £2,983,000, of which £189,000 were Marine and £2,300,000 Military; Army non-effective charges, £2,999,000; Civil and Marine non-effective charges, £1,358,000. Furlough payments amounted to £642,000, of which £332,000 was under the head of Military. The Home charges for 1905–6 are estimated at £18,072,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use in India is the silver rupee, which contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Until June, 1893, the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees, and the rupee circulated at nearly its intrinsic value. Owing, however, to the fall in the value of the rupee, legislation of that date closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. Some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in recent years there have been large coinages.

ince 1st April, 1900, the profit from silver oinage has been held as a special reserve—ow called the Gold Standard Reserve Fund—hich is mostly sent to England for investment sterling securities, for the purpose of main-aining the rate of exchange between England nd India. On 31st March, 1906, the investments f this fund in sterling Government stocks mounted to a nominal value of over £12,000,000. ndia has a paper currency, and the 5-rupee note legal tender everywhere in India proper. Other otes are a legal tender only within the circles f issue. A nickel currency was adopted in 1906 r annas, and bronze for other coins of small nomination.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of ritish troops, about 78,800; and, secondly, of e native troops (largely Mahommedans), about 4,350 (for details see page 487). For police ties and frontier service the regular military is pplemented by frontier militia and local levies. addition, the native Army Reserves number ,755 men, and the Imperial Service Troops rnished by native States contribute 17,540, cluding cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. rther, there are 30,380 European and Eurasian olunteers (efficients). The Army was renum-red and renamed in 1903. Considerable anges have taken place during 1902–6 in the rganisation, &c., of the Army. An Army Order Oct., 1904, provided for a redistribution of e Army, enabling all three arms to be trained gether in the various centres. The Army ow consists of the Eastern, Western, and orthern Commands, and the Secunderabad nd Burma Divisions. Factories for making fles, cordite, and gun carriages are being rected. The transport service is being im-roved. A Staff College is being established at uetta. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged penditure on armament, stores, transport, ctories, &c., have increased the net military penditure from £14,968,000 in 1895–1900 to 19,586,000 in 1905–6. For the next few years ere will be increased expenditure for artillery, -erves of arms and ammunition, redistribution troops, increase in officers, supply of stores, fence works, and improvements in general ficiency. The health of the Army has improved recent years.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of the ur troopships of over 1,500 tons given below, ree other steamers of about 1,000 tons each, nd smaller craft for harbour and river naviga-on, surveying, and submarine mining. The *ardinge* was added during 1901, and the *ufferin* in 1904. The trooping service between ngland and India is carried out by hired eamers, under the superintendence of the irector of Transports at the Admiralty. The rincipal officers and troopships of the R.I.M. re as follows:—

*irector R.I.M., and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay*, Capt. G. H. Hewett, R.N. ... Rs. 2,500
*ssist. ditto (Bombay)*, Capt. F. H. Elderton, D.S.O.
*eputy ditto (Calcutta)*, Capt. W. Chandler.

[*The figures denote gross tonnage and indicated rse-power.*]

*ufferin*, 6291 (10,190). *Comm.* (vacant).
*ardinge*, 5434 (9366). *Comm.* G. A. Rose.
*enming*, 2246 (1077). *Comm.* A. W. McArthur.
*alhousie*, 1524 (2202), Rangoon. *Comm.* M. W. Farewell.

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, *see* page 199.

EDUCATION during 1905 benefited by increased grants for primary education. Reforms in university education are in progress, and increased attention is now being given to the development of primary, commercial, agricultural, and technical education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1904–5 numbered 156,736 and the scholars 5,036,240, of whom only 560,340 were females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and the Punjab University. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. Of the total expenditure on education in 1904–5, £3,209,000, £944,000 came from fees, and £1,578,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities in 1904–5 were 746 in number, controlling a total population of 16,663,000, and receiving an income of £2,592,000 from taxation (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, conservancy rates, &c.), of £2,689,000 from loans, &c., and £920,000 from other sources. The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £2,565,000 in 1904–5 was devoted to civil works, one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 7,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and by far the majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1904 about 1,758,000 persons were tried, and 830,000 convicted in criminal cases, and of these 467 were sentenced to death, 2,070 to penal servitude, and 149,000 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1904 was 26,020 officers and 133,250 men, of whom 48,960 carried firearms. There were 740 prisons, with a daily average of 95,030 prisoners, in 1904. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 14,212 prisoners on 31 March, 1905.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births are unsatisfactory. Both birth rate and death rate are high. The death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1904 ranged from 26·56 per 1,000 in 1898 to 38·91 in 1900. In 1904 it was 33·05. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The deaths from plague in the four years to 1904 were nearly 3,500,000 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are killed by snakes every year. In 2,368 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 22,900,000 patients were treated in 1904. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers in India.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archæological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

## Trade of India.

| SEA-BORNE TRADE. | 1901-2. | 1902-3. | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (000 omitted.) | (000 omitted.) | (000 omitted.) | (000 omitted.) | (000 omitted.) |
| Imports of Private Merchandise | £54,346 | 52,525 | 56,549 | 64,452 | 68,710 |
| Government Stores | 4,841 | 4,687 | 5,179 | 5,256 | 6,020 |
| Total Merchandise | £59,187 | 57,212 | 61,728 | 69,608 | 74,730 |
| Treasure—Private | £13,099 | 16,837 | 21,295 | 22,018 | 13,948 |
| Government | 635 | 82 | 4,389 | 4,321 | 7,153 |
| Total Treasure | £13,734 | 16,919 | 25,684 | 26,339 | 21,101 |
| Total Imports | £72,921 | 74,131 | 87,412 | 95,947 | 95,831 |
| Exports of Private Merchandise, Indian Produce, &c. | £80,803 | 83,920 | 99,756 | 102,752 | 105,453 |
| Foreign Goods (re-exports) | 2,173 | 1,957 | 2,217 | 2,248 | 2,353 |
| Government Stores | 287 | 387 | 372 | 138 | 78 |
| Total Merchandise | £83,263 | 86,264 | 102,345 | 105,138 | 107,884 |
| Treasure—Private | £5,642 | 5,873 | 5,433 | 5,318 | 4,300 |
| Government | 2,005 | 565 | 4,596 | 5,635 | 6,013 |
| Total Treasure | £7,647 | 6,438 | 10,029 | 10,953 | 10,313 |
| Total Exports | £90,910 | 92,702 | 113,193 | 116,091 | 118,197 |
| Total Sea-borne Trade | £163,831 | 166,833 | 201,674 | 212,038 | 214,028 |
| Net Exports of Merchandise | £24,076 | 29,052 | 40,617 | 35,530 | 33,153 |
| Net Imports of Treasure | £6,087 | 10,481 | 15,905 | 15,386 | 10,787 |

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1905-6:—

| IMPORTS. (000 omitted.) | | EXPORTS. (000 omitted.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Goods and Yarn | £28,295 | Cotton (raw) | £14,222 |
| Metals | 6,028 | Rice | 12,423 |
| Sugar | 5,183 | Jute (raw) | 11,417 |
| Machinery, &c. | 3,283 | Cotton Yarn and Cloth | 9,617 |
| Woollen Goods | 1,617 | Hides and Skins | 9,171 |
| Provisions | 1,592 | Jute Manufacts. | 8,296 |
| Hardware, &c. | 1,510 | Seeds | 7,073 |
| Mineral Oil | 1,491 | Opium | 6,315 |
| Apparel | 1,479 | Wheat & Flour | 6,115 |
| Liquors | 1,345 | Tea | 5,906 |
| Silk Goods | 1,268 | Lac | 2,120 |
| Railway Material | 1,082 | Wool (raw) | 1,410 |
| Precious Stones, &c. | 894 | Coffee | 1,171 |
| Drugs & Tobacco | 891 | Pulse, Millets, &c. | 1,142 |
| Glass | 750 | Fodder, &c. | 788 |
| Spices | 733 | Spices | 605 |
| Dyes & Tans | 632 | Wood, &c. | 597 |
| Instruments, &c. | 610 | Oils | 545 |
| Silk (raw) | 475 | Provisions | 474 |
| Paper, &c. | 470 | Manures | 473 |
| Chemicals | 460 | Coal, &c. | 439 |
| Salt | 438 | Indigo | 391 |
| Cotton (raw) | 360 | Silk (raw) | 376 |
| Government Stores: | | Re-Exports: | |
| Railway Material | 3,410 | Cotton Yarn and Cloth | 940 |
| Metals | 681 | Wool (raw) | 172 |
| Arms, &c. | 312 | Metals | 133 |
| Machinery, &c. | 198 | | |

Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which is greater than that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows a large yearly net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. It will be observed that the year 1905-6, like the preceding years, was remarkably prosperous. During the three years ended 1905-6 India absorbed over £42,000,000 of gold and silver.

As will be seen, the great bulk of the imports consist of manufactured articles, while nearly 70 per cent. of the exports consist of food and raw materials. Of the imports in 1905-6, cotton goods and yarn constituted about 41 per cent. (nearly all from the United Kingdom), and metals and metal manufactures 15 per cent. The imports of cotton goods in 1905-6 were of unprecedented magnitude. Large imports of machinery were a sign of industrial activity. Sugar imports continue to grow, but mineral oil declines owing to the fast increasing output in Burma. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials. In the export trade there was some decline in rice, and especially in wheat and other grains, but exports of cotton goods, jute and jute goods, tea, coffee, hides and skins, raw wool, and lac have increased. Jute, raw and manufactured, has been sold at record prices. The exports of indigo have fallen rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade in 1905-6:—

| Countries. | Private Merchandise only. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. |
| Total Value (000 omitted) ... | £68,711 | £105,484 |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom ..... | 66·7 | 25·3 |
| China (including Hong Kong) | 1·7 | 13·5 |
| Germany ..... | 4·2 | 8·9 |
| Belgium ..... | 4·3 | 4·0 |
| United States ..... | 2·2 | 8·2 |
| France ..... | 1·7 | 5·9 |
| Japan ..... | 1·2 | 6·3 |
| Austria-Hungary ..... | 3·9 | 2·8 |
| Straits Settlements..... | 2·4 | 3·9 |
| Ceylon ..... | 0·6 | 3·5 |
| Italy ..... | 1·1 | 2·9 |
| Mauritius ..... | 2·0 | 0·7 |
| Russia ..... | 0·3 | 0·3 |
| All other countries..... | 7·7 | 13·8 |

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with nearly two-thirds of the total, no other country sending more than about 4 per cent. In exports, the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. About 65 per cent. of India's total trade is with Europe, and about 23 per cent. with Asia.

Customs Duties.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempted from duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition, which are taxed mainly for police purposes. Spirits pay generally Rs. 7 a gallon; and salt pays Re. 1 a maund (82 lb.) in Burma, and Rs. 1½ in the rest of India. Refined petroleum pays 1 anna a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay 1 per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton, jute and wool, grain and pulse, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are free from duty. Bounty-fed sugars pay, on import into India, countervailing duties calculated according to the amount of the bounty given. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

Shipping.—In 1905-6 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries was 9,269, with a tonnage of 12,598,321 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 63 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 82 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—As registration is difficult, the statistics include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, Kashmir, and the Shan States. The course of this trade in merchandise and treasure has been as follows:—

| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 omitted. | 000 omitted. | 000 omitted. |
| 1903-4 ..... | £5,230 | £3,964 | £9,194 |
| 1904-5 ..... | 5,712 | 4,501 | 10,213 |
| 1905-6 ..... | 6,265 | 4,902 | 11,167 |

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. Out of a surveyed area of 556 million acres in British territory in 1904-5, for which returns exist, 247 millions were cropped or fallow, 105 millions cultivable, 136 millions not cultivable, and 69 millions under forests. In 1904-5 the total area cropped was 239 million acres, of which 10 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which were greatly developed in 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

Minerals.—The output of the coal mines in India in 1905 was 8,418,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Six-sevenths of the total comes from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 13 million gallons in 1895 to 145 millions in 1905. The production of salt averages about 1,200,000 tons annually. The output of manganese ore has been much increased, and amounted in 1904 to 253,900 tons. About 20,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually, mostly for export. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was 631,000 oz. in 1905. There is an increasing output and export of mica, rubies, and jade.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 203 cotton mills at work in 1905-6, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, representing a capital of £11,700,000, contained 5,234,000 spindles and 52,300 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. Complaints are made of the long hours worked in some Bombay mills. The production in 1905-6 was 681 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 164 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 38 jute mills, nearly all in Calcutta and its vicinity, with a capital of £5,396,000, contained 453,000 spindles and 22,000 looms. There were, in 1904, 6 woollen and 8 paper mills, 27 breweries, and various other factories. There is an Indian Factory Act.

## NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only one-fifth of the population of India. The administration of these States, with a few temporary or unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the control of the Supreme Government. The chiefs have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misgovernment the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Since 1858 six native chiefs have been deposed. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the help and advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore) and Kalat (Quetta and Pishin) are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these countries, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549. The aggregate revenues of the chiefs are about £15,000,000, out of which a tribute of £634,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) was paid to the Government of India in 1904-5. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 17,540 in 1906. In many treaties with Indian States it is provided that they shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of about £2,400,000. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In the case of such petty estates, it is not correct to speak of native rule; the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends upon a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connection with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Mohammedan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number as many as 680, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority of these States represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. Thus the rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. Lord Curzon reformed the Chiefs' Colleges and inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes may be taken to indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed by the title of His Highness. Some of the chiefs, who by their enlightened administration or for other causes have earned the special approbation of Government, have had their salutes increased; but such increase is personal and lapses at death. On page 501 is a list of chiefs having salutes of thirteen guns or more, with some particulars as to their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. In addition there are 35 chiefs having salutes of eleven guns, and 26 chiefs with salutes of nine guns.

The native States may be classed under fifteen heads:—1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the north-west frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of many of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the frequent expeditions against them in recent years. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Mohammedan States of Khairpur in Sind, Bahawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south-west.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Other States are under the various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin. *Hyderabad* is the premier State in India. The present Nizam was installed in 1884. Its capital, Hyderabad (448,466), is the fourth city in India in population.

## ABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

| SALUTE AND TITLE OF CHIEF. | Date of Succession. | Area in sq. miles. | Population in 1901. | Revenue for last year, recorded or approximate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Salutes of 21 Guns.** | | | | £ |
| Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of, G.C.S.I. ... | 27 May, 1875. | 8,099 | 1,952,692 | 759,000 |
| Hyderabad, The Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ..... | 1 Mar., 1869. | 82,698 | 11,141,142 | 2,402,000 |
| Mysore, The Maharaja of..... | 1 Feb., 1895. | 29,444 | 5.539.399 | 1,430,000 |
| **Salutes of 19 Guns.** | | | | |
| Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of ..... | 4 July, 1901. | 6,997 | 665,961 | 166,000 |
| Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. ..... | 3 July, 1886. | 29,047 | 2,933,001 | 906,000 |
| Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of ..... | 31 Jan., 1903. | 9,500 | 850,690 | 388,000 |
| Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. | 12 Sept., 1885. | 80,900 | 2,905,578 | 600,000 |
| Kalat, The Khan of, G.C.I.E. ..... | 15 Aug., 1893. | 90,000 | 507,472 | 24,000 |
| Kolhapur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. ... | 17 Mar., 1884. | 2,855 | 910,011 | 238,000 |
| Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of, G.C.S.I. ... | 21 Dec., 1884. | 12,753 | 1,018,805 | 166,000 |
| Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. | 19 Aug., 1885. | 6,730 | 2,951,038 | 666,000 |
| **Salutes of 17 Guns.** | | | | |
| Bahawalpur, The Nawab of..... | 15 Feb., 1899. | 15,000 | 720,877 | 160,000 |
| Bharatpur, The Maharaja of ..... | 27 Aug., 1900. | 1,982 | 626,665 | 232,000 |
| Bikaner, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E. ..... | 19 Aug., 1887. | 23,311 | 504,627 | 175,000 |
| Bundi, The Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.... | 28 Mar., 1889. | 2,220 | 171,227 | 46,000 |
| Cochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I. ..... | 23 Oct., 1895. | 1,362 | 812,025 | 184,000 |
| Jaipur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. | 18 Sept., 1880. | 15,579 | 2,658,666 | 440,000 |
| Karauli, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E. ..... | 14 Aug., 1886. | 1,242 | 156,786 | 47,000 |
| Kota, The Maharao of, K.C.S.I. ..... | 11 June, 1889. | 5,684 | 544,879 | 207,000 |
| Kutch, The Rao of, G.C.I.E. ..... | 1 Jan., 1876. | 6,500 | 488,022 | 213,000 |
| Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of ..... | 24 Oct., 1895. | 34,963 | 1,935,565 | 336,000 |
| Patiala, The Maharaja of ..... | 9 Nov., 1900. | 5,412 | 1,596,692 | 476,000 |
| Rewa, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. ..... | 4 Feb., 1880. | 12,676 | 1,325,307 | 192,000 |
| Tonk, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E. ..... | 20 Dec., 1867. | 2,553 | 273,201 | 100,000 |
| **Salutes of 15 Guns.** | | | | |
| Alwar, The Maharaja of ..... | 5 June, 1892. | 3,141 | 828,487 | 209,000 |
| Banswara, The Maharawal of.... | 1842. | 1,946 | 165,350 | 18,000 |
| Datia, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I. ..... | 20 Nov., 1857. | 912 | 173,759 | 27,000 |
| Dewas, The Senior Raja of ..... | 1 Feb., 1900. | 446 | 62,312 | 4,000 |
| Dewas, The Junior Raja of ..... | 23 May, 1892. | 440 | 54,904 | 4,000 |
| Dhar, The Raja of ..... | 29 July, 1898. | 1,739 | 142,715 | 56,000 |
| Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of ..... | 20 July, 1901. | 1,155 | 270,973 | 70,000 |
| Dungarpur, The Maharawal of ..... | 13 Feb., 1898. | 1,447 | 100,103 | 12,000 |
| Idar, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C. ... | 12 Feb., 1902. | 1,900 | 168,557 | 29,000 |
| Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of..... | 12 April, 1891. | 16,062 | 73,370 | 9,000 |
| Khairpur, The Mir of, G.C.I.E. ..... | 2 April, 1894. | 6,109 | 199,313 | 87,000 |
| Kishangarh, The Maharaja of..... | 29 Aug., 1900. | 858 | 90,970 | 36,000 |
| Orchha, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. ..... | 15 Mar., 1874. | 2,080 | 321,634 | 46,000 |
| Partabgarh, The Maharawal of ..... | 18 Feb., 1890. | 886 | 52,025 | 12,000 |
| Sikkim, The Maharaja of ..... | April, 1874. | 2,818 | 59,014 | 4,000 |
| Sirohi, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ..... | 16 Sept., 1875. | 1,964 | 154,544 | 23,000 |
| **Salutes of 13 Guns.** | | | | |
| Baora, The Nawab of ..... | 25 June, 1895. | 606 | 84,185 | 60,000 |
| Cuch Behar, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B..... | Aug., 1863. | 1,307 | 566,974 | 166,000 |
| Kampur, The Nawab of..... | 27 Feb., 1889. | 893 | 533,212 | 220,000 |
| Tipperah, The Raja of ..... | 11 Dec., 1896. | 4,086 | 173,325 | 47,000 |

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, 122,618) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The present Maharaja came to the throne in 1885, since which date the administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of 9,723,301. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Mohammedan. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur* (capital, Jaipur, 160,167). The Rajput dynasties, which are the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmir is desert. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is required. The *Central India States*, which are one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly four times as many States, of which all but 17 are petty chiefships. The two most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. In Jan., 1903, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore abdicated in favour of his son, a lad of twelve. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Mohammedan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 *Mysore*, which had been administered by the Indian Government since 1831, was restored to native rule. The present Maharaja attained his majority in 1902, and was formally installed by the Viceroy. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of the adjacent British Provinces of Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. The important States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, attached to Madras, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. Its Christian population numbers about 700,000. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Sikkim and Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

## Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though *in* India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be more conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence than under the heading of Native States. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. For French and Portuguese possessions in India, see pages 587 and 614.

### NEPAL.

*Sovereign*, H.H. Maharaja Sir Dhiraj-Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1875; *suc.* 1881. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

*Prime Minister*, H.H. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., Rana Bahadur (1901).

Nepal (500 miles long by 100 miles broad; area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 5,000,000), lying between British India and Tibet, occupies the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the wild, sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Nepal is divided into four provinces and fifteen districts. It trades with British India, to which its exports in 1905-6 were £2,345,000, while its imports amounted to £1,071,000. The principal trade route is that between Katmandu and Segowlie in Bengal. Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, hides, spices, &c., and imports cotton goods, sugar, spices, tobacco, provisions, salt, petroleum, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent and Customs duties, is about £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1767 by the Gurkhas, who claim to be Rajputs and are Hindus in religion. The Maharaja is a Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu). Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814. Relations have now long been friendly, and in the recent difficulties with Tibet Nepal co-operated with the Indian Government. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The British Political Resident at the capital does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 35,000. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. Representatives of Nepal greet each new Viceroy with messages and presents. Complimentary missions are also sent quinquennially to China. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Katmandu* (pop. 50,000)—*British Resident*, Maj. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E. V.C. Rs. 2,750

### BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 400,000) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India. The government is dual in form, with a spiritual chief, the Dharma Raja—who is an incarnation of the founder of the State—and a temporal chief, the Deb Raja, a Tibetan Buddhist, who governs. The chief councillor and virtual ruler, known as the Tongsa Penlop, was created a K.C.I.E. in 1905. The relations between Bhutan and India are friendly, and, like Nepal, Bhutan cordially co-operated with the Indian Government in recent difficulties with Tibet. Its trade with India in 1905-6 was £96,000. It receives an annual subsidy of £3,333 from the Indian Government. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

## AFGHANISTAN.

*Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies*, His Highness Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habib Ulla Khan, G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *succ.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 215,000 sq. miles. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia, and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed in 1895). The northern boundary was demarcated in agreement with Russia in 1887. It runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier, about 35 miles N. of the Paropanisus, as far as Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv. It then runs N.E., crossing the Murghab near Maruchak, to the Oxus. The line is marked by pillars or by natural features. The Oxus forms the northern boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Amir, in return for an increased subsidy from India, agreed to administer the narrow strip called Wakhan, lying between the new boundary and the Hindu Kush. At one point Russia and India are less than ten miles apart. On the Indo-Afghan frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Afghanistan is divided into five provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer. The very mixed population is estimated at 5 millions. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since the middle of the 18th century, especially in Kandahar, while the Pathans of the Indo-Afghan frontier come next in importance, followed by the Ghilzais (military and commercial), Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders), &c. All are Sunni Mohammedans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect, and the Kafirs, who are idolaters. Their language is Pushtu. The late Amir (1880–1901) established an autocracy, and introduced a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, treasury, trade, &c. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been supplied by the Government of India, purchased in Europe or made in Kabul, where factories for guns, rifles and ammunition, as well as for various commercial products, have been erected. The late Amir first formed a central army, estimated at 150,000 men, paid and controlled by himself, with transport services, &c. This army does not appear to possess much discipline or cohesion. There is a Supreme Council or Cabinet of chief officials, and a General Assembly composed of royal Sirdars, Khans, and Mullahs. The laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. There is bribery and evasion of the law. Officials are often corrupt. The only education is by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become more settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat, barley, or pulse, the other of rice, millet, &c. Wheat is the staple food. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Afghanistan is rich in fruits of many kinds. Salt, rubies, and gold are mined. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but have lately been improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1905–6 was over £1,339,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits, raw wool, living animals, hides, ghi, and drugs; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, tea, and sugar. Heavy import and export duties were imposed by the late Amir. The chief passes and trade routes are the Khaibar, from Peshawar to Kabul (191 miles), and the Bolan, from Quetta to Kandahar (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway runs to Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, customs duties, contract and registration fees, revenue from Government lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties. It may amount to £1,000,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There is a native British Agent (a Mohammedan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. In 1839 the country was occupied by British troops, but a revolt in 1842 at Kabul resulted in the destruction of an English army, and the abandonment of the country to its native rulers. A second British invasion in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Kabul and Kandahar. The modern history of Afghanistan may be said to date from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognized by the British Government as ruler, and only the chief passes between Afghanistan and India were retained under British control. In 1904 the Amir's eldest son visited the Viceroy. As a result of a British mission to Kabul in the winter of 1904–5, the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1893 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir will visit India at the beginning of 1907.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (50,000). The other provincial capitals are Herat (18,000), Tashkurgan (17,000), and Faizabad.

*British Agent at Kabul*, Malik Khuda Bakhsh Tiwana.

## Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan, through which a new trade route runs *vid* Nushki to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small (£57,268 in 1905-6). A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route, with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier was partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, and was completed by Col. McMahon, who, under the treaty of 1857, was appointed in 1901 to arbitrate in a dispute arising from a change in the course of the Helmund, and issued his award in 1905. Boundary pillars were also fixed between Afghanistan and Seistan.

*The Persian Gulf.*—For three centuries England has taken the lead in Persian Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, erected light-houses, made surveys, laid down buoys and cables. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, 97 per cent. being carried in British vessels. The bulk of it is done by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The southern shores are Turkish, until the independent Arab tribes on the Pirate Coast are reached.

*Bahrein* (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Esa, is the largest of a group of islands, half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the head-quarters of the pearl fisheries, which employ 30,000 hands, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls, the only notable export, are sold to Europe through Bombay brokers. Rice, cotton goods, dates, and spices are the chief imports. In 1905 the exports were £1,363,000, and the imports £1,620,000. Trade is chiefly with India and Turkey. The people (about 75,000) are Mohammedans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1867 with the Government of India, which has a Political Agent at Bahrein.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* are bound together under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter in the quarrels of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the Arab coast ports in 1905 was £670,000, mostly exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein. Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad railway, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call fortnightly. Practically all foreign trade is with Bombay. The Sultan of *Omân* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (see page 609).

*Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Bushire*, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E.....*per mensem* Rs. 2,750
*Do., Turkish Arabia, Baghdad*, Maj. L.S. Newmarch Rs. 2,500
*Political Agent, Muscat*, Maj. W. G. Grey, Rs. 1,480
*Pol. Agent, Bahrein*, Capt. F. B. Prideaux Rs. 1,000
(For Persia, see pp. 610-612).

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—The pressure of Russian competition is felt politically and commercially through Persia and Afghanistan. Russian Turkestan, bordering on Afghanistan, comprises the province of Trans-Caspia, the Khanate of Bokhara, and the Pamir Region. Trade relations with Afghanistan are restricted by the Amir.

*Trans-Caspia* (area, about 220,000 sq. miles; pop. in 1897, 372,000).—The chief towns are Askhabad (19,500) and Merv (8,750). The Trans-Caspian Railway runs from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, *vid* Merv, crosses the Oxus at Charjui, and traverses Bokhara to Samarkand (pop. 59,000) and Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushkinski Post on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railway system. Another important strategic and commercial line (1,175 miles) connecting Tashkent directly with the main Russian system at Orenburg was opened in 1905. Tashkent, the capital of Turkestan, has 164,000 inhabitants, of whom one-fifth are Russians. The railways have much increased Russian trade. The soil, which is irrigated and highly cultivated in the oases, produces cotton on a large scale.

*Bokhara* (area, 92,300 sq. miles; pop. about 2,500,000) has been a vassal State since the Russians captured Samarkand in 1868. By the treaty of 1873, no foreigner can enter Bokhara without a Russian passport. The Amir, Syed Abdul Ahad (*succeeded* 1885), is autocratic. The revenue is about £800,000. The Uzbegs, fanatical Sunni Mohammedans of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but Turcomans, Kirghiz, Tajiks, and Sarts are numerous. The people are largely nomadic. The country consists mainly of mountains and deserts, but a portion is well irrigated and produces cotton, silk, cattle, &c. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which flows from the Pamirs and separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. The capital, Bokhara (pop. about 100,000) is a great commercial city. Karshi (60,000) and Charjui (7,600) are other busy trade centres.

Russian territory stretches into the *Pamir Region*—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province of China proper, Yunnan.

*Chinese Turkestan* (area, about 550,000 sq. miles; pop. about 1,250,000) is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuen-lun. The eastern portion is desert. There are three routes into China, three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan, and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. The country is poor. Yarkand, Khotan, and Kashgar are large towns. Russia has special treaty rights in the north. There are British and Russian consuls at Kashgar. Trade with India has to be carried over the lofty Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet), or through Kashmir and Hunza over the Kilik Pass (15,800 feet) in the Hindu Kush. Ladakh, in Kashmir, is the *entrepôt* for this diminishing trade, valued in 1905-6 at £46,000.

*Consul, Kashgar*, G. Macartney, C.I.E....Rs. 1,450

*Tibet*, called Bodyul by the natives, is a dependency of China, containing an estimated population of 1,500,000. It forms the northern frontier of India, from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. In Tibet rise almost all the great rivers of India and China. The highest peak is Gurla Mandhata (25,350 ft.). It is itself a plateau of extraordinary altitude, seldom lower than 10,000 feet, and protected by the vast ranges of the Kuenlun on the north and the Himalayas on the south. Much of the country is still unexplored. The once mysterious capital, Lhasa 11,830 ft.), is 333 miles from Darjiling (Bengal). It is the religious centre of Lamaism, a special form of Buddhism, with about thirty great monasteries, and contains an estimated population of 30,000 (of whom 20,000 are monks), closely packed in dirty, irregular streets. Owing to the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who control the country, access was denied to European travellers after 1846. Tibet offers a unique example of a theocracy. The ruler is the Dalai or Grand Lama, though China is represented by two Ambans for foreign and military affairs. The country is said to possess minerals. Northern Tibet is an arid region, but in the south there are fertile tracts in the valley of the Tsang-po. There is a large trade with China, in spite of the difficulties of transport over long, mountainous routes. The imports into India from Tibet are wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, and the exports from India to Tibet are cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The Indian trade with Tibet in 1905-6 was about £290,000. Trade passes from Bengal through Sikkim or direct from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The route from Simla to the frontier, 180 miles, and that from Siliguri to the Tibet-Sikkim frontier, are being improved. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung, beyond the Sikkim frontier. Owing to the failure of the Tibetans to observe this Convention, a Political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort, under Colonels Younghusband and Macdonald. After a very arduous march, and sharp fights at Tuna, Gyangtse, and elsewhere, Lhasa was reached on 3 August, 1904. A new convention having been signed (7 Sept.), the mission left Lhasa on 23 Sept. and returned safely to India. This convention provided for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for the establishment of trade marts at Gyangtse and Gartok as well as Yatung, and unrestricted traffic by existing routes according to a tariff to be agreed upon; for the appointment of British and Tibetan agents at the trade marts; and for payment of an indemnity of £500,000 (reduced to £166,667), pending which the Chumbi Valley would be occupied. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to or permit the intervention of any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (27 April, 1906) China agreed to the terms of the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, sanctioned telegraph lines to the trade marts, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. The new trade marts have been opened. A survey party proceeded at the close of 1904 from Gyarngse up the Tsang-po valley to the Mansarowar Lake (14,900 ft.) and back, returning thence to Simla. The Chinese Emperor appointed the Tashi Lama to succeed to the dignities of the Dalai Lama, who fled to Mongolia before the arrival of the British Mission at Lhasa. In Dec., 1905, the Tashi Lama visited India, and was received by the Prince of Wales.

*Yunnan* (area about 146,000 sq. miles; pop. about 12,500,000), a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma, is a plateau of about 5,000 feet, intersected by large rivers and dotted with fertile plains. The Chinese occupy the plains, while aborigines inhabit the mountains. The people are poor. Large tracts are sparsely peopled and uncultivated. By agreements between Great Britain and China in 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made about trade, extradition, &c. The boundary of Yunnan towards Assam and Tibet is undefined. Yunnan, as the hinterland of both French Indo-China and Burma, is of some political importance, but its commercial value has been exaggerated. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. The W. part of Yunnan is reached by a long and difficult, but much-frequented route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma, and the direct trade is about £500,000 a year. Burma imports from Yunnan raw silk, living animals, opium, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton yarn and piece-goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Tēng-yuēh is under survey. Hsia-kuan and Tali-fu are the chief trade centres in W. Yunnan. The shortest route to southern, eastern, and central Yunnan is through French Tonkin. A railway from Laokai, on the Tonkin frontier, to Yunnan-fu is under construction. The trade between Yunnan and Tonkin was £1,440,000 in 1905. Other trade routes are up the Canton or West River to E. Yunnan, and up the Yang-tze-kiang to N. Yunnan. There are treaty "ports" at Tēng-yuēh, near the Burma frontier, 120 miles from Bhamo, opened in 1902, and at Mengtzu, near the Tonkin frontier. The roads in Yunnan are bad, and transport, which is by pack-animals, is expensive. The chief products are opium, rice, wheat, and beans. Tin is worked in the south, copper in the north-east, and salt in many parts. Mining and trade are impeded by officialism and corrupt exactions. British consuls are stationed at Tēng-yuēh (Momein) and Yunnan-fu (see p. 577). Opium and tin are the only important exports. The annual production of opium is estimated at 5½ million lb., valued at about £1,500,000. Tin (valued at £525,000 in 1905) goes through Tonkin to Hong Kong, whence cotton yarn and piece-goods, petroleum, &c., are sent in exchange. There are post-offices, telegraphs, and banking facilities in the chief towns. CAPITAL, *Yunnan-fu* (pop. 70,000).

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (see pp. 587-8).

SIAM marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles, but the border country is for the most part mountainous and difficult, and no great trade is carried on over the frontier except with Zimme or Chiengmai in North Siam. In 1905-6 the total trade was £425,000. The boundary of Burma and North-West Siam was demarcated in 1891. (For Siam see pp. 619-20.)

# British Dominions beyond the Seas.

THE following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions have been revised by the local Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the Dominions beyond the Seas.

## CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 48′—81° 54′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The estimated population at December 31, 1905, was 3,950,123, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. (Census, 1901: Singhalese, 2,330,807; Tamils, a race of Southern India, 951,740; Moormen and "other races," 253,625; Burghers and Eurasians, 23,482; and Europeans, 9,211. "Other races" include a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island, and of Afghans and Malays.) In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1905, in acres, were:—Rice, 610,000; other grain, 120,000; tea, 380,000; coffee, 4,000; coco-nuts, 820,000; cinchona, 500; cinnamon, &c., 64,000; cocoa, 33,000; and tobacco, 25,000. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1904 a revenue of Rs. 1,089,667.

There are 561 miles of railway open, 494 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 67 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1904 the post and telegraph offices numbered 375, there being 3,197 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue..... | Rs. 30,846,694 | Rs. 34.395.336 |
| Public expenditure | Rs. 30,876,692 | Rs. 32.087.492 |
| Public debt ..... | £4,702,501 / Rs. 3,178,754 | £4,670,306 / Rs. 3,161,797 |
| Total imports ..... | Rs. 116,483,243 | Rs. 115,237,235 |
| Total exports..... | Rs. 104,265,926 | Rs. 102,490,059 |

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. .... | £24,460 | Machinery.... | £49.503 |
| Coal and Fuel .. | 164,959 | Metals..... | 168,315 |
| Cottons..... | 339,857 | | |
| | | | £1.368,469 |

Exports to United Kingdom, 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa ..... | £146,240 | Plumbago .... | £169,728 |
| Nuts and Almonds | 108,553 | Cinnamon..... | 40,159 |
| Coco-nut Oil.... | 321,741 | Tea ..... | 3,249,616 |
| | | | £4.476.552 |

## CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 171,545).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor*, Sir Hy. Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G. | Rs. 96,000 |
| *A.D.C.*, Capt. H. R. Phipps ..... | 4,500 |
| *Priv. Sec.*, Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury | 4.500 |
| *Commdg. Forces*, Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence..... | 23,480 |
| *Lieutenant-Governor & Colonial Secretary*, Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G. ..... | 27,000 |
| *1st Assistant do.*, C. R. Cumberland ..... | 9.562 |
| *Additional do.*, A. G. Clayton ..... | 10,125 |
| *2nd Assistant*, F. J. Smith..... | 7.875 |
| *Auditor-Gen.*, Hon. G. M. Fowler, C.M.G. | 20,250 |
| *Treasurer*, Hon. H. C. Nicolle ..... | 20,250 |
| *Govt. Agent, W. Prov.*, Hon. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G. ..... | 18.562 |
| ,, ,, *Central* ,, J. P. Lewis ..... | 15.750 |
| ,, ,, *Northern* ,, F. H. Price ..... | 13,500 |
| ,, ,, *N.-West* ,, H. R. Freeman ... | 11,250 |
| ,, ,, *Southern* ,, C. M. Lushington | 16,312 |
| ,, ,, *Eastern* ,, E. F. Hopkins..... | 16,312 |
| ,, ,, *N. Cent.* ,, C. D. Vigors..... | 13,500 |
| ,, ,, *Uva* ,, H. White ..... | 12.375 |
| ,, ,, *Sabaragamuwa*, R. B. Hellings | 11,250 |
| *Surveyor-General*, P. D. Warren ..... | 13,000 |
| *Director Pub. Wks.*, F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | 20,250 |
| *Postmaster-General* (vacant) | |
| *Principal Collector of Customs*, L. W. Booth ..... | 13,500 |
| *Chief Justice*, Sir J. Hutchinson ..... | 33.750 |
| *Sen. Puisne Judge*, Henry Lorenz Wendt | 21,000 |
| *Puisne Judge*, J. P. Middleton..... | 21.000 |
| *Do. do.* A. Wood Renton ..... | 21,000 |
| *Dist. Judge, Colombo*, Joseph Grenier | 15,750–18,000 |
| *Do. do. Kandy*, J. H. Templer... | 15,750–18,000 |
| *Do. do. Galle*, G. A. Baumgartner..... | 17.437 |
| *Do. do. Jaffna*, W. R. B. Sanders..... | 12,375 |
| *Attorney-Gen.*, Alfred Geo. Lascelles, K.C. | 21,750 |
| *Solicitor-Gen.*, J. C. W. Pereira, K.C. | 11,250–13.500 |
| *Registrar-General*, P. Arunachalam..... | 16,875 |
| *Director Public Instruction*, J. Harward... | 14,250 |

*C.M.O.*, Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C. Rs.18,750–21,000
*Police*, C. C. Longden ..... 15,000
*Prisons*, Major A. W. De Wilton ..... 18,000
*Manager Railways*, G. P. Greene..... 21,000

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohamedans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 17 days.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements are Singapore, Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island (with Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca; the name being derived from the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, on the route from Ceylon to Australia, have since 1886 been a dependency of the Straits Settlements. Christmas Island, also in the Indian Ocean, was formally annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903. The colony has an entire area of about 1,500 square miles. The population in 1901 was 572,249 (Singapore, 228,555; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 248,207; Malacca, 95,487). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court; and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with Courts of Requests.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1905 amounted in Singapore to 90 inches, in Penang to 80·52 inches, and in Malacca to 71·99 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, copper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | $7,958,496 | $10,746,517 |
| Public expenditure ..... | 8,185,952 | 10,853,598 |
| Public Debt (1 Dec.) | *Nil.* | 600,000 |
| Imports (1904–1905) | 368,827,653 | 332,233,816 |
| Exports " | 312,507,538 | 232,960,685 |
| Exports from U.K. " | 32,698,334 | 34,011,810 |
| Imports to U.K. " | 56,431,737 | 57,214,868 |

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. ..... £6,000
*A.D.C.*, Capt. H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I. 420
*Comdg. Troops*, Maj.-Gen. I. R. Jones, C.V.O.
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Capt. Arthur Henderson Young, C.M.G. ..... 1,700
*Res. Councillor of Penang*, Hon. J. K. Birch $3,600
*Do. Malacca*, Hon. R. N. Bland..... 7,800
*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. R. Innes (*acting*) £1,500
*Solicitor-General*, ..... $5,400
*Treasurer*, Hon. W. Evans ..... 7,800
*Auditor-General*, Hon. E. C. H. Hill ..... 7,800
*Colonial Engineer*, Hon. A. Murray, C.E.... 7,800
*Chief Justice*, .....
*Puisne Judge*, A. Fitzgerald Law (Penang) 8,400
*Do.* J. L. Thornton (Singapore) ..... £1,200
*Do.* W. W. Fisher (Penang) ..... 1,200
*Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils*, E. L. Brockman ..... $5,000
*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, Lt.-Col. E. G. Pennefather ..... 5,400
*1st Magistrate*, J. O. Anthonisz (Singapore) 6,000
*Do.* A. T. Bryant (Penang)..... 6,000
*Princ. Civil Med. Off.*, D. K. McDowell, C.M.G. ..... £1,000
*Secretary for Chinese Affairs*, W. D. Barnes 1,200
*Master Attendant*, Capt. A. H. Boldero, R.N. (retd.)..... 780
*Inspector of Prisons*, L. P. Ebden ..... 900

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 228,500 inhabitants in 1901. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has furnished guns. The trade returns for 1905 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $460,673,463, the value of exported tin being $38,979,833.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1905, exclusive of native craft, was 10,510, with a tonnage of 12,764,374. The total for the whole colony was 18,501, with a tonnage of 18,890,600. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 16,429 (tonnage, 767,293). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, and beer consumed in the colony. The opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital—population 1901, 128,830), and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1901, 115,264).

The DINDINGS, 80 miles to the south of Penang, have also been included in the Settlements for administrative purposes under the Resident Councillor, who also has consular authority over the Siamese Tributary States on the west coast of the peninsula between Province Wellesley and British Burma (population 1901, 4,113). Penang island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 28′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1905 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $172,727,461; the export of tin from the port being $41,927,073 in 1905.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices and tapioca plantations.

The Dindings are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best port on the western side of the peninsula, named Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pulo Pangkor. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pulo Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17 March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue (1875, $118,000), 1905 ..... $669,830
Aggregate trade, 1905 ..... $7,884,796
(Including tapioca, $1,466,094.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 24 days.

## THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a British Resident General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 396 miles of railway open, and a line connecting Penang with Singapore is under construction, all constructed from revenue. 1,785 miles of first-class roads, and 623 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. Coffee, sugar, rice, and rubber are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | $22,255,268 | $23,964,593 |
| Public expenditure ... | 19,318,767 | 20,750,395 |
| Public debt ..... | *nil.* | *nil.* |
| Total imports ..... | $36,867,129 | $43,165,229 |
| Total exports ..... | 73,696,984 | 78,249,854 |

*High Commissioner*, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. (*Singapore*).
*British Resident-General*, Sir William T. Taylor, K.C.M.G. (*Kwala Lumpur*) ..... £2,260
*British Residents—Perak*, E. W. Birch, C.M.G. $10,800
*Selangor*, H. C. Belfield ..... £1,400
*Negri Sembilan*, D. G. Campbell ..... 1,300
*Pahang*, Cecil Wray ..... 1,300
*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, A. F. Law $10,800
*Judicial Commissioners*, A. T. D. Berrington, £1,200; L. M. Woodward ..... £1,000
*Sec. to High Commissioner*, Oliver Marks 660
*Federal Sec.*, A. R. Venning ..... 1,200
*Legal Adviser*, F. Belfield ..... 1,200
*Commdt., Malay States Guides*, Lt.-Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G. ..... $6,000
*Director, P. W. D.*, F. St. G. Caulfeild, I.S.O. £1,200
*General Manager Railways*, C. E. Spooner, C.M.G. ..... 1,200
*Financial Commissioner*, J. B. Elcum ..... 1,200
*Commr., Lands and Surveys*, R. G. Watson 1,200
*Do., Police*, Capt. H. L. Talbot ..... 1,020
*Sec., Chinese Affairs*, W. D. Barnes ..... 1,200
*Inspector of Schools*, R. J. Wilkinson ..... 780
*Director, Posts and Tel.*, C. H. Allin ..... 780
*Conservator of Forests*, A. M. Burn-Murdoch ..... 1,020
*Senior Warden of Mines*, F. J. B. Sykes ... 900
*Chief Surveyor*, A. E. Young ..... 720
*Director, Med. Research*, H. Fraser ..... 800
*Director, Agriculture*, J. B. Carruthers ... 800
*Geologist*, J. B. Scrivener ..... 800

## HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of an island situate off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′–22° 17′ N. lat. and 114° 6′–114° 18′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kowloon being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860: and the "New Territory," being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. It is a military and naval station for the protection

of British commerce. The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles wide, with an area of 30½ square miles; the whole colony comprises an area of about 400 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair, while others are being constructed. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. In the year 1904 shipping to the extent of 11,205,516 tons entered the port.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is over 1,800 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

The population of the colony in 1905 was 377,850, of whom 360,228 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 10,835.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1905 there were 83 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 5,323 pupils. There were also many private schools, attended by 4,052 pupils, and special schools for European and non-European children.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1905), 201,227.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | $6,809,048 | $6,918,404 |
| Public expenditure | 6,376,285 | 6,951,275 |
| Public debt, 1 Jan. | £341,799 | £341,799 |
| Imports from U.K. | £4,335,957 | £3,716,937 |
| Exports to U.K. | 466,811 | 386,440 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E. ... £6,000
*A.D.C.*, Capt. W. A. Leslie, Scots Gds... 300
*Private Sec.*, R. A. B. Ponsonby..... 300
*Commanding the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Villiers Hatton, C.B. .....
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. $10,800
*Treasurer, &c.*, Hon. A. M. Thomson ..... 7,200
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley £1,500
*Director of Public Works*, Hon. W. Chatham ..... $7,800
*Registrar-Gen.*, Hon. A. W. Brewin ..... $6,600
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir F. T. Piggott, Kt. £2,000
*Puisne Judge*, A. G. Wise ..... $8,400
*1st Police Magistrate*, T. Sercombe Smith 7,200
*Capt.-Supt. Police*, F. J. Badeley ..... 6,600
*Principal Civil Medical Officer and Pres. Sanitary Board*, Hon. J. M. Atkinson, M.B. 7,800
*Harbour-Master, &c.*, Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. ..... £780

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 36 days.

## WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on the 1st day of July, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and an estimated population of 150,000, in which are included 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40′—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

*Commissioner*, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.
*Sec. to Government and Magistrate*, R. Walter.
*District Officer and Magistrate*, R. F. Johnston.
*Medical Officers*, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Muat.

## BORNEO.

Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

### THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan

settlers on the coast, and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | $906,310 | $924,655 | $959,539 |
| Expenditure ... | 1,978,654 | 549,854 | 535,965 |
| Exports ..... | 4,212,251 | 4,272,674 | 4,537,486 |
| Imports ..... | 3,239,310 | 2,896,271 | 2,836,676 |

The principal sources of revenue are opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. The chief products are timber, tobacco, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1904) $2,516,661; (1905) $2,652,689.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore, and between Labuan and Hong Kong. A telegraph line has been constructed from Mempakol, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange. A railway is in course of construction from Brunei Bay into the interior, some 50 miles having been completed. A railway from Jesselton in Gaya Bay to Beaufort, 56 miles, was opened in 1901.

There is a native military force of 600 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

*List of Officers (British North Borneo).*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, E. P. Gueritz ..... | $22,600 |
| *Finance Commissioner*, A. Cook ..... | 6,924 |
| *Judicial Commissioner*, C. J. Skinner ... | 4,620 |
| *Commissioner of Lands*, H. Walker ..... | 6,576 |
| *Resident, West Coast*, A. R. Dunlop ..... | 4 716 |
| *Resident, Kudat*, E. H. Barrant ..... | 5,880 |
| *Resident, East Coast*, W. H. Hastings (*acting*) ..... | 4,716 |
| *Resident, Interior*, F. W. Fraser ..... | 3,264 |
| *Commandant Armed Constabulary*, Maj. C. H. Harington ..... | 4,800 |
| *Auditor*, J. W. Wilson ..... | 5,554 |
| *Princ. Medical Officer*, F. H. Davies ..... | |
| *Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs*, R. Scott Atkinson ..... | 3,876 |
| *General Manager, Railways*, A. J. West | 6,600 |

BRUNEI.

*Sultan*, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *suc.* 11 May, 1906.

A native State on the west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area exceeds 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

*British Resident, Brunei*, M. S. H. McArthur.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan.

SARAWAK.

*Raja*, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* 3 June, 1829; *suc.* his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; *m.* 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.

*Heir*, Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), *b.* 26 Sept., 1874 (administrating the Government during the absence of H.H. the Raja).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Resident, 1st Div.*, Hon. Sir Percy Cunynghame, Bart. ..... | $6,000 |
| *Resident, 3rd Division*, Hon. Dr. C. Hose... | 5,400 |
| *Acting Commandant*, Stuart Cunynghame | £400 |
| *Treasurer*, Hon. F. H. Dallas ..... | $5,760 |
| *Postmaster-General*, C. C. Robison ..... | 4,800 |
| *Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c.*, H. D. Ellis ..... | £800 |
| *Principal Medical Officer*, A. J. G. Barker | $4,800 |

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the B. N. Borneo Co. in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. Gold exports, (1904) $1,789,773; (1905) $1,824,320.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | $1,391,613 | $1,321,879 | $1,353,477 |
| Expenditure | 1,277,559 | 1,225,384 | 1,240,523 |
| Imports ..... | 5,849,629 | 5,476,770 | 5,881,116 |
| Exports..... | 7,512,440 | 7,573,289 | 7,541,101 |

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore.

LABUAN

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 8,411. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines, which are now being developed, the annual export being nearly 50,000 tons. The exports consist of cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage; a rifle range is often utilised by passing ships of the Royal Navy; there is a cable station of the E.E. and A. Telegraph Company on the island. Revenue (1905), $47,055; expenditure, $51,854; imports, $1,087,664; exports, $1,301,349.

The government is administered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

*Governor*, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.
*Colonial Sec.*, M. S. H. McArthur.

The British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth, and coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, petroleum, and asbestos are produced, while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1901 was about $70,000,000. The soil is generally fertile; all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated, and Canada, with its vast wheat-growing belt in Manitoba and the North-West, justifies its claim to be "Britain's Granary."

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, the Yukon Territories, and Ungava (a strip of coast from Ungava Bay to the Straits of Belleisle); in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,745,574 square miles, and a population of 5,766,606, which, notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where, out of a total population (1901) of 1,648,898, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1901, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 2,229,600, Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442, Church of England 680,620, Baptists 316,477, Congregationalists 28,293, and Lutherans 92,524. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 55,765 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000. The table on page 513 shows the expansion of the revenue, particulars being given for 1868, 1878, and 1888-1906. The revenue has increased from $13,687,928 in 1867-8 to $80,139,360 in 1905-6, and there has been a total net surplus since Confederation of $117,591,935. The population has increased from 1,538,500 in 1841 to 5,371,315 in 1901, and 5,766,606 (*estimated*) in 1906, the intermediate enumerations being (1851), 2,380,988; (1861), 3,182,418; (1871), 3,635,024; (1881), 4,324,810; and (1891), 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1901 there were 62 of such cities and towns, and their total population was about 1,330,000. Montreal, the largest city in the Dominion, has a population of 267,730 (or with suburbs, over 350,000), and Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 208,000 inhabitants. Ottawa, the political capital, had in 1901 60,000 inhabitants; Winnipeg, in Manitoba, from 241 in 1871, has

grown to 42,300 in 1901, and the census of 1906 gives 90,234. Vancouver, in British Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 26,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897, and in 1901 had a population of 9,142. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was a little over 11 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By chaps. 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on the 1st Sept. 1905, Newfoundland alone remaining a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are nine to eleven days in transit. Telegraph charges, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* per word.

## FINANCE, TRADE, AND SHIPPING.

| | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|
| *Public revenue | $71,182,772 | $80,139,360 |
| *Public expenditure | 63,319,683 | 67,240,641 |
| Net Public debt, June 30 | 260,867,719 | 266,224,167 |
| Imports (1905 1906) | 259,211,803 | 290,342,408 |
| Exports do. | 213,521,235 | 256,586,630 |

* Consolidated Fund.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | $60,343,000 | $69,176,189 |
| Exports to U.K. | 101,959,000 | 133,094,867 |
| Gold output (1904 & 1905) | 16,462,517 | 14,486,833 |
| Shipping entered and cleared, 1904 and 1905, exclusive of coasting vessels *tons* | 31,202,205 | 32,277,820 |

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1901), 60,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief*, Right Hon. the Earl Grey, G.C.M.G. (appointed 1904 for five years) ..... £10,000
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. G. F. Trotter, D.S.O., M.V.O., Grenadier Gds.; Capt. D. O. C. Newton, Middx. Regt. ..... each 205
*Governor-General's Secretary & Military Sec.*, Col. J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G. ..... 750
*Comptroller of the Household*, Arthur Guise.
*Private Secretary*, Arthur F. Sladen.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 87 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a naturalborn or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and consists at present of 214 members; 86 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 18 for *Nova Scotia*, 13 for *New Brunswick*, 10 for *Manitoba*, 7 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 5 for *Alberta*, 5 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other

Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

### Trade with United Kingdom.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the U.K. in 1905 were as follows :—

**Domestic Exports to United Kingdom :**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animals | $11,795,485 | Fish | $2,524,495 |
| Bacon | 12,180,817 | Fruit (Apples) | 2,513,599 |
| Butter | 5,568,999 | Hams | 307,755 |
| Cheese | 20,174,211 | Leather | 1,942,144 |
| Corn : Wheat | 9,474,870 | Pulp for Paper | 680,199 |
| Oats | 563,866 | Skins & Furs | 1,407,566 |
| Pease | 310,397 | Wood & Timber | 12,214,007 |
| Flour | 2,424,116 | | |

**Domestic Imports from United Kingdom :**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | $5,740,305 | Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufs. | $2,106,695 |
| Earthen & China Ware | 1,409,335 | Jute Cloth | 894,152 |
| Hats | 1,022,502 | Leather Manufs. | 407,717 |
| Iron and Steel Manufactures | 6,568,374 | Spirits | 982,720 |
| | | Woollens | 2,137,483 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Prime Minister and President of Privy Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C. | *$14,500 |
| *Clerk of the Privy Council*, John J. McGee | 4,000 |
| *Min. Trade and Commerce*, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, W. G. Parmelee, I.S.O. | 4,200 |
| *Sec. of State*, Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C., LL.D. | 9,500 |
| *Under do.*, Joseph Pope, C.M.G. | 4,000 |
| *Militia*, Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, Col. L. F. Pinault, C.M.G. | 4,000 |
| *Postmaster-Gen. & Minister of Labour*, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.B. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. P.M.G.*, R. M. Coulter, M.D. | $4,000 |
| *Dep. Labour*, W. L. M. King, C.M.G., LL.B. | 4,000 |
| *Agriculture*, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. | 4,000 |
| *Public Works*, Hon. Charles S. Hyman | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, Antoine Gobeil, I.S.O. | 4,000 |
| *Finance*, Hon. William S. Fielding, LL.D. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, T. C. Boville, B.A. | 5,000 |
| *Rys. & Canals*, Hon. B. R. Emmerson, K.C. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do., and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys.*, Matthew Joseph Butler | 6,000 |
| *Interior*, Hon. Frank Oliver | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, William Wallace Cory | 4,000 |
| *Customs*, Hon. William Paterson | 9,500 |
| *Do. Commissioner*, John McDougald | 4,000 |
| *Marine & Fish.*, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, François F. Gourdeau | 4,000 |
| *Inland Revenue*, Hon. Wm. Templeman | 9,500 |
| *Dep. Min. do.*, W. J. Gerald | 4,000 |
| *Justice*, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C. | 9,500 |
| *Dep. do.*, E. L. Newcombe, K.C., LL.B. | 5,000 |
| *Solicitor-Gen.* (still vacant, 27 Oct., 1906) | 7,500 |
| *Auditor-General*, John Fraser | 4,000 |
| *Chief Justice of Canada*, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., B.C.L., LL.D. | 10,000 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. Désiré Girouard, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. J. Maclennan, and Hon. Lyman Poore Duff .....each | 9,000 |
| *Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion*, Hon. George W. Burbidge | 8,000 |

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*two thousand five hundred dollars* of the amount is the Minister's sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

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High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada (*Offices*, 17 and 19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.) : Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

*Secretary*, W. L. Griffith.

## DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1868, 1878, and 1888-1906.

| Year ended 30 June. | Consolidated Fund. Revenue. | Consolidated Fund. Expenditure. | Revenue in excess of Expenditure. | Expenditure in excess Revenue. | Gross Public Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 13,687,928 | 13,486,092 | 201,836 | ... | 56,856,666 |
| 1878 | 22,375,012 | 23,503,158 | ... | 1,128,146 | 174,957,268 |
| 1888 | 35,908,463 | 36,718,495 | ... | 810,032 | 284,513,842 |
| 1889 | 38,782,870 | 36,917,835 | 1,865,035 | ... | 287,722,062 |
| 1890 | 39,879,925 | 35,994,031 | 3,885,894 | ... | 286,112,295 |
| 1891 | 38,579,311 | 36,343,568 | 2,235,743 | ... | 289,859,230 |
| 1892 | 36,921,871 | 36,765,894 | 155,977 | ... | 295,333,274 |
| 1893 | 38,163,609 | 36,814,053 | 1,354,556 | ... | 300,054,525 |
| 1894 | 36,374,693 | 37,585,026 | ... | 1,210,333 | 308,348,024 |
| 1895 | 33,978,129 | 38,132,005 | ... | 4,153,876 | 318,048,755 |
| 1896 | 36,618,591 | 36,949,142 | ... | 330,551 | 325,717,537 |
| 1897 | 37,829,778 | 38,349,760 | ... | 519,982 | 332,530,131 |
| 1898 | 40,555,238 | 38,832,526 | 1,722,712 | ... | 338,375,984 |
| 1899 | 46,741,250 | 41,903,501 | 4,837,749 | ... | 345,160,993 |
| 1900 | 51,029,994 | 42,975,280 | 8,054,714 | ... | 346,206,980 |
| 1901 | 52,514,701 | 46,866,368 | 5,648,333 | ... | 354,732,433 |
| 1902 | 58,050,790 | 50,759,392 | 7,291,398 | ... | 366,358,477 |
| 1903 | 66,037,069 | 51,691,903 | 14,345,166 | ... | 361,344,098 |
| 1904 | 70,669,817 | 55,612,833 | 15,056,984 | ... | 364,962,512 |
| 1905 | 71,182,772 | 63,319,683 | 7,863,089 | ... | 377,678,580 |
| 1906 | 80,139,360 | 67,240,641 | 12,898,719 | ... | ... |

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO contains a total area of 222,000 sq. miles, and a population of 2,167,978, according to the census of 1901.

The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 98 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 97 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eight members, acting as the Ministry of the Province; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the Province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 207,971); Hamilton, the Federal capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (59,902); London (37,983), Kingston (18,043), Belleville (9,117), Chatham (9,075), Stratford (9,959), Guelph (11,496), St. Catharines (9,946), Brantford (16,613), St. Thomas (11,485), Windsor (12,154).

In 1905 the total area of cleared land was 13,925,902 acres, of which 8,897,898 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being $649,201,365. The total area under pasture was 3,291,235 acres, with 366,613 acres of orchards and gardens. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 22·5; spring wheat, 18·8; barley, 31·4; oats, 39·6; rye, 16·9; peas, 19·0; corn, 70·9; buckwheat, 21·7; beans, 16·7; potatoes, 108·0; mangolds, 481·0; carrots, 335·0; turnips, 426·0; hay (tons), 1·94. The total wool clip amounted to 4,634,922 lb., the average weight of the fleeces being 6·59 lb. 1,141 cheese factories produced 154,879,438 lb. of cheese, valued at $12,908,118, and 248 creameries made 9,625,021 lb. of butter ($1,785,911). There were 672,781 horses, 2,889,593 cattle, 1,324,153 sheep, 1,896,460 pigs, and 9,737,993 poultry in 1905, the total value of the live stock being $172,438,314, and the value of animals sold or slaughtered in the year was $39,364,846. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C. | £2,000 |
| *A.D.C.*, S. W. Band | *hon.* |
| *Official Sec.*, Capt. J. F. Macdonald | 250 |
| *Premier and President of the Council*, Hon. J. P. Whitney, LL.D. | 1,400 |
| *Attorney.-Gen.*, Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C. | 800 |
| *Deputy*, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. | 700 |
| *Treasurer*, Col. A. J. Matheson | 800 |
| *Assist. Treas.*, C. H. Sproule | 600 |
| *Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. | 800 |
| *Deputy*, A. H. M. Colquhoun, LL.D. | 600 |
| *Agriculture*, Hon. Nelson Monteith | 800 |
| *Deputy*, C. C. James, M.A. | 600 |
| *Lands, Forests & Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane | 800 |
| *Deputy, Lands*, A. White | 700 |
| *Deputy, Mines*, T. W. Gibson | 600 |
| *Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna | £800 |
| *Assistant*, Thomas Mulvey, K.C. | 600 |
| *Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D. | 800 |
| *Assistant*, A. W. Campbell | 600 |
| *Without Portfolio*, Hons. W. A. Willoughby, M.D., Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Justice of Ontario*, Hon. Charles Moss | £1,600 |
| *Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal*, Hons. F. Osler, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith, each | 1,400 |
| *C.J., King's Bench*, Hon. William G. Falconbridge | 1,600 |
| *Puisne Judges, K.B.*, Hons. B. M. Britton and (a vacancy), each | 1,400 |
| *Chief Justice Common Pleas*, Hon. | 1,600 |
| *Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas*, Hon. Hugh MacMahon and J. V. Teetzel, each | 1,400 |
| *Chancellor*, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G. | 1,400 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. James Magee and Hon. J. P. Mabee, each | 1,400 |
| *Chief Justice, Exchequer*, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. | 1,600 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. F. A. Auglin and Hon. R. C. Clute, each | 1,400 |
| *Master in Ordinary*, Thomas Hodgins, K.C. | 800 |
| *Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal*, J. A. Andrew | 450 |
| *Master in Chambers*, J. S. Cartwright | 620 |

*Emigration Agent in England*, P. Byrne, James Street, Liverpool.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC contains an area estimated at 346,928 square miles, and a population (census 1901) of 1,620,974.

The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 68,824), the capital of the Province, with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 300,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Other important cities are Three Rivers (8,334), Hull (11,265), Sherbrooke (10,110), St. Hyacinthe (10,016), Levis (7,301). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. The tonnage of sea-going vessels that arrived at and departed from the ports of Montreal and Quebec in 1892 was 1,440,481 tons and 945,403 tons respectively.

The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of 100,000,000 acres, of which 40,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by

settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 10 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1904, was 6,537,464 acres. In 1904 there were 1,122 cheese factories, 525 butter factories, and 517 butter and cheese factories combined, forming a total of 2,186.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G., LL.D. ..... £2,000
*Aide-de-Camp*, Captain Sheppard, C.A. ... *hon.*
*Private Sec.*, A. Genereux ..... 250
*Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Lomer Gouin ..... 1,000
*Lands and Forests*, Hon. Adélard Turgeon, C.M.G. ..... 800
*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Auguste Tessier ..... 800
*Agriculture*, Hon. L. Jules Allard ..... 800
*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. L. R. Roy ..... 800
*Public Works and Labour*, Hon. W. A. Weir ..... 800
*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. Jean Prevost ..... 800
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. John C. Raine.
*Ch. Just. King's Bench*, Hon. Sir A. Lacoste $8,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. J. G. Bossé, LL.D.; Jean Blanchet, LL.D.; R. N. Hall; J. A. Ouimet; N. W. Trenholme.....each £1,000
*Ch. Just. Sup. Court*, Sir M. M. Tait..... $8,000
*Do. (acting)*, Hon. F. Langelier ..... 8,000
*Puisne Judges*, H. T. Taschereau; M. Mathieu; E. Cinon; Fred. A. Andrews; J. E. La Rue, LL.D.; L. O. Loranger; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier; LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. A. Gagné; C. J. Doherty, D.C.L.; J. S. Archibald; W. White; J. J. Curran; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; Joseph Lavergne; J. E. Robidoux; A. Rochon; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. G. Carrol; John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; Sir A. Pelletier; L. J. Cannon; and J. C. McCorkill ..... each $5,000 to $7,000

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a Province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—46° N. lat. and 61° 66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage—that is, nearly half the entire area—and the soil in the western half of the Province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1901 was 459,116. In 1891 there were 6,080,695 acres of land occupied (1,993,697 improved), of which 659,548 acres were under crop, 994,123 acres in pasture, and 30,036 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding 500,000 to 700,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,065,000 bushels in 1901), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Halifax, the capital, is one of the terminals of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and has a magnificent harbour covering ten square miles, which is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America, with a dockyard and a dry dock which can accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality (5,245,247 tons in 1903); iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast, and the largest catches in value made are cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose-deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax (population, 40,822). Other towns—Dartmouth (4,806), Truro (6,430), Windsor (3,398), Sydney (9,908), Sydney Mines (3,191), N. Sydney (4,646), Annapolis Royal (1,018), Yarmouth (6,430), Amherst (4,963), Pictou (3,235), New Glasgow (4,447), and Lunenburg (2,916).

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser ..... £1,800
*Private Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. Carleton Jones 250
*Prov. Sec.*, Hon. G. H. Murray (*Premier*)... 800
*Assist. Sec.*, F. F. Mathers ..... 360
*Commissioner, Public Works and Mines*, Hon. W. T. Pipes ..... 640
*Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.*, E. Gilpin .... 360
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Arthur Drysdale ..... 640
*Without Office*, Hons. A. H. Comeau, David McPherson, C. P. Chisholm.
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Robt. L. Weatherbe 1,000
*Judge in Equity*, Hon. Wallace Graham... 1,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Chas. J. Townshend, Benjamin Russell, and J. W. Longley ..... each 800
*Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. James McDonald ..... 123

*Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London*, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 97,190 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood, other towns being North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Port Hawkesbury. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 28,200 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. According to the census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1895 of the value of $4,403,158, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by the Intercolonial Railway with Montreal.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 45 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1901), 7,117; chief cities, St. John (40,711) and Moncton (9,026).

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| *Lieut.-Gov.*, Hon. Jabez Bunting Snowball | $3,000 |
| *Aides-de-Camp*, Lt.-Col. Hugh H. McLean; Capt. J. J. Fraser-Winslow. | |
| *Premier, Provincial Sec., and Receiver-General*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie | 2,100 |
| *Dep. Prov. Sec. and King's Printer*, R. W. L. Tibbits | 1,950 |
| *Public Works*, Hon. C. H. La Billois | 2,100 |
| *Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. William Pugsley | 2,100 |
| *Surveyor-Gen.*, Hon. Fras. J. Sweeney | 1,700 |
| *Agriculture*, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris | 1,700 |
| *Solicitor-Gen.*, Hon. Wendell P. Jones | 1,200 |
| *Chief Justice*, Hon. W. H. Tuck | 6,000 |
| *Judge, Vice-Admiralty*, Hon. E. McLeod. | |
| *Judge, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes*, Hon. G. F. Gregory | |
| *Puisne Judges*, Daniel L. Hanington, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel McLeod, George F. Gregory, Fred. E. Parker. | |

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Charles A. Duff Miller, 17 Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *vid* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *vid* Belleisle and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries). Its area is 72,864 square miles. Its population, census 1906, was 360,000. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers intersect the Province, and the soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1905 4,256,838 acres were cultivated, of which 2,643,588 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 55,761,416 bushels of wheat, 45,484,024 oats, 14,064,175 barley, and 33,774 flax, rye, and peas. The main line of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway traverses Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members and a Legislative Assembly of 40 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1906), 100,000. Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 4,000; and Brandon, pop. 10,500; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Dauphin, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitou, St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.

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| *Lieut.-Gov.*, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G. | £2,000 |
| *Pres. of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands and Railways*, Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin | 800 |
| *Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. J. H. Agnew | 600 |
| *Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Education*, Hon. Colin H. Campbell | 600 |
| *Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner*, Hon. D. H. McFadden | 600 |
| *Public Works*, Hon. Robert Rogers | 600 |
| *Chief Justice*, Hon. Joseph Dubuc | 1,400 |
| *Do., Court of Appeal*, Hon. H. M. Howell | 1,600 |
| *Puisne Judges (Appeal)*, Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, F. H. Phippen, each £1,400; (*K. B.*), Hons. T. G. Mathers, D. A. Macdonald each | 1,200 |

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN was formed by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada taking effect September 1, 1905, out of the territory (formerly known as the North-West Territories) which was acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company and added to the Dominion in 1870. Saskatchewan covers the area included between longitude 102° and 110° W. of Greenwich, with a small extension east of 102° at the south-eastern corner, and between latitude 49° and 60° N. The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates the Province to contain over 250,000 square miles, of which 86,000 square miles are land suited for grain-growing, 32,000 are land requiring irrigation, 106,387 are land suitable for ranches or other description of farming, and 27,000 square miles are water.

The census of 1901 showed the number of people within the area as 91,450, whilst the quinquennial census taken on June 24, 1906, showed the population to have increased to 275,000. The Province is being rapidly opened up by the means of railways, and is now traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are under consideration for opening up communication between the Province and the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay, by which it is expected that for a number of months in each year the distance between Saskatchewan and European markets will be reduced almost to that of New York, the greater part of which will be by water.

The principal products of Saskatchewan are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1905 there were 1,130,084. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels (17·3 per acre) were produced; in 1905 the yield increased to 26,107,286 bushels—an average of 23·09 per acre. The average yield of wheat in bushels per acre over the eight-year

period 1898–1905 was 19·88. In 1905, in addition to wheat, 19,213,055 bushels of oats, 893,396 bushels of barley, 398,359 bushels of flax, besides other products in smaller quantities, were produced.

The range country in the Province is of limited extent, being almost entirely confined to the south-western corner, adjoining the range country of Southern Alberta. In 1905 22,332 head of stock were exported. The northern two-thirds of the Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of four members chosen from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the regular procedure of similar British institutions, the members of the Executive Council seek re-election to the Legislative Assembly, in which manner the fullest responsibility to the people is secured. The Province is divided into twenty-five electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

There are three Judges residing at present within the Province, who are members of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories.

Matters relating to education are dealt with by the Education Department, presided over by the Commissioner of Education. Areas in rural districts approximating twenty-five square miles in extent are established as school districts, and their affairs each managed by an elective board of trustees.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to −40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

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| *Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour Amedée Emmanuel Forget | $7,000 |
| *Premier, President of Council, and Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Walter Scott | 4,000 |
| *Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Lamont | 4,000 |
| *Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder | 4,000 |
| *Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell | 4,000 |
| *Clerk of the Executive Council*, J. A. Reid | 1,200 |
| *Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*, S. S. Page | 1,200 |

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Their administration is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force, Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion of Canada has taken an increasingly active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA was erected into a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect Sept. 1, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and until the date above mentioned it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, and the population (1906) is estimated at 185,000. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five (25) members, elected for four years, representing 25 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Alberta is rapidly developing into a grain-producing territory, and where, twenty years ago, there existed a wilderness with scattered bands of primitive Indians and strong detachments of North-West Mounted Police for the sole inhabitants, there is now a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns. The soil is remarkably productive, and settlers from the United States, Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, year 1906, 540,000 acres. Spring wheat, 97,760 acres, yielding 3,332,292 bushels; winter wheat, 43,661 acres, yielding 907,421 bushels; oats, 322,923 acres, yielding 13,192,150 bushels; barley, 75,678 acres, yielding 2,201,179 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 18 creameries, where they manufacture butter. This season they have disbursed $250,000 to patrons. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

The principal cities are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, Edmonton.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea.
*Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education*, Hon. A. C. Rutherford.
*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. W. Cross.
*Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. W. T. Finlay.
*Clerk of the Executive Council*, M. J. Macleod.
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.
*Judges*, Hons. Horace Harvey, D. L. Scott, and C. A. Stuart.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 46° 7′ - 47° N. lat. and 62° - 64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1901) 103,259. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and

orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 12,080. Summerside (pop. 2,875) and Georgetown (pop. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

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| *Lieut.-Gov.*, Hon. D. A. McKinnon, LL.B., K.C. | $7,000 |
| *Premier & Attorn.-Gen.*, Hon. A. Peters, K.C. | 1,200 |
| *Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture*, Hon. S. E. Reid | 1,200 |
| *Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cummisky | 1,200 |
| *Provincial Auditor*, Benjamin Balderston | 1,200 |
| *Sup. of Education*, A. Anderson, LL.D. | 1,200 |
| *Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council*, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. | 1,200 |
| *Sec. Public Works*, L. B. McMillan | 1,000 |
| *Official Court Stenographer and Librarian*, W. H. Crosskill | 1,200 |
| *Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands*, W. C. White | 1,000 |
| *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown*, John A. Longworth | 1,250 |
| *Deputy do.*, Leith E. Brecken | 650 |
| *Without Portfolio*, Hons. Peter McNutt; Mathew Smith; George E. Hughes; Francis L. Haszard; George Godkin; and Benjamin Gallant. | |
| *Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. W. W. Sullivan | 6,000 |
| *Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls*, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson | 5,200 |
| *Assist. Judge & V.-C.*, R. R. Fitzgerald | 5,200 |

*Agent-General*, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA occupies the western frontier of the Dominion of Canada, extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude west by the 60th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of Alaska; thence southward and along the Pacific coast (including QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS and VANCOUVER ISLAND) to the Strait of Fuca; thence easterly along the 49th parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rockies. The area of the mainland is calculated at 383,300 square miles; Queen Charlotte Islands at 6,000 square miles; and Vancouver Island at 14,000. Coal (output, 1905, 1,384,312 tons) is obtained from the latter, and in the south-eastern parts of Kootenay district near the Crow's Nest Pass; there are also extensive deposits in the Queen Charlotte Islands, in Southern Yale, and in the Skeena River district. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the Province, and several branch lines have been constructed, while the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard runs south from Nelson; the Red Mountain Railway from Rossland to the American boundary; the Kaslo and Slocan Railway connects the mines of the Slocan district with Kaslo on Kootenay Lake; the Nakusp and Slocan line connects with the C.P.R. at Arrow Lakes. The Columbia and Western Railway has been built from Trail to Rossland in the Trail Creek mining district, and thence to Midway, in the Yale district, and a short line runs from Victoria to Sidney on Haro Strait. The Grand Trunk, Pacific, C. P. R., and Canadian Northern are preparing to build trunk lines through the Province. Vancouver and New Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway. There is a very extensive reserve of timber on the coast, consisting of Douglas fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock; some 150 mills are in operation, with a daily capacity of about 3,400,000 feet. The principal centres of the mines are Rossland, Slocan, Nelson, and Lardeau in West Kootenay, Fernie in East Kootenay, Boundary in Yale, Alberni, Cowichan, and Clayoquot on Vancouver and Texada Islands, and the old placer diggings in Cariboo. The output of the mines was valued at $22,461,325 in 1905, and that of the fisheries at about $7,500,000. Salmon canning (total pack, 1905, 1,167,460 cases) on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is rapidly growing in importance.

The population of the Province, now estimated at 250,000, was in 1901 178,657, classified as follows:—Whites, 133,599 (including half-breeds); Indians, 25,593; half-breeds, 3,356; Chinese, 14,869; Japanese, 4,596; negroes, 523. Several lines of steamships ply to and from the Orient, one to Australia and one to San Francisco.

CAPITAL of the Province, Victoria; population (1906), 26,000. Vancouver City, 80 miles from Victoria; population, 45,000. New Westminster, 8,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 6,000; and Nelson, 6,500.

| | 1902–1903. | 1903-1904. | 1904-1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $2,044,630 | $2,638,260 | $3,930,461 |
| Expenditure | 3,393,182 | 2,862,794 | 2,302,417 |
| Debt | 8,539,632 | 8,764,412 | 8,788,228 |
| Exports | 15,604,896 | 16,536,328 | 16,677,882 |
| Imports | 11,141,068 | 12,079,088 | 12,565,019 |

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members, 6 of them being the Executive Council.

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| *Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. James Dunsmuir | £1,800 |
| *Private Sec.*, H. J. S. Muskett | 240 |
| *Premier & Minister of Mines*, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C. | 1,000 |
| *Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Frederick J. Fulton, B.A., K.C. | 800 |
| *Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. R. G. Tatlow | 800 |
| *Lands & Works*, Hon. Robert F. Green | 800 |
| *President of Executive Council*, Hon. F. Carter Cotton | *unp.* |
| *Chief Justice*, Hon. Gordon Hunter | $7,000 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. P. Æ. Irving, $6,000; Hon. Archer Martin (*and Admiralty*), $7,000; Hons. Lyman P. Duff; and Aulay Morrison | each 6,000 |

*Agent-General*, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. $2,000

## CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on

the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,911 miles. Starting from the seaports of Quebec and St. John's, N.B., the lines run to Montreal (the headquarters of the company), where the trans-continental line proper begins, passing through Ottawa, Carleton Junction, Renfrew, North Bay, Sudbury Junction, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage, Keewatin, Ignace, Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Crowfoot, Calgary, and Stephen—the last-named on the summit of the Rocky Mountains—and then through the Selkirk Range to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. The share capital amounts to $139,000,000 and $89,200,000 Debenture Stock. *Chairman*, Sir William C. Van Horne. *President*, Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy. *Secretary*, Charles Drinkwater. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 8,568 miles, 300 of which are cut through the solid rock. The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885, and the road was opened for general traffic on 28th June, 1886, since which time there has been a daily mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The time occupied in making the road was four years six months, an average of 2·6 miles per day. The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by other routes.

THE GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, and in 1893 a number of lines were consolidated, forming a continuous line through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £71,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 4,639 miles, including 1,059 miles in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; in addition to which the company controls the Central Vermont Railway, 536 miles, making the mileage of the entire system 5,175 miles. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland, Maine, and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.
*President*, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Alfred W. Smithers; *Secretary*, H. H. Norman. *London office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.

The INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY of Canada and the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, owned and operated by the Dominion Government of Canada, are the great thoroughfares for travel through the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The mileage of the Intercolonial is 1,446 miles, and of the Prince Edward Island Railway 261 miles. The building of an inter-provincial railway was one of the stipulations embodied in the British North America Act, 1867; and in November, 1872, the already partly-constructed Intercolonial Railway, together with the Nova Scotia Railway and the European and North American Railway, were consolidated under the name of the "Intercolonial Railway of Canada." The railway was extended to Montreal on March 1, 1898. It is the only railway connecting Nova Scotia and the greater part of New Brunswick with the rest of the Dominion of Canada, and connecting Montreal, Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, and North Sydney. At North Sydney connection is made with the Reid Newfoundland Company's Steamship Line for all points in Newfoundland. Between Prince Edward Island and the mainland there is connection throughout the year by steamship service.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island, situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and contains about 40,200 square miles, and at the census of 1901 it had a population of 217,037, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (3,947) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 75,989 are Roman Catholics, 73,008 Church of England, 61,388 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, and 9,099 various. At the end of the year 1905 the estimated population was as follows:—

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| Newfoundland | 225,533 |
| Labrador | 3,994 |

This is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of Nature; but 638 miles of railway have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Burnt Bay (in Notre Dame Bay). The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value $7,907,480; cod, whale, and seal oil, value $909,538; sealskins, $314,048; tinned lobsters, $376,490; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, $1,535,428. The total value of the fishery products in 1903 was $10,117,446.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. There are a few Moravian missionary settlements on the coast, and also some posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a responsible executive of nine, a legislative council of not over eighteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. In 1890 the franchise was given to all males of twenty-one years and over.

| | 1904. | 1904-5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | $2,513,633 | $2,574,069 |
| Public expenditure | 2,393,285 | 2,443,814 |
| Public debt | 19,992,901 | 22,043,838 |
| | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
| Total imports | $10,279,293 | $10,414,274 |
| Total exports | 10,669,342 | 12,086,276 |
| Imports from U.K. | 2,654,908 | 2,651,196 |
| Exports to U.K. | 1,940,945 | 1,662,612 |

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 29,594), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

*Governor*, H.E. Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £2,000
*Private Sec.*, Henry Reeve, C.M.G. ..... 180
*Premier and Colonial Secretary*, *Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G. ..... 411
*Minister of Justice*, *Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., LL.D. ..... 411
*Finance and Customs*, *Hon. E. M. Jackman 411
*Agriculture and Mines*, *J. A. Clift, K.C. ... 411
*Marine and Fisheries*, *Hon. Eli Dawe ... 411
*Auditor-General*, F. C. Berteau ..... 411
*Public Works*, George W. Gushue ..... 411
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. H. J. B. Woods 411
*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... 1,027
*Assist. Judge*, Hon. George Emerson ..... 822
*Do.*, Hon. G. M. Johnson ..... 822

* The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. George Knowling, J. S. Pitts, George Shea, and Henry Gear, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days.

## BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. The boundaries have recently been definitely determined by the awards of the arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana and Brazil-British Guiana boundary cases. It has a total area of 90,277·4 square miles, and a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length, the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana, and the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The two towns are Georgetown (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1905, 48,802) and New Amsterdam (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1905, 9,131). The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 189,457 acres (of which 72,390 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. It is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1905 was 33·6, and the death-rate 27·4 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 60 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1905-1906 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,208,155; rum, £121,739; gold, 95,043 oz., valued at £352,031; diamonds, 4,202 carats, valued at £5,045; timber, £24,939; and balata, £40,312. The population, 31 Dec., 1904, was 301,923, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawoi, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people, in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 6 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. There are 814 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 4 miles of aerial cable and 535 of telegraph lines, 93 miles for railway signals and 24 miles submarine cables, and 72 post-offices; also post-office telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 450 subscribers. There is a line of railway along the east sea-coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers, 29 miles in length, and an electric tramway service in the capital.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

| | 1903-1904. | 1904-1905. | 1905 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £555,853 | £505,808 | £522,493 |
| Public expenditure | 530,225 | 511,231 | 506,173 |
| Total debt | 990,620 | 989,620 | 988,720 |
| Total imports | 1,656,024 | 1,537,591 | 1,662,205 |
| Domestic exports | 1,678,395 | 1,855,714 | 1,831,479 |
| Gold produced | 327,527 | 349,504 | 334,202 |
| Diamonds produced | — | — | 5,774 |
| Imports from U.K. | 868,763 | 786,504 | 859,954 |
| Exports to the U.K. | 673,944 | 761,027 | 814,161 |

*Governor*, H.E. Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. ..... £3,500
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)
*Government Sec.*, Charles T. Cox, C.M.G. ... £1,450
*Assist. Govt. Sec.*, J. Hampden King ..... 600
*Attorney-Gen.*, Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner 1,500
*Auditor-Gen.*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G. ... 1,000
*Immigration Agent-Gen.*, Robert Duff ... 800
*Government Emigration Agent in India*, Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G. ..... 1,600
*Receiver-General*, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G. . 1,000
*Comptr. of Customs*, D. G. Garraway ..... 800
*Comm. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons*, Col. S. Lushington, R.E. A. 750
*Assist. Receiver-Gen.*, P. Hemery ..... 500
*Col. Civil Engineer*, A. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. ... 800
*Postmaster-General*, F. W. Collier... £708 6s. 8d.
*Surgeon-General*, J. E. Godfrey, M.B. ..... £1,200
*Medical Insp.*, W. F. Law, M.D. ..... 900
*Comm. of Lands & Mines*, F. Fowler ..... 800
*Harbour Master*, R. T. Wright ..... 600
*Solicitor-Gen.*, J. J. Inman, B.A., LL.B. ... 500
*Chief Justice*, Sir H. A. Bovell, Kt., LL.B. 1,800
*Puisne Judges*, Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-Smith, £1,300; John Edwin Hewick 1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 16 days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Gautemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The census (1901) gives the population at 37,497 males, 19,140; females, 18,339); the 1905 estimate is 40,372 (20,617 males, 19,755 females).

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment is $40 to $50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1905 to 9,957,826 ft., that of logwood ($10 to $15 per ton) being 9,572 tons. Sugar is grown, and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are cedar-wood, india-rubber, chewing-gum, and bananas. The latest returns show that about 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at 1 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. There are 43 public elementary schools in the colony, of which 41 are denominational, and 39 in receipt of Government aid; there are 3 denominational secondary schools in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and two unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is President of both councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 9,113.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | $301,194 | $309,790 | $332,109 |
| Public expenditure | 266,040 | 282,258 | 300,350 |
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Public debt | $168.815 | $168.815 | $168.815 |
| Total imports | 1,772,976 | 1,757,319 | 1,876,560 |
| Total exports | 1,853,181 | 1,863,871 | 1,835,250 |
| Imports from U.K. | 463,915 | 467,450 | 495,873 |
| Exports to U.K. | 339,393 | 418,459 | 470,750 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Brig.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B. | $8,748 |
| *Private Sec.*, H. O. Wolfe-Murray | 840 |
| *Colonial Sec.*, W. Collet, C.M.G. | 2,916 |
| *Treasurer and Collector of Customs*, H. B. Walcott | 2,818 |
| *Surveyor-General*, H. P. Perkins, I.S.O. | 3,402 |
| *Public Works* (vacant) | 3,888 |
| *Colonial Engineer*, B. W. Baber | $1,944 |
| *Colonial Surgeon* (vacant) | 2,916 |
| *Supt. of Police*, R. Wyatt | 1,500 |
| *Postmaster*, W. B. Gutteron | 1,900 |
| *Chief Justice* (vacant) | 4,860 |
| *Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell, K.C. | 3,888 |
| *Registrar-General*, Colin Rees Davies | 1,944 |
| *Clerk to Councils*, H. E. Phillips | 1,200 |
| *Auditor*, C. A. Metzgen | 1,749 |

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, 16 days.

## THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1901) an estimated population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,318 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton is the chief town and the seat of government; population (1901), 2,246.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £56,666 | £57,169 | £63,457 |
| Public expenditure | 52,308 | 55,503 | 61,133 |
| Public debt, 31st Dec. | 46,600 | 46,500 | 46,500 |
| Imports from U.K. | 155,675 | 172,347 | 233,405 |
| Exports to U.K. | 6,328 | 3,806 | 3,705 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, K.C.B., R.A. | £2,946 |
| *Assist. Military Sec. and A.D.C.*, Maj. T. A. H. Bigge, R.E. | |
| *A.D.C.*, Capt. L. Soltau-Symons. | |
| *Colonial Secretary*, Eyre Hutson | 400 |
| *Receiver-General*, F. W. Major | 500 |
| *Chief Justice*, H. C. Gollan | 700 |
| *Assistant Judges*, C. W. Vulliamy and C. V. Ingham | *Fees.* |
| *Attorney-General*, Reginald Gray | £500 |
| *Solicitor-General*, O. T. Middleton | *Fees.* |
| *Postmaster*, Allan F. Smith | £350 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Naval Officer in Charge*, Commodore H. H. Bruce, R.N. | £500 |
| *Commdg. R.A.*, Lt.-Col. M. W. P. Block, R.G.A. | |
| *Commdg. R.E.*, Col. C. E. Commeline, R.E. | |
| *Chief Ordnance Officer*, Lt.-Col. E. D. Caird. | |
| *Dist. Paymaster*, Maj. A. Haynes. | |
| *P.M.O.*, Col. W. J. R. Rainsford, C.I.E., R.A.M.C. | |

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 12 days.

The British Dominions in Austral or Southern Asia include the great island-continent of Australia (which, with the island of Tasmania, now constitutes the Commonwealth of Australia) and the islands of New Zealand, with many smaller islands, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with a portion of the island of Papua or New Guinea. The total extent of these Dominions is about 3,173,882 square miles, with a total population in 1901 of nearly 5,000,000.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area; the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), September 23 (Spring), and December 22 (Summer). The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, the Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland, the highest point being Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), 327 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and they depend for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods, and alternating from immense reedy swamps to areas of submerged levels, with broad mud-banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. But the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, to a great measure, mitigated by successful borings, of which there are 350 in Queensland alone, yielding upwards of 180,000,000 gallons daily. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

"The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by De Gonneville, a French navigator, in 1503, and was inserted in a map constructed by Le Testu, of Dieppe, about the year 1542. About 1605 De Quiros, a Spaniard, sailed, with De Torres as his lieutenant, from Lima, Peru, for the Great South Land, and touching land, named it Tierra Austral. The expedition was split up by a storm, and De Torres sailed through the straits which bear his name, and also discovered land near Cape York. About twelve years later a Dutch venturer, with two ships, *Pera* and *Arnhem*, explored the northern coast of Queensland, where Jan Carstensz, in 1623, also penetrated the great northern gulf, and named it Carpentaria, after the Governor of the Dutch Indies. Further desultory exploration of the coast-line was carried on by the Dutch, who visited the southern and western shores from 1620 to 1630, and in 1642 Abel Jansen Tasman sailed to the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor of Batavia. In 1688 Dampier visited and explored nearly 1,000 miles of the north-west coast of Australia, which he revisited in 1699 in H.M.S. *Roebuck*, but no further efforts of importance were made for seventy years, when Captain Cook, of H.M.S. *Endeavour*, with members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769, and afterwards sailed round the islands and explored the south-eastern coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales. Botany Bay and Moreton Bay were also named, the latter after the President of the Royal Society. In his subsequent voyages round the world Captain Cook revisited New Zealand, and from his reports an English fleet anchored in Botany Bay (1788) and effected a settlement at Port Jackson, which was reinforced by free settlers in 1795, when Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney to take over the administration of New South Wales. In 1798 Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria and sailed round Tasmania, while Port Phillip was discovered in 1802. Hobart was founded in 1804, and in 1805 sheep were introduced into New South Wales. The misadventures of Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, occurred in 1806, but in 1810 New South Wales was already on the road to prosperity, which was further enhanced by the discovery of the fertile plains westward of the Blue Mountains. The settlement of New Zealand and Tasmania was also proceeding, and in 1820 the latter had achieved success as a

heat-growing district, to be inaugurated as a
eparate colony in 1825. Western Australia was
ounded in 1829, and in 1835 a permanent
ettlement was made at Melbourne, whence the
olony of Victoria sprang in 1837, the same
ear seeing Adelaide founded by the colonists
f South Australia. In 1840 the transporta-
on of convicts to New South Wales was
iscontinued, and in 1841 New Zealand was
onstituted a separate colony, the towns of New
lymouth and Nelson being founded in that year.
1842 Brisbane was founded, the population of
he mainland colonies being over 145,000 at that
ate. Native troubles arose in New Zealand in
843-48, and in 1851 the Port Phillip district of
ew South Wales, with a population exceeding
,000, was proclaimed a separate colony, to be
enceforth known as Victoria. A great impetus
immigration was given in that year by the
scovery of gold in New South Wales and
ictoria; a fuller measure of self-government
as also granted, the colony of New Zealand
ing treated in like manner. In 1854 the electric
legraph brought the Australian colonies into
oser touch with home, and in 1856–7 responsible
overnment was inaugurated in Tasmania and
outh Australia. In 1859 the Moreton Bay settle-
ent was erected into the colony of Queensland,
nd the subsequent year saw a renewal of the
tive troubles in New Zealand. At the census
1861 the population of the various colonies
as estimated at over 1,250,000, of which number
ictoria contained 541,000, New South Wales
0,000, New Zealand 160,000, and Tasmania
,000, and railways and telegraphs had made
nsiderable progress at that date. In 1863–70
rther native troubles occurred in New Zealand,
e population of which exceeded 250,000 in the
llowing year, the other colonies numbering
early 1,700,000 (Victoria 730,000, New South
ales 500,000, South Australia 185,000, Queens-
nd 120,000, Tasmania 100,000, and Western
ustralia 100,000). In 1874 the Fiji Islands were
ded to the British dominions, and three years
er a High Commission was appointed for
rtain acquired or protected islands in the
estern Pacific. In 1879–80 international exhi-
ions were held at Sydney and Melbourne, and
1881 the population of the colonies was taken
3,000,000, the most notable increases being
ew South Wales to 750,000, Victoria 860,000,
uth Australia, 280,000, and Queensland 213,000,
hile New Zealand had jumped to nearly 500,000
an influx of settlers from home. In 1883 the
nes seemed ripe for concerted action in certain
ustralasian matters, and in 1884–5 motions
nbodying the spirit of federation were success-
lly proposed in various legislatures. In 1885
e Government of New South Wales inaugurated
e sharing of Imperial burdens by sending
ops to help the "Old Country" in the Soudan.
1890 further steps were taken towards the
option of the federation, and in that year the
estern Australian Constitution was promul-
ted. At a conference of Premiers at Sydney
March 2, the present name of the federation
as first mooted. From that date schemes
nbodying the idea were debated in the several
lonies, and in 1897 the Diamond Jubilee of
ueen Victoria presented an opportunity for a
eeting of the Premiers in London, and the
e interchange of views between Colonial and
nperial statesmen. On March 16, 1898, the
mmonwealth Bill was adopted by the Federal
nvention at Melbourne, and after ratification
by the several colonies the Act was ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia taking place at Melbourne on New Year's Day, 1901, a message from the Queen to the people of Australia being read by the *Earl of Hopetoun*, Governor-General. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (then H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York) was designated by Queen Victoria for the purpose of opening the Commonwealth Parliament, and bidden to undertake the duty by King Edward VII., in spite of the lamented death of the Queen in 1901. The Prince and Princess sailed from Portsmouth, and declared Parliament open at Melbourne on May 9. The Earl of Hopetoun (now Marquess of Linlithgow) resigned his post in 1902, and was succeeded in 1903 by *Lord Tennyson*, to be succeeded in turn, 22 Jan., 1904, by *Lord Northcote*. The area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 2,972,575 square miles, containing a population of 3,774,282 at the census of 1901, including 6,851 half-caste aborigines. Of this total 1,933,500 were ascertained to be of English descent, 413,700 Scottish, 651,000 Irish, 18,400 Aborigines, 36,000 Chinese, and 130,600 foreigners. By religions there were in 1891 1,256,673 members of the Church of England, 351,882 Presbyterians, 397,334 Methodists, 291,073 other Protestants, 713,823 Roman Catholics, and 13,805 Jews. The capitals of the various States are Melbourne, the present seat of Government (pop. 502,610), Sydney (pop. 516,180), Adelaide (pop. 165,723), Brisbane (pop. 162,094), Perth (pop. 44,373), and Hobart (pop. 34,809).

*The Commonwealth of Australia* is a confederation of the six "Original States" of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate of 36 (six from each of the Original States) and a House of Representatives elected on a population basis in such a manner that no Original State has less than five representatives.

The powers of the Federal Parliament include all matters relating to Commerce, Shipping and Lighthouses, Railways, Defence, Finance and Currency, Posts and Telegraphs, Census returns, Marriage and Divorce, Immigration and Emigration, Banks and Banking, Weights and Measures, and Labour. Such powers as are not vested in the Federal Parliament are regarded as remaining in the Legislatures of the several States, in which particular the Commonwealth differs from the Dominion of Canada, where the residuum of Legislative capacity is in the Dominion Parliament. The difference may be briefly stated in the following way:—In the Dominion the Central Parliament may legislate on all present matters, and such as may occur hereafter, except where its power is expressly delegated to the Provincial Legislatures. In the Commonwealth the Federal Parliament may only legislate on certain matters, or to the degree, surrendered to it by the federating States.

*Commonwealth Capital.*—The question of site for the Commonwealth capital has proved itself a stumbling-block. The decision was left over when the Commonwealth was inaugurated, and has been frequently postponed. Meanwhile the seat of Government is at Melbourne.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

*Governor-General*, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. ..... £10,000
*Private Secretary*, H. H. Share, R.N.
*Military Secretary*, Capt. Hon. C. B. F. Greville, Res. of Off.
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. G. E. B. Stephens, Rif. Brig.; Capt. B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse, 7 Bn. Rif. Brig.
*Official Secretary*, Capt. George Steward.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, August, 1904.

*President*, H.E. the Governor-General.
*Vice-President*, Senator Hon. T. T. Ewing.
*Sec. to Executive Council*, Capt. George Steward.
*Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs*, Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P. ..... £2,100
*Sec., Dept. of External Affairs*, Atlee A. Hunt.
*Chief Clerk*,
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. I. A. Isaacs ..... £1,650
*Sec., and Parliamentary Draftsman*, Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.
*Chief Clerk and Asst. Draftsman*, Gordon Harwood Castle
*Minister of State for Trade and Customs*, Hon. Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G. ..... £1,650
*Controller of Dept.*, Dr. H. N. P. Wollaston.
*Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. ..... £1,650
*Sec. to Dept.*, George Thomas Allen.
*Accountant*, James Richard Collins.
*Chief Clerk*, Francis Joseph Ross.
*Auditor-General*, John William Israel.
*Chief Clerk*, Percy Whitton.
*Postmaster-Gen.*, Hon. Austin Chapman ... £1,650
*Sec. to Dept.*, Robert T. Scott.
*Chief Clerk*, Justinian Oxenham.
*Minister of State for Defence*, Hon. Thomas Playford ..... £1,650
*Sec. to Dept.*, S. A. Pethebridge (*actg.*).
*Chief Accountant*, James A. Thompson.
*Chief Clerk*, S. A. Pethebridge.
*Minister of State for Home Affairs*, Hon. L. E. Groom ..... £1,650
*Sec. to Dept.*, David Miller, I.S.O.
*Chief Clerk*, W. D. Bingle.
*Commonwealth Statistician*, G. H. Knibbs.
*Without Portfolio*, Senator Hon. J. H. Keating.

### OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

*President*, Senator Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G.
*Chairman of Committees*, Senator Hon. W. G. Higgs.
*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, C.M.G.
*Clerk Assistant*, Charles Broughton Boydell.
*Usher of the Black Rod*, George Edward Upward.

### OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*, Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder.
*Chairman of Committees*, C. McDonald.
*Clerk of the House*, Charles Gavan Duffy, C.M.G.
*Clerk Assistant*, Walter Augustus Gale.
*Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees*, Thos. Woollard.
*Principal Parliamentary Reporter*, B. H. Friend.

### FEDERAL HIGH COURT.

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, K.C. (and 2 additional after 1 January, 1907).
*Marshal*, Walter Bingle.
*Principal Registrar*, Gordon Castle.

### COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

*Officer in Charge*, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.

## THE COMMONWEALTH BALANCE SHEET, 1905–6.

| ACTUAL REVENUE. | | ACTUAL EXPENDITURE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward | £3,305 | Trade and Customs | £260,070 |
| Customs and Excise | £8,999,485 | Posts and Telegraphs | 2,629,702 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone | 2,824,182 | Defence | 777,774 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | 55,676 | Public Works | 318,488 |
| [Estimated Revenue 1906–7 £11,969,500. Expenditure £5,020,215, for distribution £6,951,361, including balance of £2,076] | | "New" Expenditure | 508,867 |
| | | Surplus Revenue (distributed) | 7,385,731 |
| | | Balance at end of year | 2,076 |
| Total Revenue, 1905–6 | £11,882,648 | Total Expenditure, 1905–6 | £11,882,648 |

## STATISTICS CONCERNING THE ORIGINAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

| Year. | Population. | Revenue. | Debt. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Shipping. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | Tons. |
| 1830 | *79,306 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1840 | *206,095 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1850 | *403,889 | 966,393 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1860 | *1,153,973 | 5,342,239 | 9,820,180 | ... | ... | 2,685,961 |
| 1870 | *1,668,377 | 7,133,474 | 28,328,480 | ... | ... | 3,702,253 |
| 1880 | *2,252,617 | 13,787,997 | 61,327,018 | ... | ... | 7,645,890 |
| 1890 | *3,183,237 | 25,008,273 | 143,662,094 | 35,168,171 | 29,321,331 | 14,082,542 |
| 1899 | 3,718,690 | 27,244,585 | 186,651,415 | 34,329,687 | 48,599,033 | 21,387,671 |
| 1900 | 3,774,710 | 28,685,314 | 192,659,283 | 41,388,030 | 45,956,882 | 23,704,204 |
| 1901 | *3,773,248 | 29,337,064 | 200,025,858 | 42,434,011 | 46,696,172 | 26,197,436 |
| 1902 | 3,892,784 | 28,201,841 | 213,175,459 | 40,675,950 | 43,915,087 | 26,791,360 |
| 1903 | 3,936,685 | 28,687,029 | 222,871,765 | 37,811,471 | 48,170,164 | 27,152,668 |
| 1904 | 3,988,663 | 29,133,144 | 227,637,163 | 37,020,842 | 57,489,216 | 29,162,610 |
| 1905 | 4,056,761 | 30,274,211 | 228,716,160 | ... | ... | 29,224,165 |

* Census figures on 31st March of following year.

## I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 153rd meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population (census March 31, 1901) of 1,359,133, and 1,514,240 on 30th June, 1906, made up (census 1901) of 712,456 males and 646,677 females. The births for the year 1905 were 39,501, deaths 14,978, and marriages 10,970. The number of aborigines in the State is 4,287, of whom 2,451 are males and 1,836 females (census 1901).

The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. In 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the 31st December, 1905, there were 506,884 horses, 2,337,973 cattle, 39,506,764 sheep, and 310,702 pigs. In 1905, 297,154,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £12,344,444, were produced.

*Minerals.*—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised up to the end of 1905 was £161,862,185, coal accounting for £48,019,516; £6,897,081 being the value of all minerals won in 1905.

*Agriculture* is one of the principal industries of the State; 2,838,081 acres are under cultivation (excluding 627,530 under permanent artificial grasses), producing during the year ended 31 March, 1906, 20,737,200 bushels of wheat, 5,539,750 bushels of maize, besides other kinds of grain, with 50,086 tons of potatoes, and 7,327 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 201,998 tons was produced; also 831,700 gallons of wine, and 8,864,928 dozens of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); and almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1905 was 49,970,335 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 123,015,992 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 47 years averaged 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68·4°, Hunter and Manning district 64·4°, south coast 59·8°, northern tableland 56·4°, central tableland 57·2°, southern tableland 56·4°, north-western slope 66·2°, central western slope 63·5°, south-western slope 61·5°, north-western plain 68·8°, central western plain 65·8°, and Riverina district 61·9°.

The western portion of the country is not well watered. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy.

*Government.*—"Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of not less than 21 members; the Council in July, 1906, consisted of 60 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts (as reduced by the Act of 1904, the first election on that basis taking place on 6 Aug., 1904). Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904.

*Religion.*—All religions are free. There is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due by the State under former arrangements (£2,589 in 1905). About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1901, numbering 623,121; Roman Catholics numbering 347,286, Presbyterians 132,617, and Methodists 137,638. The places of worship in the State number about 5,850.

*Education.*—Education is compulsory, the total enrolment in 1905 in 2,909 State schools being 238,625, and the average daily attendance 153,953. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £946,273, including £21,036 received from Government by university affiliated colleges and Sydney Grammar School. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 853 private colleges and schools, with 57,854 scholars.

*Manufactories and Works.*—In 1905 there were 3,700 manufactories and works, employing 72,175 hands, 56,117 being males and 16,058 females.

*Old Age Pensions.*—Since July, 1901, Old Age Pensions amounting to £26 a year have been granted to persons over 65 years of age, who have been resident in the State 25 years, and are in receipt of an income of not more than £52 per annum.

*Hospitals.*—There are (31 Dec., 1905) 132 hospitals in the State, 20 of them being in the Metropolitan district, and 112 in the country.

*Communications.*—There were open on 30 June, 1906, 3,390 miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £43,626,063 have been spent (the working expenses amounted to 54·51 of the gross revenue, leaving £1,926,407 as net profit in 1905-1906); and 81·5 miles of private railway lines. There are also 126 miles of Government tramways (upon which £3,669,096 were spent, the working expenses 78·11, leaving a net profit in 1905-1906 of £186,400), and 6¾ miles of private tramways. Of telegraphs there are 14,827 miles open, with 71,686 miles of wire and 1,069 stations; messages transmitted outside New South Wales numbering 614,297, inland 2,293,656, total 2,907,953; those received from outside New South Wales numbering 668,092, inland 2,293,656, total 2,961,748 (exclusive of 261,917 transit messages). The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,266, the number of letters and postcards conveyed being 111,958,588; newspapers, 44,599,104; packets and book parcels, 22,082,950; and parcels, 994,144.

*Shipping.*—In 1905 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 5,419, with a total tonnage of 9,381,619.

*Banking, &c.*—There were (30 June, 1906) 13 banks of issue, with a paid-up capital of £13,965,931, assets £42,939,571, within N.S.W., and liabilities £41,018,649. The savings bank deposits on 1 Jan., 1906, amounted to £5,545,367, in addition to 566 Post Office savings banks, with deposits amounting to £7,952,885.

*Crime.*—The number of prisoners of all kinds in gaol on 31 December, 1905, was 1,685, a decrease of 195 compared with the same day of 1904, and of 775 compared with 1895.

*Defences.*—On 30 June, 1906, the strength of the military and naval forces in the State was as follows:—*Military:* Permanent 504, militia 4,921, volunteers 2,212, rifle clubs 7,941, cadets 3,600, unattached list of officers, reserve of officers and chaplains 211, total, 19,389. *Naval Forces:* 312. The total expenditure on defence in N.S.W. for the year ended 30 June, 1906, was £327,449.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. It extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains (1905) 116⅝ miles of streets, with 21,331 dwellings and a population of 118,100; or, including suburbs, 1,608½ miles of streets, 107,922 houses, and 4,442 acres of park, &c., with a population of 529,600. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public library, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 59,200; Broken Hill, 28,110; Bathurst, 9,400; Goulburn, 10,480; Granville, 5,500; Parramatta, 13,000; Lismore, 5,300; Maitland, E. and W., 10,680; Grafton and South Grafton, 5,370; Albury, 6,700; Tamworth, 6,200; Lithgow, 5,800; Wagga Wagga, 5,420; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,730.

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Total revenue | £11,336,918 | £12,283,082 |
| Total expenditure | 11,195,075 | 11,386,864 |
| From Loans | 1,510,489 | 1,735,061 |
| Public debt (30 June) | 82,321,998 | 85,641,734 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Mineral output | 6,243,260 | 6,897,081 |
| Value of total imports | 27,285,958 | 29,424,008 |
| Value of total exports | 33,007,835 | 36,757,002 |

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arms, Ammunition & Explosives | £140,540 | Jewellery, &c. | £181,467 |
| Ale, Porter, and other Beer | 107,324 | Machinery & Machine Tools | 469,591 |
| Books, Music, Newspapers | 118,203 | Metal manfs. | 578,356 |
| Boots & Shoes | 58,503 | Spirits | 263,001 |
| Cordage and Twines | 165,761 | Rails, Fishplates, &c. | 31,220 |
| Apparel & Attire, Drapery, &c. | 2,807,999 | Stationery | 70,921 |
| Iron & Steel | 430,110 | Paper and Paper-hangings | 273,292 |

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion | £103,361 | Silver Lead | £543,513 |
| Butter | 562,563 | Skins & Hides | 283,916 |
| Copper Ingots | 322,359 | Tin, Ingots | 137,463 |
| Leather | 230,488 | Tallow | 382,565 |
| Meat, Frozen | 565,245 | Wool | 3,682,835 |

*Governor*, H.E. Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, G.C.B.
*Private Secretary*, F. Harrison-Smith, R.N.
*A.D.C.*, Capt. L. O. Wilson, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
*Extra A.D.C.*, Capt. Robertson Clark; Capt. Walter Oswald Watt; Lieut. H. Rawson, R.N.
*Clerk*, Henry Campbell Budge.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways*, Hon. Joseph Hector Carruthers | £1,370 |
| *Colonial Secretary*, Hon. James Alexander Hogue | 1,820 |
| *Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Charles Gregory Wade | 1,820 |
| *Secretary for Lands*, Hon. James Ashton | 1,370 |
| *Secretary for Public Works*, Hon. Charles Alfred Lee | 1,370 |
| *Minister of Public Instruction & Industry and Labour*, Hon. Broughton Barnabas O'Conor | 1,370 |
| *Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. Samuel Wilkinson Moore | 1,370 |
| *Without Portfolio*, Hons. William Thomas Dick, M.P.; James Nixon Brunker, M.L.C. | |
| *Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C. | |

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Under-Secretary, Chief Sec.'s Dept.*, John Manifold Gibson, J.P. | £1,000 |
| *Treasury*, C. J. Saunders, J.P. | 850 |
| *Lands*, R. McDonald, J.P. (*acting*) | 1,000 |
| *Public Works*, J. Davis, J.P., M.I.C.E. | 1,000 |
| *Justice and Attorney-General*, J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P. | 825 |
| *Mines and Agriculture*, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P. | 1,000 |
| *Public Instruction*, Peter Board, M.A., J.P. | 850 |
| *President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor | 750 |
| *Chair. of Committees*, Hon. W. J. Trickett | 400 |
| *Clerk of the Parliaments*, John J. Calvert, I.S.O., J.P. | 600 |
| *Speaker Leg. Assem.*, Hon. Wm. McCourt | 1,000 |
| *Chairman of Committees*, W. H. Wood | 700 |
| *Clerk of Assembly*, R. A. Arnold | 800 |
| *Commanding Military Forces of the State*, General J. M. Gordon, C.B. | 900 |
| *Public Service Board*, J. Barling, I.S.O., J.P. (*Chairman*); G. A. Wilson, J.P.; C. Delohery, J.P. each | 1,000 |
| *Secretary*, J. W. Holliman | 600 |
| *Railways, Chief Commissioner* (vacant) | 2,500 |
| *Railways, Commissioners* (vacant) | 1,500 |
| *Railways, Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines*, James Fraser | 1,060 |
| *Chief Mechanical Engineer*, W. Thow | 1,200 |
| *Registrar-General*, W. G. Hayes-Williams, J.P. | 1,000 |
| *Auditor-General*, J. Vernon, J.P. | 1,000 |
| *Collector of Customs*, N. Lockyer, I.S.O. | 920 |
| *Chief Inspector (Customs)*, John Baxter | 700 |
| *Taxation and Stamp Duties*, R. N. Johnson | 825 |
| *Commissioners of Taxation*, L. S. Spiller, £825; R. N. Johnson, C. J. Saunders each | 800 |
| *Astronomer*, H. A. Lenehan, F.R.S. | 510 |
| *Gov. Architect*, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A. | 1,064 |
| *Government Printer*, W. A. Gullick | 800 |
| *Chief Medical Officer*, J. A. Thompson, M.D. | 1,000 |
| *Superintendent of Navigation*, Capt. J. Edie | 840 |
| *Chief Engineer-Surveyor*, J. Shirra | 700 |
| *Inspector-Gen. of Police*, Thos. Garvin, J.P. | 1,000 |
| *Inspector-Gen. of Insane*, Eric Sinclair, M.D. | 1,000 |
| *Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons*, F. W. Neitenstein, J.P. | 850 |

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Matthew Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Lieut.-Gov.*).....£3,500
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. William Owen, Hon. G. B. Simpson (*Divorce*), Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), Hon. W. G. Walker (*in Bankruptcy and Probate*), Hon. Robert D. Pring .....each 2,500
*Crown Solicitor*, J. V. Tillett ..... 1,500

*Agent-General in London*, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., J.P., 123–127 Cannon Street, E.C. .....£1,850
*Secretary*, Thomas George White ..... 500

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the office of the administration being at the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator*, W. Houston, J.P. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1905), males 537, females 430, total 967, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate*, Captain Walton Drake, R.N.]

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (1902), males 68, females 52, total 120. *Visiting Magistrate*, Frank Farnell, J.P.

Sydney, *viâ* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit, from 30 to 43 days.

## II. VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony in the year 1851. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 4,269,877 were under cultivation in 1905–6.

*Population.*—Its population at the census on 31 March, 1901, was 1,201,341 (603,883 males and 597,458 females), including about 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines. At the census of 1901 the native Victorians numbered 876,003; natives of other Australian States, 65,094; English, 113,432; Irish, 61,512; Scottish, 35,751; Welsh, 3,676; Chinese, 6,230; and other nationalities about 39,643. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, and in 1901 652 (367 males and 285 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1905 was 24·83 per 1,000; the death-rate was 12·10 per 1,000.

*Religion.*—Members of the Church of England numbered 424,011, "Protestants" 8,693, Presbyterians 191,503, Methodists 180,272, Baptists 32,648, and Roman Catholics 263,720.

*Minerals.*—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1905, the quantity raised—68,367,403 oz.—amounted in value to £273,236,500, the amount produced in 1905 being 810,050 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1905, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £6,150,104 (including building stone, &c., £3,226,755).

*Communications.*—There were 3,426 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1905, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £41,259,387. The gross receipts were £3,582,266, and the working expenses £2,222,279, leaving a net income of £1,359,987, or 3·30 per cent.

There were 969 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 6,338 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £124,994 in 1905, the total mileage of wire being 16,082, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,256,482. There were also 29,312 miles of telephone wire.

*Trade and Industry.*—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (4,264 factories, &c., employing 80,235 hands in 1905) are mainly for home consumption. In 1905 the chief exports were: Wool, £5,420,259; gold (including specie), £1,999,297; butter, £1,616,651; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £2,738,716; oats, £375,393; leather, £329,261; skins and hides, £799,258; and live stock, £990,716. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £584,366 in 1905. The principal imports of the State in 1905 were wool (from across the border), £2,911,556; live stock, £1,839,205; sugar and molasses, £818,761; gold (including specie), £920,737; cottons, £995,619; woollens, £804,083; and timber, £598,546.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 4,269,877 acres under cultivation in 1905–6, 2,070,517 were wheat crops, and 312,052 oats, and 591,771 acres were cut for hay. In 1905–6, 1,726,444 gallons of wine were produced. There were in 1905 649,100 milch cows, producing 57,606,821 lb. of butter and 4,297,350 lb. of cheese.

*Shipping.*—The shipping statistics of the State furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1905 4,650 vessels, of 7,849,001 tons, entered and cleared.

| | 1903–4. | 1904–5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £7,319,949 | £7,515,742 |
| Public expenditure ..... | 7,339,608 | 7,343,742 |
| Public debt, 30th June ... | 51,519,962 | 51,513,767 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Gold output ..... | oz. 821,017 | oz. 810,050 |
| Total imports ..... | £20,096,442 | £22,337,886 |
| Total exports ..... | 24,404,917 | 22,758,828 |

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1905. (*B. of Trade.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. | £282,296 | Machinery... | £161,625 |
| Arms and ammunition .. | 178,855 | Metals, Iron | 631,664 |
| Books ..... | 159,083 | Oilcloth .... | 93,720 |
| Cottons .... | 967,998 | Paper ..... | 132,764 |
| Linens ..... | 132,030 | Spirits..... | 146,575 |
| | | Woollens .. | 552,047 |
| | | | £5,251,552 |

Domestic Exports to U.K., 1905. (*B. of Trade.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter.... | £1,114,141 | Tallow, &c... | £107,527 |
| Copper, unwt. | 340,548 | Tin ..... | 169,050 |
| Leather..... | 108,813 | Wheat ..... | 1,863,932 |
| Mutton, Fresh | 397,245 | Wheatmeal, &c. | 235,953 |
| Rabbits (dead) | 257,820 | Wool ..... | 2,798,619 |
| Skins & Furs | 269,830 | | £8,132,588 |

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its

churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1905, a population of 515,350 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 49,648; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 43,660; Geelong, 26,672; Castlemaine, 8,063; Warrnambool, 6,600; Maryborough, 6,000; and Stawell, 5,200.

The government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 11 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 35 members elected for 17 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 68 members for 65 districts.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B. (25 April, 1904) ... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, Hon. Victor Nelson Hood.
*A.D.C.*, Capt. R. E. Crichton, K.R.R.C.
*Lt.-Gov.*, Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1905).

*Premier & Treasurer and Minister for Railways*, Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A. ..... £1,400
*Chief Sec. and Labour*, Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A. ..... 1,000
*Education*, Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C. ..... 1,000
*Attorney-General & Solicitor-General*, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C. ..... 1,000
*Mines and Forests*, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A. 1,000
*Lands*, Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.L.A. ... ..... 1,000
*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. G. Swinburne, M.L.A. ..... 1,000
*Public Works and Health*, Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A. ..... 1,000
*Without Portfolio*, Hons. W. Pitt, M.L.C., and T. Langdon, M.L.A.

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. ..... £3,500
*Puisne Judges*, Their Honours H. E. A. Hodges, T. A'Beckett, Joseph H. Hood, L. F. B. Cussen ..... each 3,000
*County Court Judges*, H. Molesworth, A. W. Chomley, each £1,500; W. E. Johnston, J. E. Eagleson, and J. B. Box.....each 1,250
*Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner*, T. Prout Webb ..... 1,800
*Crown Prosecutors*, C. B. Finlayson, K.C., £1,100; J. A. Gurner, £700; W. S. Garnett, £660; S. Leon ..... 600
*Crown Solicitor*, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,000
*President Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C..... 750
*Speaker Legislative Assembly*, Hon. Frank Madden ..... 1,000
*Public Service Commissioner*, C. A. Topp... 1,000
*Auditor-General*, F. H. Bruford ..... 1,000
*Clerk Executive Council*, Robt. S. Rogers... 600
*Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary*, G. C. Morrison ..... 900
*Under-Treasurer*, H. W. Meakin ..... 900
*Public Instruction*, F. Tate ..... 1,000
*Law Department*, W. R. Anderson ..... 800
*Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles*, T. Byrne ..... 700
*Lands*, J. W. Skene..... 800
*Mines* (vacant) ..... 800
*Engineer, Water Supply*, Stuart Murray, C.E. 1,200
*Agriculture*, E. G. Duffus..... 480
*Public Works*, D. Martin ..... 800
*Pub. Health, Chairman*, W. P. Norris, M.D. 1,000
*Victorian Rail. Commissioners*, T. Tait (*chairman*), £3,500; W. F. Fitzpatrick, £1,500; and C. Hudson..... 1,500
*Acting Engineer-in-Chief*, M. E. Kernot 650
*Secretary*, L. J. McClelland ..... 600
*Govt. Statist*, E. T. Drake, £560; *Assistant Govt. Statist*, J. J. Fenton ..... £558
*Penal and Gaols*, E. C. Connor ..... 800
*Industrial Schools*, J. L. Davies (*acting*) ... 360
*Chief Commissioner of Police*, Thos. O'Callaghan ..... 900
*Public Librarian*, E. La Touche Armstrong 625
*Astronomer*, P. Baracchi ..... 700
*Botanist*, Professor Ewart, D.Sc. ..... 350
*Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons*, T. F. Bride, LL.D. .....*paid by fees*
*Parliamentary Draftsman*, E. Carlile ..... £1,300

*Agent-Gen. in London*, Hon. J. W. Taverner, 142 Queen Victoria St., E.C. ..... £1,000
*Acting Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale.
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

## III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28 Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. It is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of sea-board, the total area being 903,690 sq. miles.

*Population.*—The population at the 1901 census was 362,604 (males, 184,422; females, 178,182); on 31 December, 1905, 374,398 (males, 194,241; females, 180,157); birth rate (1905) 23·82, death rate 10·14, and marriage rate 7·00 per 1,000.

*Meteorology.*—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 63 years' average at Adelaide being 20 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

*Government.*—The government is administered by a Governor, the Legislative Council with 18 members, and the House of Assembly with 42 members. There are 4 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 52,651 (13,695 women) in 1905, those for the Assembly numbering 183,252 (90,253 women).

*Local Government.*—There are 32 Municipalities and 141 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £2,739,808, and the revenue (1905) £294,723, and expenditure (1905), chiefly on roads, £290,891.

*Law and Justice.*—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 119 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 3,146 of the population. The Real Property Act (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act land to the value of £16,987,325 has been dealt with.

*Religion.*—In 1904 accommodation was provided for 31,352 members of the Church of England, 79,326 Methodists, 16,135 Congregationalists, 14,395 Baptists, 13,000 German Lutherans, in

addition to about 50,000 Roman Catholics, in 1,121 places of worship.

*Education.*—There is an endowed university at Adelaide, founded in 1881, with 360 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 722 State schools, with 1,420 teachers and 64,183 scholars; the expenditure in 1905 was £156,534, the total capital outlay on school buildings amounting to £511,288. Private schools number 213 (1905), with 725 teachers and 10,106 scholars. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State at an annual cost of about £10,000.

*Banking.*—There are 7 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 96 branches, having a total liability of £7,623,060 (including £322,276 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £7,425,775 in 1905; their note issue amounted to £373,604. The Government Savings Bank has 163 agencies, with 126,821 depositors (£4,380,358, bearing interest at 3 per cent.), and 19,545 depositors with £17,683 not bearing interest.

*Commerce in 1905.*—Total value, £17,930,276.

| | Imports from. | Exports to. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | £2,033,359 | £2,555,118 |
| British Colonies | 5,581,302 | 5,262,011 |
| Foreign Countries | 824,948 | 1,673,538 |
| | £8,439,609 | £9,490,667 |

*Shipping.*—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1905 was 5,258,230 tons; 4,431,900 tons were British, and 826,330 tons foreign.

*Railways.*—The length of Government lines open in 1905 was 1,746 miles. The total cost to 31 Dec., 1905, was £13,583,014, or £7,781 per mile; the working expenses in 1905 were £742,943 and the receipts £1,305,565, the net revenue being 4·14 per cent. on the cost.

*Agriculture.*—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 3,368,708 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,710,286 acres, hay 327,924, oats and barley 26,250, and potatoes 9,540 acres, with 1,087,057 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1905-6 was 20,143,798 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 23,603 acres of vines, the export of wine being 718,660 gallons in 1905, of which 397,087 gals. (value £36,816) were sent to the United Kingdom in 1905. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. There were 6,140,600 sheep in 1905, and 40,784,613 lb. of wool (valued at £1,668,214) were exported; cattle number 300,721, and horses 196,114.

*Minerals.*—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £2,510,955 | £2,725,724 |
| Expenditure | 2,543,186 | 2,650,020 |
| Debt (30 June) | 28,593,645 | 28,727,895 |
| Total imports | 7,450,716 | 8,439,609 |
| Total exports | 8,482,205 | 9,490,667 |
| Imports from U.K. | 2,025,688 | 2,033,359 |
| Exports to U.K. | 2,606,557 | 2,555,118 |

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec., 1905, inclusive of suburbs, 173,235.

*Governor*, H.E. Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. ..... £4,000

*Private Sec.*, W. S. Baillie Hamilton.
*A.D.C.*, Capt. Hon. R. D. Ryder, 8th Hrs.
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. .....

MINISTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Premier, Commr. of Public Works, and Minister of Education*, Hon. T. Price | £1,000 |
| *Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry*, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick | 1,000 |
| *Treasurer and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. H. Peake | 1,000 |
| *Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister controlling the Northern Territory*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin | 1,000 |
| *Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. | 2,000 |
| *Second Judge*, Hon. John Hannah Gordon | 1,700 |
| *Third Judge*, Hon. Robert Homburg | 1,700 |
| *President Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling | 600 |
| *Speaker, House of Assembly*, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. | 600 |

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, & Clerk to the Executive Council*, L. H. Sholl, I.S.O. | 600 |
| *Secretary, Attorney-General and Education*, G. G. Martin | 500 |
| *Under-Treasurer*, T. Gill, I.S.O. | 600 |
| *Secy. Public Works and Industry*, J. W. Jones | 550 |
| *Surveyor-General*, Wm. Strawbridge | 900 |
| *Engineer-in-Chief*, A. B. Moncrieff | 1,000 |
| *Sheriff*, O. H. Schomburgk | 500 |
| *Secy. Commissioner of Lands*, T. Duffield | 550 |
| *Commr. of Insolvency*, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. | 1,300 |
| *Do. of Audit*, E. Cooke | 1,000 |
| *Do. of Railways*, A. G. Pendleton, C.M.G. | 1,400 |
| *Do. of Police*, L. G. Madley | 700 |
| *Master of Supreme Court*, A. Buchanan | 700 |
| *Clerk Legis. Council*, F. Halcomb, M.A. | 600 |
| *Do. House of Assembly*, J. C. Morphett | 600 |
| *Police Magistrate*, J. Gordon | 600 |
| *Director of Education*, A. Williams | 700 |
| *Secy. Minister of Education*, L. W. Stanton | 600 |
| *Actg. Chief Mech. Engr., Rlys.*, B. F. Rushton | 700 |
| *Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum*, W. L. Cleland, M.B. | 600 |
| *Supt. Public Bldgs.*, C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O. | 750 |
| *Crown Solicitor*, C. J. Dashwood | 800 |
| *Hydraulic Engineer*, C. A. Bayer | 750 |
| *Princ. Agricultural College*, A. J. Perkins | 652 |
| *Secretary Minister of Agriculture, and Professor of Agriculture*, W. Angus | 500 |
| *Agent-General in London*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. | £1,200 |
| *Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting | 450 |

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days.

## IV. QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 668,497 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of

14,252,664 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 3,407,210 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 427,838,080 acres, but an additional area of 239,805,320 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, 251,549 acres as scrub selections, 92,613 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, and 3,133 for special purposes, leaving 170,025,591 practically unoccupied. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1905, numbered 528,048, of whom 290,206 were males and 237,842 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling downs; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. In the year 1905, 152,722 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export the produce of the State in 1905 were: Wool, £2,649,751; gold, £2,638,044; silver, £32,269; tin, £299,878; copper, £447,530; pearl and tortoise-shell, £91,099; meat, including extract, £842,684; green fruit, £185,329; sugar, £1,448,885; hides and skins, £430,430; tallow, £202,298; live stock, £1,132,107. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1905 was 68·8°; the maximum in the shade was 102·4°, and the minimum 37·2°. Wool, gold, meat, and sugar are at present the staple productions; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal deposits are found in several districts; timber also, of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. At the end of 1905 the horses numbered 430,565, cattle 2,963,395, sheep 12,535,231, and pigs 164,087.

At the end of 1905 there were 3,114 miles of railway open. In 1905 there were 1,044 State schools in operation, with 2,382 teachers and an average daily attendance of 68,780 children; and 171 private schools, with an average attendance of 12,649.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec., 1905, were £13,217,084, apart from the £3,992,758 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1905 was 780 (tonnage, 1,067,741), and the number outwards 880 (tonnage, 1,062,566).

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £3,544,110 | £3,737,691 |
| Public expenditure | 3,563,844 | 3,627,529 |
| Public debt, 31 Dec. | 39,069,227 | 39,068,827 |
| Gold output | oz. 639,151 | oz. 592,620 |
| Total imports | £6,052,164 | £6,699,345 |
| Total exports | 11,153,383 | 11,939,594 |

Domestic imports from U.K., 1905 (*B. of Trade*):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. | £93,942 | Machinery | £72,189 |
| Cottons | 334,938 | Iron | 287,708 |
| Woollens | 123,827 | Spirits | 78,484 |
| | | | £1,693,209 |

Domestic exports to U.K., 1905 (*B. of Trade*):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | £269,077 | Silver Ore | £52,275 |
| Copper Reg. | 218,419 | Tallow and | |
| Meat, Fresh | 73,531 | Stearine | 213,396 |
| Do. Preserved | 81,379 | Wool | 1,231,650 |
| Shells | 122,242 | | £2,457,752 |

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane (pop. 129,736), Rockhampton (19,691), Maryborough (12,900), Townsville (15,506), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (15,246), Toowoomba (14,087), Charters Towers (20,976), and Gympie (14,430).

The Constitution comprises a Governor, Legislative Council of 44 members nominated for life by the Crown, and Assembly of 72 members elected by the people. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and three Puisne Judges; and inferior courts, as in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1906), 129,736.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor*, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. | £3,000 |
| *Private Sec.*, Capt. F. G. Newton | 300 |
| *A.D.C.*, Capt. Bertram Brooke | |
| *Pres. of Legis. Council*, Hon. A. Morgan | 1,000 |

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

| | |
|---|---|
| *Premier, Chief Sec., and Treasurer*, Hon. W. Kidston | 1,000 |
| *Secretary for Public Instruction*, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C. | 1,000 |
| *Secretary for Public Lands*, Hon. J. T. Bell | 1,000 |
| *Attorney-General and Secretary for Mines*, Hon. J. W. Blair | 1,000 |
| *Secretary for Agriculture and Railways*, Hon. D. F. Denham | 1,000 |
| *Home Secretary*, Hon. P. Airey | 1,000 |
| *Secretary for Public Works*, Hon. T. O. Sullivan | 1,000 |
| *Clerk of the Council*, E. H. Abell | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Justice Supreme Court*, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, Kt. | £2,500 |
| *Senior Puisne Judge*, Hon. Patrick Real | 2,000 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hon. C. E. Chubb (Northern), Hon. V. Power (Central) each | 2,000 |
| *District Court Judges*, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, Sir Arthur Rutledge each | 1,000 |

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Sec.'s Dept.*, P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. | 600 |
| *Home Sec.'s Dept.*, W. H. Ryder, I.S.O. | 700 |
| *Public Works*, A. B. Brady | 700 |
| *Dept. of Justice*, J. B. Hall | 600 |
| *Treasury*, T. W. Connah | 700 |
| *Public Lands*, W. J. Scott | 700 |
| *Agriculture*, E. G. E. Scriven | 450 |
| *Public Instruction*, J. D. Story | 350 |
| *Mines*, A. R. Macdonald | 700 |
| *Auditor-General*, T. M. King, I.S.O. | 1,000 |
| *Commissioner of Police*, W. G. Cahill | 800 |
| *Commissioner of Income Tax*, J. Hughes | 700 |
| *Commissioner for Railways*, J. F. Thallon | 2,000 |
| *Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court*, W. A. Douglas | 500 |
| *Crown Solicitor*, G. V. Hellicar | 700 |
| *Government Statistician and Registrar-General*, T. Weedon, F.S.S. | 430 |
| *Commissioner of Public Health*, Dr. B. B. Ham | 800 |
| *Postmaster*, Captain John Mackay | 500 |
| *Comptroller, Bureau of Central Sugar Mills*, Dr. W. Maxwell | 3,000 |
| *Director of Education*, D. Ewart | 600 |
| *Public Service Inspector*, H. D. Brennan | 500 |
| *Government Printer*, G. A. Vaughan | 500 |
| *Registrar of Titles and Chief Commissioner of Stamps*, J. Mitchell | 450 |

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (1898), 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Acting Secretary, Accountant, and Officer in charge of Indents*, Alfred B. Paine.
Transit from London, 34 days.

## V.—TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 1st March, 1905, 226,228 acres were under crop, and 378,346 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 43,091 acres; while 1,345,302 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The population (31 Dec., 1904) was 180,200, of whom 89,345 belonged to the Church of England, 32,355 were Roman Catholics, 26,952 Methodists, and 12,285 Presbyterians. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last—a female, "Truganini"—having died in 1876. The island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook, and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1902 the mean annual temperature was 53·2°, the mean summer temperature being 58·6°, and that of winter 46·6°; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1904, was 22·08 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the State are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit, and sheep; the two latter being among the principal industries. The amount of stock on 1 March, 1905, was sheep (and lambs), 1,556,460; cattle, 202,206; horses, 36,565; and pigs, 77,943. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin exported in 1904 was £281,541; of silver £376,522, and of copper £568,982; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold exported in 1904 was £187,703. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 620 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 321 telegraph stations, with 3,432 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (432 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 1,450 miles of telephone wire; 383 post-stations, and 3,231 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1904, the total registered shipping for the year was 55 steamers and 158 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 24,717 tons. The inward entries during 1904 were 957 (tonnage, 1,043,425), and the outward entries 944 (tonnage, 1,050,182).

A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1902. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 356 State schools.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £857,668 | £852,694 |
| Public expenditure | 879,356 | 842,469 |
| Public debt, 31 December | 9,228,963 | 9,724,732 |
| Total imports | 2,593,810 | 2,554,454 |
| Total exports | 2,843,108 | 2,989,600 |
| Imports from U.K. (1904-5) | 540,554 | 576,011 |
| Exports to U.K. (1904-5) | 533,269 | 482,286 |

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by Local Acts (18 Vic., No. 17; 49 Vic., No. 8; 1 Edwd. VII., No. 8; and 3 Edwd. VII., No. 17). By the Act of 1855 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 35 members, elected for three years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. The franchise has been extended to women. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, road district, and town boards, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 34,949. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 21,650), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor*, H.E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Count Della Catena (appointed 1904) | £2,750 |
| *Private Secretary and A.D.C.*, Capt. J. McC. Griffin, R.F.A. | |
| *A.D.C.*, Capt. W. O. Cottrell-Dormer, 6 D.G. | |
| *Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (*C.J.*) | |

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Premier & Chief Sec.*, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G. | £50 |
| *Treasurer*, Hon. J. Urquhart | 750 |
| *Attorney-Genl.*, Hon. W. B. Propsting | 750 |
| *Lands & Works & Mines*, Hon. A. Hean | 750 |
| *Without Portfolio*, Hon. W. Moore. | |

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Under-Secretary*, P. C. Douglas | 300 |
| *Under-Treasurer*, A. Reid, I.S.O. | 550 |
| *Imperial Paymaster*, F. Lovett | 300 |
| *Auditor-General*, Charles Mitchell | 500 |
| *Registrar-General*, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O. | 600 |
| *Secretary to Law Dept.*, F. N. Stops | 200 |
| *General Manager of Railways*, J. McN. McCormick | 800 |
| *Engineer-in-Chief*, J. Fincham | 375 |
| *Secretary of Mines*, W. H. Wallace | 400 |
| *Director of Education*, W. L. Neale | 600 |
| *Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands*, E. A. Counsel | 550 |
| *Commissioner of Police*, J. E. C. Lord | 500 |
| *Clerk of Legislative Council*, E. C. Nowell | 400 |
| *Pres. of Legis. Council*, Hon. W. Dodery | 350 |
| *Speaker of H. of Assem.*, Hon. J. G. Davies | 350 |
| *Clerk of do.*, J. K. Reid | 375 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chief Health Officer*, J. S. Elkington, D.P.H. | £600 |
| *Administrator of Charitable Grants*, F. R. Seager | 300 |
| *Commissioner of Taxes*, H. E. Downie | 400 |
| *Police Magistrate, Hobart*, W. O. Wise | 400 |
| *Government Printer*, J. Vail | 450 |
| *Chief Justice*, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. | £1,500 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hons. A. Inglis Clark, John McIntyre, each | 1,200 |
| *Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor*, E. D. Dobbie | 600 |
| *Sheriff, Registrar in Bankruptcy, & Curator of Intestates' Estates*, H. Ross | 375 |
| *Registrar Supreme Court*, P. S. Seager | 550 |
| *Recorder of Titles*, J. W. Whyte | 600 |
| *Commissioner of Courts, Launceston*, E. L. Hall | 400 |

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Secy.*, Herbert W. Ely.
Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.

## VI. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The occupied portion of the State extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior, and the population on June 30, 1906, was 260,738. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 20 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 20 years was 30·05 inches. The climate is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1905 was 34·6, the average for the past 30 years being 33·08. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, iron, sandal wood, cereals, fruit, wine, horses, and cattle. Cultivation in the past was retarded by want of sufficient labour and means of transport, but the conditions are now rapidly improving; large tracts of fertile soil, in the south-western districts, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk-growing and for vintage purposes, and there are at present 3,541 acres of vineyards in the State. Good wheat-growing soils also exist in the southern division, and 195,071 acres were under cultivation for this cereal in 1905. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

*Gold Statistics.*—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being rapidly developed, the production of gold being 207,111 fine oz. in 1895, 251,613 oz. in 1896, 603,847 oz. in 1897, 939,490 oz. in 1898, 1,470,605 oz. in 1899, 1,414,311 oz. in 1900, 1,703,416 oz. in 1901, 1,871,038 oz. in 1902, 2,064,801 oz. in 1903, 1,983,230 oz. in 1904, 1,955,316 oz. in 1905, and 1,054,726 oz. in the first seven months of 1906. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The largest amounts have been obtained from the East Coolgardie field, Murchison being next in productiveness. Gold is also found in the Kimberley, Pilbara, West Pilbara, Ashburton, Gascoyne, East Murchison, Dundas, Donnybrook, Peak Hill, Yalgoo, Mt. Margaret, Yilgarn, and Phillips River districts. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to 31 July, 1906, is 15,926,413 fine oz.; of this amount 7,080,800 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

There are 2,312 miles of railway open; the Great Southern Railway connects Perth, the capital of the State, with Albany (King George Sound), and the Eastern and Eastern Goldfields Railways connect the capital with Fremantle, Northam, and Kalgoorlie, and also with Kanowna, Menzies, Malcolm, Leonora, Morgans, and Laverton, on the goldfields. The Midland and Northern lines join Perth to Geraldton, Cue, and Nannine. The South-Western line connects Perth with Bunbury, Busselton, Collie, and Bridgetown. There is direct telegraphic communication with England by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s cable from Roebuck Bay on the N.W. coast, in addition to the line through Eucla to Adelaide, and with South Africa by Cocos Island. The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, and Bunbury. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1905 was:—Wool, £594,872; timber, £689,960; sandalwood, £38,817; pearls, £120,000 (estimated); shell, £146,832; gold, £3,300,402; gold specie, £4,245,244; hides and skins, £168,280. The stock returns of the State are as follows:—Horses, 97,397; cattle, 631,825; sheep, 3,120,703; and pigs, 74,567. In 1905 the vessels entered inwards numbered 662 (tonnage, 1,839,227), and those outwards 656 (tonnage, 1,828,256).

| | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £4,019,066 | £3,972,778 |
| Expenditure | 4,145,625 | 4,046,828 |
| Gross debt, 30 June | 26,642,773 | 28,058,553 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports | 6,672,482 | 6,481,874 |
| Exports | 10,271,489 | 9,871,019 |
| Raw Gold exports | 3,965,095 | 3,300,402 |
| Imports from U.K. | 2,565,302 | 2,278,933 |
| Exports to U.K. | 4,440,817 | 4,210,201 |

Under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 26, the State is ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. This Act was proclaimed and came into operation 21st Oct., 1890.

*Religious Statistics.*—At the census of 1901, 75,617 belonged to the Church of England, and 40,584 were Roman Catholics.

The educational system is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college, a technical school, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, and a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The foundation of a University is under consideration. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 30 June, 1906, was £163,010.

The principal towns in the State are:—Perth (pop., including suburbs, 52,300), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle; Fremantle (including suburbs, 27,100), and the following municipalities:—Albany (3,435), Coolgardie (3,830), Kalgoorlie (6,780), Boulder (5,658), Kanowna, York, Menzies, Northam, Bunbury, Claremont, Guildford, Collie, Geraldton, Kookynie, and Midland Junction (from 1,000 to 3,000 each), Busselton, Newcastle, Cossack, Cue, Roebourne, Esperance, Norseman, Southern Cross, Broad Arrow, Mount Morgans, &c.

*Governor*, H.E. Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B. ..... £4,000
*PrivateSec.*, Capt. E. F. P. Sketchley, R.M.L.I. 350
*A.D.C.*, Capt. B. Hankey.
*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1906).

*Premier and Minister for Lands*, Hon. Newton James Moore, M.L.A. ..... 1,200
*Colonial Treasurer, Agriculture, and Education*, Hon. Frank Wilson, M.L.A. 1,000
*Mines & Railways*, Hon. Hy. Gregory, M.L.A. 1,000
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. Norbert Keenan, M.L.A. 1,000
*Works*, Hon. James Price, M.L.A. ..... 1,000
*Colonial Secretary and Minister for Commerce*, Hon. James Daniel Connolly, M.L.C. 1,000
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. Charles Austin Piesse, M.L.C., and Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.A.

PERMANENT STAFF.

*Public Service Commissioner*, M. E. Jull... £800
*Commr. of Railways*, W. J. George ..... 1,500
*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. Thompson ..... 1,200
*Under-Secretary*, F. D. North, C.M.G. ..... 550
*Under-Treasurer*, L. S. Eliot, I.S.O. ..... 750
*Lands*, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. ..... 650
*Works*, W. T. L. Stronach ..... 500
*Mines*, H. S. King ..... 650
*Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton ..... 550
*Solicitor-General*, W. F. Sayer ..... 800
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, F. A. Moseley 700
*Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons*, O. Burt, I.S.O. 800
*Commr. of Titles*, Dr. J. W. Smith ..... 700
*Chief Harbour-Master*, C. J. Irvine ..... 600
*Commr. of Police*, Capt. F. A. Hare ..... 750
*Chief Protector of Aborigines*, H. C. Prinsep 550
*Auditor-General*, C. S. Toppin ..... 800
*Prin. Medical Officer*, T. H. Lovegrove... .. 850
*Govt. Printer*, W. F. Simpson ..... 500
*Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician*, Malcolm A. C. Fraser ..... 500
*Insp.-Gen. of Schools*, C. R. P. Andrews ... 750
*Govt. Astronomer*, W. E. Cooke ..... 600

*Chief Justice*, His Hon. S. H. Parker ..... £2,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. R. F. MacMillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth.....each 1,700

*Agent-General in London*, Cornthwaite Hector Rason, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare.
Transit from London to Perth, 27 days.

## New Zealand,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three main islands, known as the North, Middle (or South), and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°—50° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. long., with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 66,889,520 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles; Middle Island, 58,525; Stewart Island, 665, with only 272 inhabitants. An adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles; and the Cook and other Pacific islands recently included within the boundaries of the colony, 280 sq. miles.

The European population at the census of April 29, 1906, was 888,578 (471,008 males and 417,570 females). The native population (Maoris) in February, 1901, was 47,731 (25,538 males and 22,193 females), chiefly in the North Island, and 12,340, excluding 776 absent from the islands (6,224 males and 6,116 females) in the Cook and other Pacific islands, making the total population of the colony, including Maoris, &c., 948,753 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn.

The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900 is a measure intended to restrain natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands. Its main provisions are: (1) Prohibition of further alienation of the freehold of native lands; (2) leasing of native lands through partly elected and partly nominated Councils similar to the Native Land Court; (3) advances to natives to road and otherwise improve their surplus lands.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole colony for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible

that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1905 were wool (£5,381,333), frozen meat (£2,694,432), gold (£2,093,936), butter and cheese (£1,613,728), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1905 being 1,585,756 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1905 being 21,686,997 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki; copper is also found.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1906) 1,535,384 acres, while there are 12,525,461 acres of land in sown grass, of which 7,745,727 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1905 the number of sheep was 19,130,875; horned cattle, 1,810,936; and horses, 326,537. In March, 1906, there were 2,407 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 113 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. During 1905 the vessels entered inwards numbered 627 (tonnage, 1,139,410), and those entered outwards 627 (tonnage, 1,141,552), exclusive of coasting vessels.

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £7,347,197 | £7,650,098 |
| Public expenditure | 6,635,902 | 7,122,340 |
| Do. from loan accts. | *5,525,639 | *3,313,888 |
| Gross public debt 31 Mch. | 59,912,000 | 62,191,040 |
| Accrued sinking fund, 31 March | 2,508,368 | 2,520,569 |
| Total imports | 13,291,694 | 12,828,857 |
| Total exports | 14,748,348 | 15,655,947 |
| Gold export | 1,987,501 | 2,093,936 |

Domestic imports from U.K., 1905 (*B. of Trade*):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. | £523,711 | Linens | £91,444 |
| Arms, &c. | 109,225 | Machinery | 317,023 |
| Books | 116,277 | Musical instr. | 60,235 |
| Chemicals | 142,297 | Oil Cloth | 86,590 |
| Cottons | 725,826 | Paper | 152,485 |
| Cycles | 123,288 | Ships | 256,700 |
| Leather | 204,652 | Spirits | 178,649 |
| Iron | 1,017,682 | Woollens | 457,604 |
| | | | 6,425,793 |

Domestic exports to U.K., 1905 (*B. of Trade*):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef (fresh) | £208,992 | Rabbits | £82,495 |
| Butter | 1,467,628 | Skins | 458,045 |
| Cheese | 203,344 | Tallow, &c. | 421,034 |
| Hemp | 655,725 | Wheat | 119,160 |
| Kauri Gum | 414,377 | Wool | 5,642,483 |
| Mutton | 3,164,712 | | 13,391,222 |

The general government consists of a Governor aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 35 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election nor for appointment to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1905) 1,857 public primary schools, with 3,291 teachers and 137,623 scholars; there are also 291 private schools, with 16,639 scholars, and, in addition, 95 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 26 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony was (1905) 74,767,288 letters and post-cards, 23,626,362 newspapers, and 24,099,918 books and packets, and the work is effected by 1,937 post-offices. There are 8,355 miles of telegraph line carrying 25,116 miles of wire. The administration of the law is carried out by a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and by district judges, stipendiary magistrates, and justices of the peace.

*Defences.*—New Zealand has torpedo-boats and submarine mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns at the census of 29 April, 1906, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 63,807; Auckland (and suburbs), 82,101; Dunedin (and suburbs), 56,020; Christchurch (and suburbs), 67,878; Invercargill (and suburbs), 12,507; Napier, 9,454; Nelson, 8,164; and Oamaru, 5,071.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O. ..... £7,000
*Private Sec.*, H. C. Waterfield.
*A.D.C.*, Capt. F. P. Braithwaite, Northd. Fus.; Capt. Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, 5 Lrs.; Capt. J. H. Boscawen (*hon.*).
* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1906).
His Excellency the Governor presides.
*Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, P.M.G., and Industries and Commerce*, Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, K.C.M.G. £1,600
*Min. of Public Works and Railways*, Hon. William Hall-Jones ..... 1,000
*Minister of Native Affairs*, Hon. James Carroll ..... 1,000
*Justice, Mines, and Immigration*, Hon. James McGowan ..... 1,000
*Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of Defence*, Hon. A. Pitt ..... 1,000
*Marine, Labour and Customs*, Hon. John Andrew Millar ..... 1,000
*Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. R. McNab... 1,000
*Education and Public Health*, Hon. George Fowlds ..... 1,000
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te Wherowhero.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000
*Puisne Judge, Wellington*, F. R. Chapman (*President, Court of Arbitration*) ..... 1,800
*Do.*, T. Cooper ..... 1,800
*Do., Auckland*, W. B. Edwards ..... 1,800
*Do., Canterbury*, J. E. Denniston ..... 1,800
*Do., Dunedin*, J. S. Williams ..... 1,800
*Solicitor-General*, F. Fitchett, LL.D. ..... 1,000
*Controller & Auditor-Gen.*, J. K. Warburton 1,000

* This amount, however, includes Debentures redeemed and advances repaid (£465,000 in 1903-4, £3,251,650 in 1904-5, and £342,300 in 1905-6), besides moneys spent under "Land for Settlements Acts," or purchases of private estates for settlement (£623,269 in 1903-4, £603,912 in 1904-5, and £990,815 in 1905-6).

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Colony on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

*Commissioner Gort. Life Insurance Dept.*, J. H. Richardson ..... £950
*Public Trustee*, J. W. Poynton ..... 800
*Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals & Charitable Institutions*, D. MacGregor, M.B. 1,200

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Colonial Secretary*, Hugh Pollen ..... 500
*Treasury*, J. B. Heywood ..... 850
*Customs*, W. T. Glasgow ..... 700
*Insp.-Gen. of Schools*, George Hogben, M.A. 650
*Secretary for Education*, Sir E. O. Gibbs... 550
*Justice*, F. Waldegrave ..... 575
*Public Works*, H. J. H. Blow ..... 700
*Crown Lands and Immigration*, William C. Kensington ..... 750
*Registrar-General*, E. J. von Dadelszen ... 510
*Govt. Printer*, John Mackay..... 580
*Commissioner of Taxes*, P. Heyes ..... 750
*Valuer-Gen.*, G. F. C. Campbell ..... 650
*Registrar, Old Age Pensions*, J. E. Smith 500
*General Manager Railways*, T. Ronayne... 1,250
*Secretary Gen. Post Office*, W. Gray ..... 800
*Do. Stamps*, C. A. St. G. Hickson ... 650
*Chief Judge of Native Land Court & Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds*, H.G. Seth Smith 600
*Under-Secretary Mines*, T. H. Hamer ..... 600
*Director Museum and Observatories*, A. Hamilton ..... 500
*Surveyor-General*, Thos. Humphries ..... 700
*Director Geological Survey Department*, J. Mackintosh Bell, PH.D., F.R.G.S. ..... 630
*Secretary for Agriculture*, J. D. Ritchie ... 600
*Secretary for Labour*, Edward Tregear..... 500
*Commissioner of Police*, W. Dinnie ..... 550
*Under-Secretary for Defence* (vacant) ..... 450
*Marine*, G. Allport ..... 425
*Chief Health Officer*, J. M. Mason, D.P.H. 850
*Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council*, A. J. Willis ..... 525

*High Commissioner in London*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.

*Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

*Cook Islands Administration.*—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Niue or Savage Island, together with a few smaller islands, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 15,000 natives, and 150 Europeans and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports average about £38,000, and the imports about £39,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,200, and a European population of 110. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. Makea Ariki still remains as the head native chief of the Cook Islands, and receives an allowance from the Government.

*Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge, Rarotonga*, Lt.-Col. Gudgeon, C.M.G. ... £500
*Resident Commissioner and Magistrate, Niue*, C. F. Maxwell ..... 300

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.

## Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′ and 21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,451 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoanut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and cocoanut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1905 were sugar, green fruit, copra, vanilla, bêche-de-mer, pea-nuts, and turtle-shell. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of five official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains ten official and eight unofficial members, partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 March, 1901) was 120,124 (94,397 native Fijians, 17,105 Indian immigrants, 2,459 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

| | 1902. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public income ..... | £138,166 | £139,405 | £192,974 |
| Public expenditure | 124,948 | 158,645 | 132,043 |
| *Public debt..... | 186,515 | 164,015 | 152,815 |
| Total imports ..... | 489,095 | 439,995 | 442,852 |
| From Brit. Colonies | 466,449 | 417,361 | 430,496 |
| Total exports ..... | 554,706 | 589,991 | 706,403 |
| To Brit. Colonies... | 549,964 | 552,716 | 609,101 |

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

*Governor and Colonial Secretary*, H.E. Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific*) £2,700
*Private Sec. and Sec. to Consul-General*, R. S. D. Rankine ..... 350
*Chief Justice*, His Hon. Charles Major (*and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr., Western Pacific*)..... 900
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. A. Ehrhardt ..... 600
*Receiver-General and Col. Sec.*, Hon. Arthur W. Mahaffy ..... 750
*Chief Medical Officer*, Hon. Bolton G. Corney, I.S.O..... 750
*Commissioner for Lands*, Hon. T. R. Ward 650
*Native Commissioner*, Hon. W. Sutherland 600
*Agent-Gen. of Immigration*, A. R. Coates 450
*Registrar of Supreme Court* (vacant) ..... 400
*Collector of Customs*, J. K. M. Ross ..... 450
*Inspector-General of Constabulary & Sheriff*, Col. Claude Francis, J.P. ..... (*and fees*) 450
*Postmaster*, H. P. St. Julian ..... 300
*Registrar-Gen. and of Titles, and Chief Police Magistrate*, M. T. Dods..... 450

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* San Francisco, about 33 days; *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 44 days.

* £65,815 to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

## British New Guinea.

British New Guinea comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The ports of entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, and Daru.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby. Pop., about 1,500.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £22,227 | £19,274 | £20,236 |
| Grant | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Expenditure | 35,753 | 36,534 | 41,804 |
| Imports | 77,631 | 67,188 | 79,761 |
| Exports | 75,506 | 76,435 | 80,291 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Administrator*, H.E. Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G. (*and allowance*, £200) | £1,250 |
| *Chief Judicial Officer*, His Hon. J. H. P. Murray | 1,000 |
| *Govt. Sec.*, Hon. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G. | 700 |
| *Treasurer, Collector of Customs, & Postmaster*, Hon. D. Ballantine | 450 |
| *Chief Medical Officer, Port Moresby*, Dr. N. C. Beaumont | 400 |
| *Resident Magistrates: Central Div.*, B. W. Bramell, £350; *Western*, A. H. Jiear, £350; *Eastern*, A. M. Campbell, £450; *North Eastern*, G. O. Manning, £300 | |
| *Northern*, C. A. W. Monckton, £400 | |
| *South Eastern*, Hon. M. H. Moreton | 400 |
| *Condt. of Constabulary*, W. C. Bruce | 300 |
| *Chief Govt. Surveyor*, Hon. R. M. Drummond | 450 |

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.

### PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malayta, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899. The revenue in 1905-6 was £2,378, and the expenditure £2,340; exports, 1904-5, £47,405; imports, £33,656. European residents, 110; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

*Resident Commissioner*, Charles M. Woodford £550

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate.* The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands (Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaian, Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouiti, Tabeteuea, Onoatoa, Beru, Nukunau, Tamana, and Arorae, with several small islands or islets depending upon them), and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands (Nanomea, Nanamaga, Nuitao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulelei, and Nuirakita). Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. The total area of the Protectorate is about 166 square miles, with a population of about 35,000 and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1905, £2,582; expenditure, £3,076; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,582.

*Resident Commissioner*, W. Telfer Campbell £650

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 151 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W., and it consists of three divisions, called Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau. At the former is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II., who was born 18 June, 1874. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1905, £30,893; expenditure, £24,445; imports, £70,868; exports, £110,728. Of the total shipping, 93,994 (1905), 77,340 tons were British.

*Agent and Consul*, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G. £850

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

*Deputy Commissioner*, H.M. Agent, Tonga.

(5) *The Union*, or *Tokelau, Group* of six islands and some islets (Quiros, Fakaafo (3), Nukunono, and Atafu).

(6) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1904) 141, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

*Deputy Commissioner*, R. T. Simons (*H.M. Consul for the Society Islands*).

*President of the Island*, J. R. McCoy.

(7) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51′ 23′ N., long. 159° 21′ 50″ W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

*Deputy Commissioner*, Alfred Smith.

(8) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. A joint commission consisting of British and French naval officers has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. British and French Residents were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 100,000, European 664. Principal exports, copra and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia. Imports, 1904, £54,777; exports, 1904, £43,000; shipping, 64,900 tons.

*Deputy Commr. New Hebrides*, Capt. Ernest Goldfinch Rason, R.N. £700

(9) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

| | |
|---|---|
| *High Commissioner*, The Governor of Fiji | £300 |
| *Chief Judicial Ass.*, The Chief Justice of Fiji | 300 |
| *Sec. to High Commission*, Merton King | 450 |
| *Registrar*, J. Langford | 50 |

# The West Indian Colonies.

The West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West. They are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last-named are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The islands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form two separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West Indies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. The highest points are about 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and several of the islands contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher lands is often much less. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. The vegetable productions are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, bananas, oranges, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, coco nuts, annotto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, cabbage-tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, and rice in the island of Trinidad. The total population is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The islands at the time of their discovery were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks; but both these native Indian races are now practically extinct. By far the largest of the West Indies are the magnificent islands of Cuba and Hispaniola.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and the other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the undisputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ships. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies. They are now divided as follows:—*British:* Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is.; all the Bahamas; Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago (which is now a ward of Trinidad); and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *Spanish:* Isle de Pinos, Bieque, and Culebra. *French:* Martinique, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Marie Galanta, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch:* St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish:* Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *U.S.A.:* Puerto Rico. *Venezuelan:* Coche Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent:* Hispaniola, divided into Hayti and San Domingo and Cuba. The British Islands have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In 1898 a most disastrous hurricane swept over the group of islands, almost all of which were affected, while St. Vincent, Barbados, and St. Lucia were practically devastated. On August 7th, 1899, a further hurricane devastated the island of Montserrat, doing damage also to St. Kitts, Nevis, and Antigua. The island of Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Guadaloupe (French), and Santa Cruz (Danish) also suffered severely. Further disaster befell St. Vincent in 1902 by the eruption of "La Soufrière," one-third of the island being devastated, and Mont Pelée, in Martinique, entirely destroyed the town of St. Pierre. The British Islands have still a future in store for them when cane-sugar growing can again profitably be carried on, and in the fruit, cotton, and wool industries, which are now rapidly increasing.

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1905:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c... | £208,654 | Machinery | £97,295 |
| Beer and Ale | 57,223 | Manure .... | 88,723 |
| Coal, &c. .... | 60,668 | Metals ..... | 102,297 |
| Cottons .... | 505,314 | Soap ..... | 61,799 |
| Leather ..... | 62,024 | Woollens .... | 80,0[illegible]8 |
| | | | £1,967,165 |

Total Exports to United Kingdom, 1905:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asphalt..... | £44,324 | Oranges .... | £63,308 |
| Bananas .... | 272,169 | Rum..... | 112,956 |
| Cocoa ..... | 461,347 | Spices ..... | 75,085 |
| Gutta Percha | 14,962 | Sugar ..... | 598,751 |
| | | | £1,956,458 |

## JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′–18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of Coolies and chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1905, was 806,690.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,423 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 36,188 (1906). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 5,019, and Montego Bay, 4,803.

The chief articles of export are: Fruit, 55·0; coffee, 7·6; sugar, 6·9; dye-woods, 4·5; pimento, 4·5; rum, 5·6; and minor products, 15·9. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 57·4, and the U.K., 19·3; the imports being from the U.K. 48·9, U.S.A. 39·0.

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

| | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|
| Public general revenue ... | £751,563 | £865,696 |
| Expenditure from income. | 824,816 | 821,612 |
| Expenditure from loans ... | 9,000 | 3,125 |
| Public debt ..... | 3,384,711 | 3,696,359 |
| Total imports ..... | 1,584,848 | 1,837,774 |
| Total exports ..... | 1,436,725 | 1,843,180 |

*Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*, H.E. Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G. ..... £5,000
*Private Sec.*, Melville Foster .....
*Comdg. Troops*, Brig.-General J. W. A. Marshall, C.B. .....
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Hugh Clarence Bourne, C.M.G. ..... 1,200
*Assist. Colonial Secretary*, (vacant) ..... 600
*Auditor-Gen.*, Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 800
*Director Pub. Wks.*, Hon. Val. G. Bell, C.M.G. 1,200
*Director Pub. Gardens*, Wm. Fawcett, B.SC. 600
*Emigration Agent in India*, R. L. Gibbes 500
*Inspector-General of Police and Prisons*, Maj. C. E. Kershaw ..... 800
*Sup. Insp. of Schools*, Hon. Thos. Capper, B.A. 700
*Sup. Medical Officer*, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.D. 800
*Protector of Immigrants*, F. L. Pearce..... 350
*Treasurer*, E. J. Andrews ..... 650
*Postmaster*, J. B. Lucie-Smith..... 600
*Collector-General*, Hon. A. H. Miles ..... 800
*Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston*, E. A. Savage ..... 500
*Government Printer*, J. C. Ford..... 500
*Chief Justice and Keeper of Records*, His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke ..... 2,000
*Puisne Judge*, Hon. Chas. F. Lumb, LL.D. 1,200
*Second ditto*, Hon. E. Vickers ..... 1,000
*Registrar Supreme Court*, (Com. de Cordova 600
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton 1,000
*Crown Solicitor*, A. W. Farquharson..... 820
*Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy*, John M. Nethersole..... 400
*Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records*, S. P. Smeeton ..... 700

Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

## TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,287, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,751. Salt is the principal industry of the islands and Sisal hemp is grown and exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turk's and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £8,678 | £6,466 | £6,243 |
| Expenditure ..... | 8,910 | 8,001 | 7,279 |
| Total imports ..... | 30,956 | 24,121 | 28,230 |
| Total exports ..... | 32,054 | 24,487 | 24,022 |

*Commissioner*, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £600
*Judge Sup. Court*, G. P. St. Aubyn ..... 500
Grand Turk, from Avonmouth, 11 days.

## THE BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1905 of 58,175, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay (C.I.), Ragged Island and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1905 being valued at £113,753. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also important, the total value of pineapples exported in 1905 being £12,776; bananas, coconuts, fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 20,412 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1905, £37,522. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

| CAPITAL, Nassau. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... | £71,377 | £71,112 | £77,293 |
| Expenditure ..... | 74,039 | 69,825 | 72,192 |
| Public debt ..... | 104,226 | 103,426 | 102,626 |
| Total imports ... | 294,590 | 297,241 | 308,544 |
| Total exports ... | 210,493 | 194,936 | 222,905 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor*, H.E. Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G. | £2,000 |
| *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett | 600 |
| *Chief Justice*, Sir Ormond Drimmie Malcolm | 1,000 |
| *Receiver-Gen.*, W. R. Hunt | 500 |
| *Postmaster*, J. A. Thompson | 350 |
| *Surveyor-Gen.*, William Miller | 500 |
| *Provost-Marshal and Commandt. of Constabulary*, C. A. Fraser | 500 |
| *Attorney-Gen.*, A. Bertram | 400 |
| *Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates*, J. M. Rae; R. S. Johnstone ..... each | 500 |
| *Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses*, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. | 800 |

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies make up the colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1901 contained 127,536 inhabitants (56,952 males and 70,584 females). The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor*, H.E. Sir Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G. | £2,600 |
| *A.D.C.*, Lieut. J. Becke | |
| *Private Sec. and A.D.C.*, Capt. J. Beck | 300 |
| *Chief Justice*, His Honour J. S. Udal | 1,000 |
| *Puisne Judge*, John Martin Danavall | 900 |
| *Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General*, E. St. John Branch | 900 |
| *Assistant Colonial Secretary*, E. B. Jarvis... | 350 |
| *Assist. A.-G., St. Kitts*, E. C. Wattley ... | 200 |
| ,, ,, *Dominica*, S. R. Pemberton | 200 |
| *Auditor-General*, E. A. Foster, I.S.O. | 600 |
| *Supt. of Agriculture and Analytical Chemist*, F. Watts, C.M.G., D.SC. | 800 |
| *Inspector of Schools*, Chas. M. Martin | 300 |

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... | £124,148 | £128,921 | £137,055 |
| Expenditure ..... | 138,029 | 133,558 | 142,214 |
| Public debt ..... | 284,121 | 283,371 | 278,000 |
| Imports ..... | 394,280 | 402,073 | 420,806 |
| Exports ..... | 329,006 | 350,176 | 423,727 |

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

### (1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1901 was 34,953, including 15,861 males and 19,092 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, and two central sugar factories have been erected, sugar canes being purchased from surrounding estates and peasants. A considerable amount of cotton is being planted; it also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrow-root. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ... | £43,812 | £44,295 | £48,798 |
| Expenditure ..... | 50,209 | 48,670 | 54,383 |
| Public debt ..... | 136,761 | 136,271 | 130,900 |
| Total imports ... | 136,147 | 142,965 | 132,937 |
| Total exports ... | 110,037 | 119,716 | 99,862 |

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1901), 9,262.

| | |
|---|---|
| *President & Island Sec.* (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), E. St. J. Branch | |
| *Treasurer*, W. D. Auchinleck | £500 |
| *Magistrate*, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. | 500 |
| *Colonial Engineer*, W. M. Mackison, C.E. | 450 |

*Barbuda* is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 580. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, whilst cotton was successfully tried in 1904. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Magistrate*, O. Nugent (*acting*) | £50 |
| *Manager*, H. S. Branch (*acting*) | 150 |

*Redonda*, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1901) of 18.

### (2) ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (1901) of

46,446, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

*St. Kitts*, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18 N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1901) 9,962, is a port of registry, and had 58 sailing vessels of 1,041 tons in 1905.

*Nevis* (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 12,774. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1901), 1,050.

*Anguilla* is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 3,890. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £47,683 | £45,035 | £48,330 |
| Expenditure | 45,609 | 44,266 | 45,234 |
| Public debt | 62,145 | 60,714 | 59,315 |
| Imports | 137,074 | 141,629 | 162,950 |
| Exports | 127,559 | 141,248 | 215,227 |

*Administrator and Treasurer*, Thomas Lawrence Roxburgh ..... £700 to £900
*Clerk to Government*, G. C. Johnson ..... 250
*Treasurer & Registrar of Shipping*, Edward R. Jones ..... 350
*Magistrates*: *St. Kitts*, Hon. F. S. Wigley, LL.D., £400; Captain A. Roger, £350; *Nevis*, C. A. Shand, £300; *Anguilla*, W. M. Wigley ..... 250
*Supt. of Public Works*, Hon. L. M. Kortright ..... 440

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 29,000 in 1901. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1901) about 6,000, and Portsmouth, population about 2,500.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £31,448 | £32,402 | £32,499 |
| Expenditure | 30,875 | 32,715 | 35,524 |
| Public debt | 65,000 | 54,572 | 52,960 |
| Imports | 95,149 | 91,088 | 95,358 |
| Exports | 69,384 | 63,016 | 78,035 |

*Administrator*, W. Douglas Young £700 to £900 (with £100 entertainment allowance)
*Treasurer*, Hon. W. H. Porter ..... 400
*Colonial Engineer*, W. A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E. ..... 600
*Registrar*, Hon. C. Musgrave ..... 300
*Magistrates*, Hon. W. Coull, £300; R. F. Garraway, £300; Dr. N. G. Cookman (and £100 as Medical Officer) ..... 200
*Medical Officers*, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; W. R. Williams, £300; L. S. Senhouse, £250; C. H. Bellot ..... 250

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, and in 1904 a population of 13,127 (6,087 males, 7,040 females). Discovered by Columbus in 1493 it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active Soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, the Montserrat Company having the principal plantation; the trees suffered severely in the hurricane of Aug. 1899, but they have now been replanted and their cultivation extended to the southern part of the island. Sugar was formerly the crop of greatest importance, but limes and cotton now claim first place. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1901) of 1,461.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £9,849 | £9,287 | £ 7,983 |
| Expenditure | 10,357 | 9,897 | 7,651 |
| Public debt | 11,100 | 11,100 | 11,100 |
| Total imports | 21,279 | 20,885 | 18,053 |
| Total exports | 16,424 | 21,640 | 22,209 |

*Commissioner & Treasurer*, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston ..... £550
*Treasurer*, E. F. Dyett ..... 220
*Senior Medical Officer*, M. P. Duke ..... 306

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,908. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities, and fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1901), 352.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £2,714 | £3,093 | £3,028 |
| Expenditure | 2,861 | 3,019 | 3,046 |
| Imports | 4,631 | 5,409 | 5,573 |
| Exports | 5,602 | 4,557 | 5,284 |

*Commissioner and Treasurer*, R. S. Earl, M.B. £300

## THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made

up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. The aggregate population (1903) was 167,067, and the total area 508 square miles.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G. ...£2,500
*Private Secretary*, ..... 200
Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′-12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′-61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, of which 30,239 acres are cultivated, and a population (including some of the Grenadines) of 69,530 (1905). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue..... | £70,265 | £68,993 | £69,954 |
| Expenditure ..... | 70,114 | 69,510 | 71,968 |
| Public debt ..... | 123,670 | 123,670 | 123,670 |
| Total imports ..... | 235,441 | 256,269 | 237,256 |
| Total exports..... | 283,565 | 321,766 | 283,955 |

*Colonial Sec.*, Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G. £650
*Treasurer*, N. Lockhart ..... 450
*Chief Justice*, John Bayldon Walker ..... 850
*Attorney-General*, D. T. Tudor ..... 650
*Registrar*, John S. Martin ..... 400
*Magistrates*, A. Earnshaw, *N. Dist.*, £400; W. Evan Haynes, *E. Dist.*, £350; J. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*, £300; G. W. Smith, *N. Dist.* ..... 350
*Postmaster*, T. B. C. Musgrave ..... 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1905) 7,295.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 50 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1905) of 53,389. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar (4,513 tons in 1905), molasses, cocoa—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop., 1901, 8,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1905, 551 steamers (tonnage 904,340) entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign warships coaled.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .....£ | 66,009 | £69,273 | £61,877 |
| Expenditure ..... | 70,692 | 65,508 | 62,521 |
| Public debt ..... | 167,879 | 164,680 | 161,178 |
| Total imports ..... | 351,086 | 370,706 | 285,987 |
| Total exports..... | 169,488 | 172,030 | 211,654 |

*Administrator & Col. Sec.*, Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G. (and allowance £300).....£1,000
*Chief Justice*, P. M. C. Sheriff ..... 700
*Attorney-General*, E. Bateson ..... 600
*Treasurer*, M. Kerr ..... 550

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 sq. miles, and an estimated population (1906), including dependencies, of 50,170. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton (for which a factory has been built by the Government), and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The upset price of Crown lands is 20*s.* per acre, cash, or £2 if spread over 5 years, and steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose. On May 7, 1902, there was an eruption of the volcano known as "La Soufrière," causing many deaths, and completely destroying all crops and the majority of the buildings in an area of (roughly) one-third of the island. CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop., 1891, 4,547).

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue .....£ | 20,944 | £28,266 | £26,900 |
| Expenditure ..... | 26,657 | 26,515 | 25,911 |
| Total imports ..... | 77,854 | 74,338 | 69,097 |
| Total exports ..... | 38,174 | 51,902 | 53,078 |

*Administrator, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Collector of Customs*, Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and £100 table allowance)£800

*Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District*, W. S. Shaw (*actg.*) £600
*Attorney-General*, D. T. Tudor (*Attorney-General of Grenada*) ..... 50

## BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1904 was estimated at 199,542, being about 1,200 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal.

The deposits in the savings bank on March 31, 1906, were £244,814. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1902, about 25,500), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £181,353 | £185,056 | £192,291 |
| Expenditure | 182,310 | 183,297 | 180,931 |
| Public debt | 425,600 | 416,000 | 416,000 |
| Total imports | 821,617 | 1,069,312 | 1,042,562 |
| Total exports | 552,890 | 860,982 | 935,844 |
| Imports from U.K. | 362,250 | 479,819 | 445,454 |
| Exports to U.K. | 26,672 | 92,269 | 180,454 |

*Governor*, H.E. Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G. ..... £2,500
*Private Sec. & A.D.C.*, Otho G. Carter ... 200
*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. S. W. Knaggs ... 750
*Officer Commanding Local Forces*, Hon. Major F. J. Clarke, M.C.P.
*Chief Judge*, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
*Pres. of Legis. Council*, W. P. Leacock .....
*Speaker, House of Assembly*, Hon. F. J. Clarke
*Attorney-General*, W. H. Stoker, K.C. ..... 750
*Solicitor-Gen.*, G. A. Goodman, K.C. *and fees* 250
*Treasurer*, W. L. C. Phillips ..... 600
*Auditor-General*, E. T. Grannum ..... 600
*Controller of Customs*, P. L. Dillon ..... 600
*Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade*, Maj. A. B. R. Kaye ..... 550
*Colonial Postmaster*, W. H. Bailey ..... 500
*Registrar*, W. L. H. Haynes ..... 400
*Provost-Marshal*, F. B. Smith ..... 600

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′ 10° 50′ N. lat. and 61° 39′—62° W. long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (200,000 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1906) of 315,000. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 56,100), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 7,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,076). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1905, 103,708 tons (£118,910) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1905) were:—Sugar, 36,241 tons; rum, 744 gals.; molasses, 273,467 gals.; bitters, 33,061 gals.; and cocoa, 48,416,256 lb. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 89 miles of railway open, and harbour improvements, waterworks and sewage operations are in course of construction. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. Thirty-eight steamers from Europe arrive every month, and six from the United States and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £804,440 | £811,614 | £808,845 |
| Expenditure | 818,860 | 810,258 | 818,701 |
| Public debt | 1,098,912 | 1,098,593 | 1,086,533 |
| Imports | 2,526,450 | 2,629,051 | 3,303,611 |
| Exports | 2,275,441 | 2,479,274 | 3,168,706 |

*Tobago* was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with an estimated population (1904) of 19,000. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,370) and Plymouth.

*Governor*, H.E. Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G. £5,000
*A.D.C.*, Capt. C. J. Dyke .....
*Colonial Secretary*, Hugh Clifford, C.M.G. 1,200
*Assistant Do.*, W. M. Gordon ..... 750
*Attorney-General*, E. L. Agostini, K.C. ... 1,300
*Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary*, Lt.-Col. H. E. J. Brake, C.B., D.S.O. 1,000
*Auditor-General*, R. Gervase Bushe, B.A. 800
*Chief Justice*, Sir Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.D. ..... 1,500
*Dir. of Public Works*, W. Wrightson, C.M.G. 1,200
*Solicitor-General*, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 582
*First Puisne Judge*, ... 1,000
*Second Puisne Judge*, Alex. D. Russell... 1,000
*Collector of Customs*, R. H. McCarthy..... 900
*Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands*, H. F. Ganteaume ..... 600
*Receiver-General*, Denis Slyne ..... 800
*Protector of Immigrants*, W. H. Coombs 800
*Registrar-Gen.*, E. C. M. Stone ..... 550
*Postmaster-Gen.*, A. E. C. Ross..... 550
*Harbour Master*, Capt. J. B. Saunders ... 550
*Surgeon-General*, J. A. de Wolf, M.D..... 1,100
*Inspector of Schools*, J. H. Collens ..... 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000). Transit, 13 days.

British South Africa includes the following Colonies and Protectorates:—

| Name. | Area (sq. miles). | Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | European. | Coloured. |
| Cape Colony | 276,995 | 580,380 | 1,825,172 |
| Natal, including Zululand | 29,200 | 97,109 | 1,011,645 |
| Transvaal | 111,196 | 297,277 | 972,674 |
| Orange River Colony | 50,000 | 143,419 | 241,626 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 143,830 | 12,623 | 593,141 |
| Basutoland | 10,293 | 975 | 347,731 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | 275,000 | 1,004 | 119,772 |
| Swaziland | 6,536 | 890 | 84,601 |

Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal (1907) are self-governing Colonies. The Orange River Colony is a Crown Colony, but will shortly be granted a Constitution, raising it to the status of a self-governing Colony.

*The High Commission.*—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated 15th March, 1905, in Lord Selborne. The High Commission is empowered to invite Conferences of representatives of the South African Colonial Governments to meet for the discussion of matters of common interest. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he exercises the control provided by Order-in-Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia (*i.e.*, south of the Zambesi). The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, provides for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native affairs in Rhodesia, and for the appointment of an Imperial Resident Commissioner, who is the subordinate of the High Commissioner, and is also Commandant of the armed forces, the control of which was taken away from the Company after Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and placed under the High Commissioner. The Administration of Barotziland (North-Western Rhodesia) is placed under the control of the High Commissioner by Order-in-Council. Lord Selborne is also Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, and according to a statement made in Parliament on July 31, 1906, relative to the grant of a Constitution to the Transvaal, Swaziland, which has hitherto been administered by the Governor of the Transvaal, is to be placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

*The Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.*—The Inter-Colonial Council was established by Order-in-Council dated 20th May, 1903. It was created principally in order to avoid again breaking up the Central South African Railways, which are composed of the Netherlands Railway, the Pretoria-Pietersburg, and the Orange Free State Railways into two systems, one controlled by the Legislative Council of the Transvaal and the other by the Legislative Council of the Orange River Colony. The system had been worked as one during the war, and to split it in two was obviously a retrograde step. There were other reasons which made the existence of some council common to the two Colonies necessary, such as the problem which would otherwise have arisen in apportioning exactly the proceeds of the Guaranteed Loan of £35,000,000 between the two Colonies. In addition, the Council forms a starting point for any schemes of amalgamation, whether they concern only the Transvaal and Orange River Colony or the other Colonies of British South Africa as well. Broadly the Council's functions are to advise the High Commissioner and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony as to the administration of the Central South African Railways, of the South African Constabulary, and of certain other smaller services common to both Colonies, such as the Geodetic Survey, the Permit Office, &c. The Council has also the power to authorise the construction of any new railway in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony out of public funds and by private enterprise. The Council's revenue is composed principally of the gross receipts of the Central South African Railways. Any other revenues which the Legislative Councils of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, from time to time devote to meeting expenditure common to both these Colonies, are also payable to the Council. The Guaranteed Loan of £35,000,000 has been handed over to the Council to be spent on the purposes for which it was raised. The principal expenditure of the Council is incurred in working the Central South African Railways, in paying interest and Sinking Fund on the Guaranteed Loan, and in the upkeep of the South African Constabulary. Any shortfall which may occur on the Council's Budget must be made up from the Revenues of the two Colonies in

proportion to their respective Customs Revenue, or in such other proportion as the Secretary of State may decide. The Council consists of the High Commissioner and Governor (President), the Lieutenant-Governors of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, the Inspector-General of the S.A.C., with eighteen other members representing the Governments of the two Colonies, and three more, two of whom are nominated by the Secretary of State and one by the High Commissioner and Governor. The Council administers the Railways through a Standing Committee of nine members, known as the Railway Committee. Of this Committee two are appointed from among the Members of the Council by the High Commissioner and Governor, viz., the Chairman of the Railway Committee and the Treasurer to the Council. The remaining seven are elected at the Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Council, and of them at least three must be representatives of the Orange River Colony. Three members of the Committee, of whom one must be a member of the Orange River Colony, form a quorum. The Committee meets ordinarily once a week.

*Central South African Railways.*—The Central South African Railways are under the direct control and authority of the High Commissioner. They are administered by the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony through a Standing Committee of nine, known as the Railway Committee. The system consisted at 30th June, 1906, of:—1,824½ open miles, 38¼ miles actually under construction, and 101½ miles the construction of which had been decided upon. 88¼ miles of the open mileage, from Van Reenen's Pass to Bethlehem in the Orange River Colony, are worked by the Natal Government, which also owns and works 87 miles of line connecting Bethlehem with the Central South African Railways' main line at Kroonstad. On the other hand, since April, 1906, the Central South African Railways have worked 136¾ miles of line, the property of the Klerksdorp-Fourteen Streams Railway Company, connecting Klerksdorp with the Cape Government Railways' system. The following figures for the year ending 31st Dec., 1905, show the results of working for the year:—Gross earnings, £5,364,619; working expenses, £2,817,928; surplus earnings, £2,546,691; ratio of working expenses to earnings, 52·5 per cent.; total expenditure on capital account to 31st Dec., 1905, £22,100,506. The white employees at the end of 1905 numbered 6,723; natives, 7,653.

*South African Constabulary.*—The South African Constabulary, which is under the control of the High Commissioner, was established as a Police and Military Force by Proclamation on 22nd October, 1900, for the better protection of life and property in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The nominal strength of the Force is 3,700 men. Besides Police work the Force performs various miscellaneous services, such as carrying mails, guarding the borders of the Colonies in order to keep out cattle disease, Customs preventive work, locust destruction, registration of deaths, fire brigade work, &c. The expenditure on the Force for the year ended 30th June, 1904, was £1,300,000. The estimated expenditure for 1906–7 is £889,000. The Headquarters of the Force are at Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. Until 1796 the Cape remained in the hands of the Dutch, when it was captured by an English force; but in 1803 it was restored to the Batavian Government. In 1806 it was for the second time occupied by a British force, and at the general peace of 1814 it was formally ceded to the British Crown.

The main geographical feature of South Africa is the great mountain range which begins near the Orange River, and stretches for more than 1,000 miles, right through the Cape Colony and Natal, towards the north-east. Its direction coincides with that of the sea-coast, from which it is never more than from 100 to 150 miles distant. Viewed from the seaward side it is a veritable mountain range, rising in places to the height of 10,000 ft.; but when surmounted it is seen to be properly but the broken edge of the great table-land, between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. high, which occupies the whole of the interior of South Africa. From the mountains to the sea the ground descends, not regularly, but by a series of terraces or steps; and as the British possessions also extend for some miles from south to north, the differences of elevation and latitude produce in them many varieties of climate. As a general rule, South Africa is dry and well suited to Europeans. The immigration of British subjects was 9,090 in 1891; 23,143 in 1901; 50,206 in 1903; 26,818 in 1904; and 26,307 in 1905.

## THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| *High Commissioner for South Africa* (£3,000) *and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G. (1905) | £8,000 |
| *Imperial Secretary*, C. H. Rodwell | 1,200 |
| *Private Secretary*, Dougal O. Malcolm | 700 |
| *Assistant Private Secretary*, Lt. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (Rif. Brig.) | 200 |
| *Military Secretary*, Capt. Hon. Dudley C. Marjoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O. (R. H. Gds.) | 750 |
| *Aide-de-Camp*, Lt. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (Rif. Brig.), £300; Lt. Lord Windsor (Worc. I. Y.), *extra* | *imp.* |
| *Inspector-General, South African Constabulary*, Lt.-Col. R. S. Curtis, D.S.O. | 2,000 |
| *Secretary to Inter-Colonial Council*, Hon. R. H. Brand | 700 |
| *General Officer Commanding, South Africa*, Lieut.-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B. | |
| *Asst. Mil. Sec.*, Maj. H. W. Wilberforce (2nd D. G.) | |
| *Major-General in Charge of Administration*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F. Dorward | |

## STATISTICS FOR FIFTY YEARS (Cape Colony and Natal), 1856–1905.

| | CAPE COLONY.† | | | | NATAL.‡ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year. | Population.* | Revenue. | Debt. | Merchandise. Imports. | Merchandise. Exports. | Population. | Revenue. | Debt. | Merchandise. Imports. | Merchandise. Exports. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1856 | | 348,362 | ... | 1,588,393 | 1,327,175 | ... | 28,352 | ... | 102 512 | 56,563 |
| 1857 | | 481,525 | ... | 2,637,192 | 1,988,406 | ... | 40,415 | ... | 184,549 | 82,495 |
| 1858 | | 440,725 | ... | 2,495,341 | 1,798,179 | ... | 44,061 | ... | 172,832 | 100,587 |
| 1859 | | 506,929 | 101,250 | 2,579,359 | 2,021,371 | 160,170 | 50,082 | ... | 199,917 | 110,415 |
| 1860 | | 525,371 | 390,050 | 2,665,902 | 2,080,398 | ... | 77,480 | 50,000 | 354,987 | 139,698 |
| 1861 | | 593,566 | 765,050 | 2,605,305 | 1,972,700 | ... | 107,465 | 50,000 | 402,689 | 119,207 |
| 1862 | | 532,282 | 834,550 | 2,785,853 | 1,957,686 | 171,235 | 98,799 | 100,000 | 499,469 | 127,228 |
| 1863 | | 491,252 | 1,009,550 | 2,275,833 | 2,224,446 | ... | 113,214 | 100,000 | 473,333 | 158 565 |
| 1864 | | 537,713 | 1,039,550 | 2,471,339 | 2,594,594 | ... | 137,803 | 100,000 | 591,686 | 220,267 |
| 1865 | | 536,798 | 1,204,050 | 2,111,332 | 2,222,995 | ... | 105,747 | 110,000 | 455,206 | 210,254 |
| 1866 | | 554,298 | 1,216,150 | 1,940,281 | 2,590,348 | 192,859 | 94,885 | 160,000 | 263,305 | 203,402 |
| 1867 | | 617,826 | 1,516,150 | 2,405,409 | 2,514,885 | ... | 96,781 | 213,000 | 269,580 | 225,671 |
| 1868 | | 577,322 | 1,546,150 | 1,956,154 | 2,306,698 | ... | 95,762 | 268,000 | 317,412 | 271,949 |
| 1869 | | 580,026 | 1,546,150 | 1,953,091 | 2,225,779 | ... | 114,811 | 268,000 | 380,331 | 363,262 |
| 1870 | | 661,392 | 1,570,857 | 2,352,043 | 2,569,499 | 280,382 | 126,893 | 268,000 | 429,527 | 382,529 |
| 1871 | | 734,663 | 1,587,793 | 2,585,298 | 3,531,609 | ... | 125,628 | 263,000 | 478,444 | 561,739 |
| 1872 | | 1,039,888 | 1,551,094 | 4,388,728 | 6,069,529 | ... | 180,499 | 334,400 | 852,252 | 621,872 |
| 1873 | | 1,213,757 | 2,202,294 | 5,130,065 | 5,531,077 | ... | 208,086 | 331,300 | 1,011,465 | 650,093 |
| 1874 | | 1,518,017 | 2,484,308 | 5,558,215 | 5,538,747 | 307,230 | 249,249 | 331,600 | 1,121,948 | 754,324 |
| 1875 | | 1,602,917 | 2,770,208 | 5,731,319 | 5,755,178 | ... | 260,271 | 681,700 | 1,268,838 | 807,100 |
| 1876 | | 827,386 | 4,532,508 | 5,556,077 | 5,012,303 | ... | 265,552 | 1,231,700 | 1,022,890 | 616,506 |
| 1877 | | 1,318,341 | 6,493,009 | 5,158,348 | 5,356,888 | 325,512 | 272,474 | 1,631,700 | 1,167,402 | 675,702 |
| 1878 | | 1,586,303 | 7,449,109 | 6,151,595 | 5,615,628 | ... | 369,384 | 1,631,700 | 1,719,562 | 689,617 |
| 1879 | | 2,082,889 | 10,017,409 | 7,083,810 | 6,385,496 | ... | 473,478 | 1,631,700 | 2,176,356 | 582,611 |
| 1880 | | 2,522,028 | 11,391,809 | 7,662,858 | 7,710,191 | 406,625 | 582,715 | 1,631,700 | 2,336,584 | 890,874 |
| 1881 | | 3,009,970 | 13,261,709 | 9,227,171 | 8,396,908 | ... | 439,853 | 2,101,500 | 1,913,856 | 767,762 |
| 1882 | | 3,524,858 | 16,098,409 | 9,372,019 | 8,506,600 | ... | 657,738 | 2,554,000 | 2,213,538 | 724 944 |
| 1883 | | 3,299,018 | 20,811,009 | 6,470,391 | 7,151,298 | 418,731 | 620,497 | 3,215,445 | 1,751,107 | 811,454 |
| 1884 | | 2,949,951 | 20,804,132 | 5,249,000 | 6,945,674 | ... | 610,937 | 3,762,060 | 1,675,850 | 941,210 |
| 1885 | | 3,317,311 | 21,672,162 | 4,772,904 | 5,811,444 | 443,639 | 662,915 | 3,972,930 | 1,518,557 | 825,261 |
| 1886 | | 3,039,280 | 22,461,293 | 3,799,261 | 7,125,356 | ... | 600,178 | 4,035,126 | 1,331,115 | 846,863 |
| 1887 | | 3,159,624 | 22,518,002 | 5,036,135 | 7,858,974 | ... | 816,816 | 4,535,126 | 2,263,920 | 913,408 |
| 1888 | | 3,426,362 | 22,295,124 | 5,678,337 | 8,876,657 | 481,361 | 1,130,614 | 5,035,126 | 2,890,468 | 1,026,228 |
| 1889 | | 3,836,114 | 22,490,501 | 8,446,065 | 9,266,082 | ... | 1,327,105 | 5,060,354 | 4,527,015 | 997,295 |
| 1890 | | 4,430,050 | 23,748,920 | 9,366,446 | 9,837,796 | ... | 1,422,688 | 7,170,354 | 4,417,085 | 1,020,996 |
| 1891 | | 4,143,876 | 24,839,167 | 8,572,766 | 11,116,231 | 571,620 | 1,318,769 | 7,170,354 | 3,535,831 | 1,069,529 |
| 1892 | | 4,495,344 | 26,006,167 | 9,487,241 | 11,978,067 | ... | 1,392,455 | 7,170,354 | 3,165,249 | 990,818 |
| 1893 | | 4,971,214 | 26,798,878 | 11,364,836 | 12,956,554 | ... | 1,669,678 | 8,060,354 | 2,236,738 | 1,035,862 |
| 1894 | | 5,321,352 | 27,675,178 | 11,298,645 | 13,696,538 | 584,326 | 1,011,017 | 8,054,343 | 2,316,596 | 974,861 |
| 1895 | | 5,390,170 | 27,533,978 | 13,612,405 | 16,798,137 | ... | 1,169,781 | 8,019,143 | 2,124,650 | 1,114,879 |
| 1896 | | 6,803,802 | 27,396,805 | 17,935,039 | 16,951,838 | ... | 1,457,338 | 8,019,143 | 5,437,862 | 1,682,751 |
| 1897 | | 7,389,666 | 27,282,405 | 17,931,878 | 19,436,304 | 828,459 | 2,213,074 | 8,019,143 | 5,983,589 | 1,603,709 |
| 1898 | | 6,536,475 | 28,383,922 | 16,621,354 | 24,423,413 | ... | 1,964,315 | 9,019,143 | 5,323,216 | 2,144,032 |
| 1899 | | 6,317,574 | 31,499,755 | 15,370,971 | 23,247,258 | ... | 2,081,349 | 9,019,143 | 5,359,259 | 2,624,962 |
| 1900 | | 6,326,274 | 31,097,825 | 17,161,811 | 7,646,682 | 929,970 | 1,886,710 | 9,019,143 | 5,911,516 | 1,134,152 |
| 1901 | | 7,957,499 | 31,393,435 | 21,416,160 | 10,719,779 | 925,118 | 2,970,742 | 10,574,143 | 9,555,759 | 4,140,045 |
| 1902 | | 9,050,371 | 36,970,929 | 32,109,605 | 16,381,279 | 959,384 | 3,439,820 | 12,519,143 | 13,317,445 | 7,218,856 |
| 1903 | | 11,701,150 | 36,469,249 | 33,761,831 | 22,502,282 | 1,039,787 | 4,334,175 | 14,019,143 | 15,274,096 | 10,454,229 |
| 1904 | | 9,913,855 | 39,385,704 | 21,824,309 | 27,470,627 | 1,108,754 | 4,160,145 | 16,019,143 | 10,991,301 | 9,010,389 |
| 1905 | | 8,472,302 | 42,109,561 | 19,760,970 | 33,769,216 | 1,141,406 | 3,384,849 | 18,019,143 | 10,968,485 | 10,230,113 |

* The population of Cape Colony consisted in 1891 of 923 Europeans, 405 other nationalities, 44 children, and a garrison of 489 officers and men. In 1897 the figures were 46,720 Europeans and 46,943 others. In 1885 there were 720,984 Europeans and 1,150,237 others. On 17th April 1904, the population of the whole Colony was found to be 2,409,604, of whom 579,741 were Europeans or whites.

† The Cape Colony statistics are extracted from the "Statistical Register" of the Cape Colony for 1905.

‡ The statistics of Natal are extracted from the "Colony of Natal Statistical Year Book, 1905."

## CAPE COLONY.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies and states of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 600 miles, and its breadth 450 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,376,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1905), of which 45,572,308 acres were not disposed of in 1905. The territory of Walfish Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Colony.

Cape Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are merely shallow torrents, even the largest having only sufficient water for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloe. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound.

The *Population* of the whole Colony numbered 2,409,804 when the census was taken on 17 April, 1904, inclusive of the native territories, Griqualand West and Pondoland, the European population then being 579,741 (318,544 males and 261,197 females). The births registered in the ten years 1896–1905 were 50,535, 51,327, 53,589, 54,548, 53,117, 53,468, 53,900, 56,278, 56,802, and 53,028; the deaths in the same period amounting to 32,957, 33,838, 40,996, 37,247, 47,604, 41,043, 41,207, 40,826, 40,695, and 36,699. The Dutch preponderate in the western and the English in the eastern districts.

*Education.*—The number of schools in operation (June 30, 1906) was 3,291, attended by 171,021 children. There are also five colleges, with 590 students, and a University (*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.), where 6,648 students have matriculated and 812 have taken direct degrees. The expenditure under the Education Vote in the year ended 30 June, 1906, was £481,410.

*Commerce and Industry.*—The principal industries are the production of wool and wine, and the rearing of horses, cattle, and ostriches, but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The external trade amounted in 1905 to £20,000,913 for imports (textiles, £5,003,425; foodstuffs, £5,487,583; and building materials, £1,906,710) and £33,812,210 for exports (animal and vegetable substances, £4,202,798; minerals and metals, £28,072,652, including diamonds, £6,758,623, and gold, £20,731,159).

*Minerals, &c.*—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna division, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal of considerable value is also raised, the output in 1905 being 164,112 tons. But by far the most valuable export is that of diamonds, which are chiefly found at Kimberley.

*Railways.*—The railways are mostly the property of the Government, which on Dec. 31, 1905, owned and worked 2,987 miles. There were also 617 miles of privately owned railways in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, worked by Government, and 289 miles privately owned and worked; in addition to which 74 miles are under construction for private companies. The *Cape to Cairo* Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira, and the Victoria Falls. To the 31st Dec., 1905, the capital expended by Government was £29,973,024. The returns for 1905 show a profit of £3 6*s.* 10*d.* per cent. per annum on the capital expended. There are 8,019 miles of telegraph open, carrying 31,004 miles of wire.

*Defence.*—The Colonial Forces in time of peace consist of Cape Mounted Riflemen (698 officers and men), and horse and foot volunteers (9,113 officers and men). There is also a body of Mounted Police, with about 1,718 officers and men. In cases of emergency every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 years of age may be called upon to defend the Colony, and there is a large Imperial garrison stationed at Wynberg. For external purposes a Cape and West African Squadron is stationed in these waters, having a naval depôt in the Colony at Simon's Bay, where large naval works are being carried out.

Extensive harbour works have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, and East London under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

At Table Bay the expenditure upon construction

works up to December 31, 1905, amounted to £4,036,708. The docks consist of an outer basin, area 64 acres, and an inner basin, area 8½ acres. Depth of water from 20 to 30 ft., L.W.O.S.T. Length of berthage 2½ miles. Good anchorage in bay, protected by breakwater 3,640 ft. long. Graving dock, 529 ft. long, 68 ft. broad, 24½ ft. depth on sill. Patent slip for vessels up to 500 tons. Sheer legs to lift 50 tons. Electric cranes, transporters, etc. Well-organised fire brigade maintained by Board.

The works at Port Elizabeth consist of two jetties 1,260 ft. long, which cost £260,000, and a third jetty 1,460 ft. in length, which cost £185,000. In addition, there is an explosives jetty, 1,380 ft. from the shore, with an aerial ropeway communication capable of landing 150 tons per day. There is also a slipway for vessels up to 400 tons dead weight. The Harbour Board has an electrical plant, with an output of 236 kilowatts, for lighting and power purposes. The plant includes one 10-ton and two 5-ton overhead gantries, and a 20-ton crane.

The Board's hydraulic plant consists of three pumping engines, each of 200 horse power, working twenty-nine wharf cranes, twelve capstans, four wool hoists, and a pump for street watering.

The total storage area of the Board's warehouses is about 35,000 square yards.

At East London, situated on the Buffalo River, extensive harbour works have been carried out, costing, to December 31, 1905, £2,119,662, and the improvements are still proceeding. The dock area is 100 acres. The length of quay space is 5,601 ft., and this is constantly being added to. Discharging appliances include electric, hydraulic, and steam cranes, lifting power up to 50 tons.

East London, which is connected by rail with all the railway systems of Cape Colony and other South African States, is the shortest Cape Colonial route to the Transvaal Gold Fields.

There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

| | 1902–3. | 1903–4. | 1904–5. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts... | £14,799,677 | £10,058,810 | £13,856,248 |
| Payments..... | 14,149,924 | 14,458,229 | 10,914,785 |
| Expended... | 11,197,970 | 10,862,866 | 9,149,498 |
| Public debt | | | |
| General..... | 31,841,371 | 34,171,053 | 36,820,385 |
| Corporate... | 4,627,878 | 5,214,651 | 5,289,177 |
| *Imports ..... | 35,675,888 | 27,432,866 | 19,807,182 |
| *Exports ..... | 20,238,006 | 24,824,695 | 30,464,800 |

Domestic imports from U.K., 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. ..... | £824,234 | Iron & Steel ..... | £267,453 |
| Arms, &c. ..... | 260,074 | Provisions, Oil-man's Stores.... | 307,730 |
| Books ..... | 147,089 | Soap ..... | 152,965 |
| Carriages, &c. ... | 156,029 | Spirits ..... | 168,121 |
| Chemicals and Medicines..... | 196,823 | Stationery ..... | 379,275 |
| Coal, &c. ..... | 235,715 | Woollens ..... | 300,374 |
| Cottons ..... | 1,027,732 | Milk, Condensed | 219,583 |
| Furniture..... | 390,996 | Saddlery ..... | 54,340 |
| Hardware, &c. ... | 712,792 | Tobacco ..... | 160 941 |
| Leather ..... | 806,537 | Other ..... | 4,855,051 |
| Machinery ..... | 615,885 | | |
| | | | £12,156,737 |

Domestic exports to U.K., 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Produce of Mines | £27,976,954 | Produce of Gardens and Orchards.... | £8,953 |
| Do. Sheep, Cattle, &Ostrich Farming | 3,665,394 | Do. the Sea ..... | 12,603 |
| Do. Grain do. | 8 | Do. the Forest..... | 19,379 |
| Do. Wine do. | 4,650 | Other..... | 13,311 |
| (Diamonds 1904, £5,361,797.) | | | £31,701,252 |

* Excluding specie.

The Colony is under responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 26 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 107 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature, are the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1904, 77,668 (with suburbs 169,641); Grahamstown, 13,887; Port Elizabeth, 32,959; Kimberley, 34,331; East London, 25,220; Beaconsfield, 9,378.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. (1901) ..... £8,000
*Private Secretary*, Capt. W. A. Gordon ..... 500
*Colonial A.D.C. and Military Secretary*, Maj. A. R. Cameron ..... 600
*Extra Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. J. T. Lutley ..... 400

THE CABINET (22 February, 1904).

*Premier*, Hon. Leander S. Jameson, C.B., M.L.A. ..... *Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Col. Charles Preston Crewe, C.B., M.L.A. ..... 1,500
*Treasurer*, Hon. Edgar H. Walton, M.L.A. ..... 1,500
*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. V. Sampson, K.C., M.L.A. ..... 2,500
*Commissioner Public Works*, Hon. Dr. Thomas William Smartt, M.L.A. ..... 1,500
*Secretary for Agriculture*, Hon. Arthur John Fuller, M.L.A. ..... 1,500

*Speaker House of Assembly*, Hon. Sir W. B. Berry, M.L.A. ..... £1,500
*Clerk*, Ernest Fuller Kilpin, C.M.G. ..... 1,200
*Secretary to Native Affairs Dept. and Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, Transkei, and E. Griqualand)*, Col. W. E. M. Stanford, C.B., C.M.G. ..... 1,600
*Under Colonial Secretary*, N. Janisch ..... 1,200
*Commandant-Gen. Cape Colonial Forces, and Officer Commanding Cape Mounted Riflemen*, Col. H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,250
*Supt.-Gen. of Education*, Thomas Muir, C.M.G., LL.D. ..... 1,400
*Registrar of Deeds*, W. de N. Lucas ..... 1,000
*Assistant Treasurer*, Wm. A. Collard ..... 1,100
*Commissioner of Taxes*, J. B. Moffat ..... 1,000
*Controller of Excise*, L. B. Smuts ..... 800
*Controller & Aud.-Gen.*, W. E. Gurney..... 1,200
*Controller of Customs*, A. H. Wilshere..... 1,100
*Postmaster-General*, Sir Somerset Richard French, K.C.M.G. ..... 1,300
*Sec. to Law Department*, Sir J. J. Graham, K.C.M.G. ..... 1,300
*Assist. Law Adviser*, Howel Jones..... 1,000
*Assist. Sec. Law Dept.*, E. F. Lonsdale..... 800
*Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 3,250
*Clerk, Legislative Council*, H. P. B. Clarke 800
*Puisne Judges*, Sir Ebenezer J. Buchanan, C. G. Maasdorp, J. G. Kotze (Judge President of E.D. Ct.), each £2,250; J. D. Sheil, £2,000; P. M. Laurence (Judge President of High Ct. of Griqualand West), £2,250; W. M. Hopley, J. H. Lange, and T. L. Graham, each £2,000.
*Registrar*, H. R. Dale..... £750
*Master of Sup. Ct.*, George Reynolds..... 1,000
*Secretary for Public Works*, C. I. Mansergh 1,100
*Director of Irrigation*, F. E. Kanthack, M.I.C.E. ..... 1,200
*General Manager of Railways*, T. S. McEwen, A.M.I.C.E. ..... 2,500

*Director of Agriculture*, D. Hutcheon, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £1,200
*Chief Clerk to the Director of Agriculture*, P. J. du Toit ..... 500
*Surveyor-General*, A. H. Cornish Bowden 900
*Mayor of Capetown*, H. Liberman.

*Agent-Gen. in London*, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 100 Victoria St., S.W. £2,000
*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale ..... 800

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

## BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and Natal. It lies between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, and has a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The census of 1904 showed 347,731 natives and 895 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohales' Hoek Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 246 schools, with 12,490 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants-in-aid to the extent of £11,119 were made in 1905-1906. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £106,794 | £97,034 | £98,515 |
| Expenditure ..... | 72,393 | 78,837 | 93,333 |
| Imports ..... | 298,140 | 149,821 | 191,701 |
| Exports ..... | 127,057 | 164,817 | 172,469 |

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).
*Resident Commissioner*, Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G. ..... £1,200
*Government Secretary*, L. Wroughton ... 750
*Financial Secretary*, J. P. Murray ..... 750
*Assistant Commissioners*, S. Barrett, J. W. Bowker, J. C. Macgregor, W. Boxwell, C. E. Boyes, E. D'U. Blyth, W. D. P. Mansel ..... £500 to 650
*P.M.O.*, E. C. Long ..... 585
*Medical Officers*, N. M. Macfarlane, W. R. Nattle, H. R. F. Nattle ..... £350 to 400

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

## THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south by Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad; area about 275,000 square miles, and population about 120,000, of whom 1,000 are whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, and there is a great scarcity of water, while much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Batawana (Sekgoma).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people recently moved from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Colony.

| | 1902-3. | 1903-4. | 1904-5. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £30,931 | £32,443 | £30,776 |
| Expenditure ..... | 78,590 | 82,938 | 78,261 |

*Resident Commissioner*, Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G. ..... £1,000
*Government Secretary*, Barry May ..... 650
*Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate*, J. Ellenberger 700
*Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate*, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera ..... 700

Serowe is distant from London about 7,000 miles; transit, *vid* Capetown, about 23 days.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has a total area of 111,196 square miles (deducting the area of Vryheid and Utrecht, chiefly districts annexed to Natal), and consists of certain districts bounded on the east by Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal at the south-east corner; on the south by Natal and the Orange River Colony; on the west by Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and on the north by Rhodesia; about 20,000 sq. miles lying within the tropics.

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. The Central South African Railways, which include the lines of the late Netherlands South African Railway, the late Orange Free State Government Railways, and the line known as the Pretoria Pietersburg Railway, connect the colony with Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape; the total length open for traffic at the end of 1905 was 1788 miles, and 643 miles were under construction. Of the commerce about 70 per cent. was with Cape Colony up to 1899. In 1905, 44·54 per

cent. was with Natal, 31 per cent. was with Cape Colony, and 24·46 per cent. was with Delagoa Bay.

The population according to the census of 1904 was 1,268,716, of whom 299,327 were whites, 945,498 aboriginal, and 23,891 other natives.

In 1882 the revenue only amounted to £177,407; in 1893 this had increased to £1,702,685, and in 1897 to £4,480,218, owing to the increased prosperity of the gold-bearing districts; the expenditure was £4,394,066 in 1897, and the debt £2,675,690 in 1898. At June 30, 1906, the public debt was £35,000,000; municipal borrowings at the same date amounted to £5,900,000 (approximately). The trade of the country amounted in 1897 to about £24,500,000, of which £13,563,827 represented the value of imports. The output of gold in the year 1897 was valued at £11,653,727; in 1898, 4,555,022 oz. (£16,044,135); 1901, 231,076 oz. (£981,549); 1902, 1,718,920 oz. (£7,301,501); 1903, 2,972,897 oz. (£12,628,057); 1904, 3,773,517 oz. (£16,028,883); 1905, 4,909,540 oz. (£20,854,440). The total value of the diamonds produced in the Transvaal since the war is as follows:—1901–2, £1,199; 1902–3, £46,358; 1903–4, £685,720; 1904–5, £1,198,530; 1905–6, £968,229. The coal output was:—1898, 1,907,808 tons—of 2,000 lb.—(£668,346); 1899, 1,735,282 tons (£619,406); 1900, 506,074 tons (£197,127); 1901, 797,144 tons (£329,113); 1902, 1,590,333 tons (£637,640); 1903, 2,253,677 tons (£877,976); 1904, 2,409,033 tons (£883,891); 1905, 2,606,799 tons (£846,272).

The Constitution of the colony provides for a Lt.-Governor, who is at present aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. By Letters Patent dated 31 March, 1905, a representative form of Government was granted, but this was revoked towards the end of 1905 at the change of Imperial Government. Under the new Constitution there will be a Legislative Assembly consisting of 69 members elected by manhood suffrage, and a Legislative Council or Upper House of 15 members nominated by the Crown. The work of the registration of voters is at present proceeding, and it is expected that the election of members of the new Government will take place early in 1907. Municipalities have already been created in all the most important towns.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1904, 36,700 (21,161 whites), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1904, 158,580 (83,902 whites).

| | 1903–4. | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £5,333,342 | £4,430,438 | £4,587,165 |
| Expenditure | 4,598,204 | 4,373,951 | 4,257,646 |
| Imports | 19,451,048 | 14,414,321 | 17,307,123 |
| Exports | 12,969,912 | 20,670,720 | 24,502,686 |

*Governor*, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1905 (and £3,000 as High Commissioner) ..... *£8,000

*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C. (*acting*) (and allowances £1,500) ..... *4,500

*Private Sec.*, P. N. Russell ..... 150

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Attorney-Gen.*, H. F. Blaine, K.C. ..... *2,500

*Colonial Sec.*, Patrick Duncan, C.M.G. ... *2,500

*Commissioner of Native Affairs*, Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G. ..... *2,000

*Colonial Treas.*, W. L. Hichens ..... 2,000

*Commissioner of Mines*, H. Warington Smyth (*acting*) ..... 1,500

*Commr. of Lands*, Adam Jameson, M.D. *2,000

* Exclusive of allowances.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES, &c.

*Assist. Colonial Sec.*, W. H. Moor..... £1,500
*Sec., Law Dept.*, Hercules Tennant..... 1,800
*Do., Native Affairs*, W. Windham ..... 1,500
*Do., Treasury*, James R. Leisk ..... 1,500
*Do., Mines*, F. Moss Blundell (*acting*) ... 1,000
*Do., Lands*, G. R. Hughes ..... 1,000
*Surveyor-Gen.*, W. H. Gilfillan ..... 1,500
*Director of Agriculture*, F. B. Smith ..... 1,500
*Do., Irrigation*, W. L. Strange ..... 2,000
*Do., Public Works*, C. Murray ..... 1,200
*Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson..... 1,500
*Director of Customs*, J. W. Honey ..... 1,800
*Postmaster-General*, J. Frank Brown..... 1,800
*Director of Education*, J. E. Adamson ... 1,500
*Med. Officer of Health*, George Turner, M.D. 1,500
*Do., Supt., Lunatic Asylum*, P. E. Todd, M.B. †1,000
*Accountant-Gen.*, J. Burns ..... 1,200
*Govt. Mining Engineer*, H. Weldon..... 2,000

JUDGES, LAW OFFICERS, &c.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C., K.C.M.G..... 4,000
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. W. H. Solomon, J. W. Wessels, Sir W. Smith, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristowe and J. S. Curlewis ...each 3,000
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, C. F. Rorke ... 1,000
*Master, Do.*, T. H. Herold ..... 1,200
*Sheriff of the Transvaal*, J. C. Juta ..... 1,200
*Registrar of Deeds*, T. Smuts ..... 1,200
*Registrar, High Ct., Johannesburg*, H. D. Bowker ..... 600
*Crown Prosecutor, do.*, E. W. Douglass ... 1,200
*Chief Magistrate, do.*, L. L. Playford ..... 1,800
*Director of Prisons*, C. J. Hanretté ..... 1,200
*Commissioner of Police*, E. M. Showers ... 2,000
*Commissioner of Patents*, J. A. S. Bucknill 1,800
*Legal Advisers to Attorney-General*, S. H. Barber, E. L. Matthews, and R. Burns Begg, K.C. .....each 1,200

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles. Transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

## THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Orange River Colony is bounded on the east by Basutoland and Natal, on the north by the Transvaal Colony, and on the west and south by the Cape Colony. It was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854, to be lost when thrown into the cause of its Boer neighbour in the war of 1899–1902. The total area is 50,392 square miles, with a population at the census of 1904 of 387,315, of whom 142,679 were whites (males, 81,571, females 61,108).

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of Government, had a population of 13,512 whites, 3,487 troops, and 16,033 natives in 1905. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Other towns are Kroonstad (2,454 whites, 1,211 troops, 3,343 natives), Ladybrand (2,333 whites,

† And quarters.

547 troops, 1,515 natives), and Harrismith (2,238 whites, 1,921 troops, and 3,068 natives.

The present Government consists of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £875,137 | £786,049 | £769,306 |
| Expenditure | 807,300 | 780,535 | 769,178 |
| Imports | 3,841,421 | 3,251,098 | 4,053,504 |
| Exports | 1,405,530 | 2,293,925 | 3,045,711 |

*Governor*, H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G. (1905).
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1901).
*A.D.C.*, Major P. G. A. Cox.
*Private Secretary*, C. Courtenay-Shaw.
*Colonial Secretary*, H. F. Wilson, C.M.G.
*Attorney-General*, H. F. Blaine, K.C.
*Colonial Treasurer*, A. Browne, I.S.O.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles. Transit, *vid* Capetown, 19 days.

## NATAL.

The loyal colony of Natal, which played so important a part in the South African War of 1899–1902, derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. The Portuguese did not attempt to make any settlement, and two attempts made by the Dutch, in 1688 and 1721, were both unsuccessful. The country was occupied solely by natives until 1824, when the first European settlement was formed by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony, and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate, although the bulk of the whole white population of the colony is British. The Boers attempted to set up an independent government at Pietermaritzburg; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Capetown. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N.W., Natal is bounded by the Transvaal Colony; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

*Population.*—The population at the census of 17 April, 1904 (inclusive of military, 3,774), was: Europeans or whites, 97,109; mixed and others, 6,686; Indians and Asiatics, 100,918; natives (in service 79,978, in native areas 824,063), 904,041—a total of 1,108,754.

*Production, etc.*—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for the year 1904 was 858,298 tons, and for 1905 1,129,407 tons; there is a considerable export trade in coal, 561,250 tons being bunkered and 210,191 tons exported in 1905, in addition to 208,223 tons consumed by the railway department. Attempts are made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the colony. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

There are 2 Government high schools, at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; 32 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children; there are also 441 private Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

In Durban (pop. 69,903, including 32,926 Europeans, 2,041 mixed and others, 19,079 natives, and 15,857 Asiatics at the census of 1904), or Port Natal, the colony has the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The bar, which formerly prevented large vessels from entering, has now been rendered safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth on the bar for 1905 being 28 ft. 8 in.

*Railways.*—There are 818 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the North Coast Extension beyond Verulam (50 miles), and an extension of 98 miles from Tugela to Somkele (Hlabisa coalfields), both of which are worked by the Government in accordance with working agreements. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 70 miles inland), and thence to Charlestown, on the border of the Transvaal (306 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Branch lines run from Thornville Junction (60 miles from the port) to Richmond (17 miles), and from Pietermaritzburg a branch connects Greytown with the city (64¾ miles); to Harrismith in the Orange River Colony, from the main line at the 190¾ mile-post (opened for traffic on 12 July, 1892), with a mileage of 59¾ miles, 23½ of which run through the Orange River Colony: this section of 23½ miles, originally constructed and still worked by the Natal Government, is now owned by the Central South African Railways, purchase having been made by the Transvaal as from 1 December, 1903: from Glencoe Junction (231½ miles distant from the port) to Vryheid, 59½ miles from Glencoe Junction; northwards from Durban to Somkele (Zululand), 167¾ miles from Durban; and from South Coast Junction to North Shepstone (77 miles), which places in touch with the town of Durban a portion of the Colony with large natural resources and containing valuable lime and marble deposits. A line runs from the South Coast branch at Alexandra Junction to Umzinto, 6½ miles dis-

tant, and serves an important sugar-growing area, while a further branch connecting the main line with the Bluff side (Wests) goes out from Clairmont on the South Coast line and is 6½ miles in length. An extension from Harrismith to Bethlehem, O.R.C. (64¾ miles), was opened on May 1, 1905, and a further section of 88½ miles to Kroonstad, in the O.R.C., is under construction; when completed it will be handed over to the Natal Government to be worked under the same arrangements applicable to the Van Reenen-Harrismith section. Work upon the new connection with the Cape Colony, which will effect its junction at Riverside, on the Griqualand East boundary, a distance of 100 miles from Maritzburg (the Natal trunk line junction), is under construction, and a section of 95 miles to Creighton is now open for traffic. A 2-ft. light railway is being constructed between Esperanza, on the Umzinto Branch, to Donnybrook, on the Natal-Cape line, and will be about 100 miles in length. A similar light line is also being constructed between Estcourt, on the main line, and Weenen, a distance of 30 miles. Another branch line, under construction, is from Ennersdale, on the main line, to Los Kop, 13¼ miles. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1905 was £12,957,544. The receipts for 1905 were £2,052,488, and the expenditure £1,307,010. The net receipts were equal to £5 15*s.* 0·78*d.* per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

*Zululand*, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amaputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on 27 Dec., 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The new territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on 27 January, 1903.

*Defence.*—On 31 Dec., 1905, the total defence force of Natal consisted of the Natal Police (mounted), 870 all ranks, exclusive of native and Indian constables, and a militia force of about 3,335 (1,839 mounted and 499 artillery). The Militia Act, which came into force during 1904, remodelled the Volunteer Force, and changed the title to Militia. There were also, at the same date, 89 rifle associations, with a total strength of 3,004, excluding Natal Police and Militiamen; besides 331 senior cadets, and 3,001 school cadets.

The Government of the Colony consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 13 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 43 members, including 2 each for the new districts of Vryheid and Utrecht, elected by popular vote. There are 22,350 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, exclusive of military (1904 census), 31,199.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £4,334,175 | £4,160,145 | £3,384,849 |
| Expenditure | 5,039,003 | 4,071,439 | 3,829,588 |

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public debt | £14,019,143 | £16,019,143 | £18,019,143 |
| Imports | 15,274,096 | 10,991,301 | 10,396,779 |
| From U.K. | 8,113,490 | 5,965,434 | 6,095,919 |
| Exports | 10,454,229 | 9,010,389 | 10,265,521 |
| To U.K. | 1,462,006 | 1,230,200 | 1,445,144 |

Domestic imports from U.K., 1905 (B. of Trade):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, &c. | £669,529 | Machinery | £568,758 |
| Arms | 126,583 | Metals | 873,299 |
| Books | 55,196 | Paper & Stationery | 133,283 |
| Carriages | 150,988 | Provisions | 101,207 |
| Chemicals | 82,761 | Soap | 14,336 |
| Condensed Milk | 74,884 | Spirits | 170,528 |
| Cottons | 378,699 | Woollens | 177,024 |
| Furniture | 126,663 | | |
| Leather | 360,458 | | £5,843,131 |

Domestic exports to the U.K., 1905 (B. of Trade):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angora Hair | £60,008 | Wool, Sheep | £288,241 |
| Dye Stuffs | 125,962 | | |
| Hides, &c. | 34,504 | | £632,346 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... £5,000
*Private Secretary*, A. J. Hedgeland, M.A. ..... 300

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Aug., 1905).

*Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. C. J. Smythe, M.L.A. ..... 1,364
*Minister for Railways and Harbour*, Hon. J. G. Maydon, M.L.A. ..... 910
*Minister of Justice and Education*, Hon. Thomas Watt, C.M.G., M.L.A. ..... 910
*Minister for Native Affairs and Public Works*, Hon. H. D. Winter, M.L.A. ..... 910
*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. W. F. Clayton, M.L.A. ..... 910
*Col. Treasurer*, Hon. T. Hyslop, M.L.A. ... 910
*President Legislative Council*, Hon. A. J. Crawford, J.P. ..... 455
*Speaker Legislative Assembly*, The Hon. R. M. Archibald, J.P. ..... 455

LAW OFFICERS, &C.

*Chief Justice*, The Hon. Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..... 2,000
*1st Puisne Judge*, W. H. Beaumont ..... 1,750
*2nd do.*, J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C., LL.B. ... 1,750
*3rd do.*, W. Broome ..... 1,750
*Judge-President Native High Court*, H. C. Campbell, I.S.O. ..... 1,137
*Judges, do.*, H. G. Boshoff and J. C. C. Chadwick ..... each 1,000
*Attorney-General*, G. A. de R. Labistour, K.C. 1,500
*Sec. Law Dept.*, J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O. ..... 910
*Master, Supreme Court*, H. C. Koch ..... 819
*Registrar, do.*, C. H. R. Norman ..... 630
*Sheriff*, W. P. Gough ..... 445

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.

*Principal Under-Secretary and Permanent Head of the Civil Service*, Christopher John Bird, C.M.G., J.P. ..... 1,105
*Assist. do. and Clerk, Executive Council*, H. A. Hime ..... 667
*Under-Sec., Native Aff.*, S. O. Samuelson, J.P. 1,020
*Sec., Railways and Harbours*, G. T. Plowman, J.P. ..... 1,020
*Under Treasurer*, V. G. M. Robinson, J.P. 856
*Collector of Customs and Controller of Excise*, George Mayston ..... 1,132
*Postmaster-General*, C. Maxwell Hibberd 1,020
*Supt. of Education*, C. J. Mudie ..... 976
*Surveyor-General*, J. L. Masson ..... 850
*Sec., Agriculture*, E. T. Mullens ..... 616
*Director of Experimental Stations*, E. R. Sawer ..... 500
*Entomologist*, Claude Fuller ..... 616
*Dairy Expert*, E. O. Challis ..... 570
*Conservator of Forests*, T. R. Sim ..... 564
*Sec., Min. of Justice*, C. F. W. Hime ..... 594

| | |
|---|---|
| *Actg. Sec., Min. for Pub. Wks.*, G. Bull ... | £410 |
| *Auditor-General*, Thomas Orr ..... | 1,020 |
| *Gen. Manager of Railways*, E. R. Ross ... | 1,550 |
| *Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways*, John Wallace Shores, C.M.G. ..... | 1,275 |
| *Ch. Engineer of Public Works*, John Frederick Evelyn Barnes, C.M.G. ..... | 1,020 |
| *Eng., Harbour Wks.*, C. J. Crofts, A.M.I.C.E. | 1,020 |
| *Port Captain, Durban, J.* Rainnie, R.N.R. | 734 |
| *Chief Commr. of Police*, G. Mansell, C.M.G. | 910 |
| *Commandant of Militia*, Col. H. T. Brude-Wold ..... | 910 |
| *Health Officer for Colony*, E. Hill, D.P.H. | 910 |
| *Registrar-General*, H. Millar ..... | 625 |
| *Govt. Bacteriologist*, H. W. Pitchford, F.R.C.V.S. ..... | 819 |
| *Princ. Vety. Surg.*, S. B. Woollatt ..... | 694 |
| *Astronomer & Chemist*, E. Nevill ..... | 728 |
| *Commissioner of Mines*, C. J. Gray..... | 644 |
| *Commissioner for Native Affairs for Zululand*, Sir C. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., J.P. | 910 |
| *Protector of Indian Immigrants*, J. A. Polkinghorne..... | 675 |
| *Mayor of Pietermaritzburg*, A.W. Kershaw; *Durban*, C. Henwood; *Ladysmith*, J. Russell; *Newcastle*, Chas. Earl; *Dundee*, W. Thorrold. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, Kt., 16, Victoria Street, Westminster ..... | £1,646 |
| *Secretary*, Robert Russell, B.C.L. ..... | 639 |
| *Consulting Engineer*, H. G. Humby ..... | 1,200 |

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 22 days.

## RHODESIA.

*Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).

*Administrators—North-Eastern*, R. Codrington (Fort Jameson); *North-Western*, R. T. Coryndon (Kalomo).

*Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General*, Lieut.-Col. R. Chester Master, K.R.R. (Salisbury).

*Head Office British South Africa Company*, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

*Manager*, H. Wilson Fox; *Assistant Secretaries*, A. P. Millar, D. E. Brodie; *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.

*Capetown Agency*, J. A. Stevens.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

*Railways.*—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia Railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,360 miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line, after crossing the Zambesi at the Falls, is being carried through North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia to the south end of Lake Tanganyika. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (75 miles), and a line is being surveyed between Salisbury and Mazoe (about 26 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles), and a line from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), to open up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east, was finished in 1904, and a branch to the Matoppos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903.

*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has reached Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

*The Natives*, enumerated in April, 1905, at 594,590, have now settled down, apparently content with their unwonted prosperity and immunity from tyranny and pillage.

*Industrial Progress.*—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—*e.g.*, tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

*Gold.*—The first regular crushing returns began with 2,345 oz. from three mines in September, 1898. The output for the twelve months ended 31 March, 1905, amounted to 309,399 oz., an increase of 74,706 oz. over any previous year; silver, copper, iron, coal, tin, plumbago, kieselguhr, and tungsten have also been localised.

*Constitution.*—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established for Bulawayo and Salisbury. Justice is administered by judges and resident magistrates, the sanction of the Crown being required for all judicial appointments. Trial by jury was established in 1899. There is an appeal to the High Court at Capetown, and thence to the Privy Council. Revenue for year ended 31 March, 1905, £453,173; expenditure, £590,139.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1904 was 12,596.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,800 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1904, 1726). BULAWAYO, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,840 in 1904. Townships have been established at Umtali, Selukwe, Melsetter, Gwanda, Gwelo, Victoria, Hartley, and Enkeldoorn.

# British West Africa.

THE partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete, and the British Dominions therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These Dominions were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the inhabitants suffer greatly from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to join in putting down the slave trade, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil is the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. British authority has been extended, by means of the Colonies and Protectorates, and by the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern Nigeria in 1900.

## GAMBIA.

The river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The population (1 April, 1901) was 13,456 (excluding Protectorate, 140,000). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 100 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £55,564 | £54,180 | £51,868 |
| Public expenditure | 67,504 | 52,301 | 72,297 |
| Public debt ..... | *nil* | *nil* | *nil* |
| Total imports..... | 341,063 | 306,149 | 305,181 |
| Total exports ..... | 334,017 | 311,283 | 280,272 |
| Imports from U.K. | 142,560 | 109,888 | 113,397 |
| Exports to U.K. ... | 22,080 | 13,781 | 17,809 |

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1901), 8,807.

*Governor*, H.E. Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (and £600 allowances) ..... £1,500
*Private Secretary and A.D.C.*, Capt. L. F. Scott ..... 250
*Colonial Secretary*, H. M. Brandford-Griffith, C.M.G. ..... *700
*Chief Magistrate*, A. D. Russell, M.A., LL.B.... *750
*Treasurer*, F. Bisset Archer ..... *600
*Attorney-General*, Wm. R. Townsend ..... 450
*Collector of Customs*, Thomas E. Peirce ... ...*500
*Senior Med. Officer*, R. M. Forde .....£600 to 700
*Superintendent of Police*, J. Brown ..... 400
*Travelling Commissioners*, H. L. Pryce, £500; G. H. Sangster, £400; W. B. Stanley, J. K. McCallum, and a vacancy ..... each £300
*Colonial Engineer*, E. Vaughan ..... *450
Transit, 14 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

## THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The population of the colony is estimated at 895,350 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900–1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, cocoa, cotton, lumber, Guinea grains, and oil are also exported to England. The principal exports in 1905 were: Gold £596,583, rubber £323,774, palm oil £88,359, palm kernels £78,625, and cocoa £186,809. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the principal towns are lighted and policed, 1,129 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 135 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic.

The seat of government is Accra (population 17,892). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (28,948), Ada (13,240), Elmina (7,100), Sekondi (4,095), Kwitta (3,018), and Axim (2,189). The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue ... | £501,754 | £577,552 | £682,193 |
| Expenditure ..... | 547,607 | 593,956 | 622,376 |
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports from U.K. | 1,439,822 | 1,435,233 | 1,044,658 |
| Exports to U.K. ... | 594,143 | 865,086 | 1,177,367 |
| Total imports ..... | 2,082,544 | 2,001,857 | 1,486,068 |
| Total exports ..... | 980,942 | 1,340,026 | 1,646,145 |

*Governor*, H.E. Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, K.C.M.G. (and allowance, £1,000) ..... £3,000
*Private Sec. & A.D.C.*, Capt. T. C. Hincks ..... 300
*Colonial Secretary*, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,000
*Chief Assist. Sec.*, C. H. Hunter, I.S.O. £600 to 700
*Assistant Secs.*, L. W. Bristowe, £500; C. H. Harper ..... 540
*Chief Clerk*, C. E. H. Hellis ..... £350 to 400
*Attorney-General*, A. W. Osborne ..... 1,000
*Solicitor-General*, C. J. Young ..... 600
*Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. ..... 750
*Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Batt. G.C. Regt.*, Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G. ..... 800
*Principal Medical Officer*, William Robert Henderson, M.D., C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
*Director of Works*, Capt. W. E. Lees, R.E. 1,000
*Genl. Manager, Rlys*, W. E. Smith ..... 1,000
*Comptroller of Customs*, G. Attrill ..... 700
*Commissioners of Provinces*, L. N. Peregrine, C. A. O'Brien, A. J. Philbrick, and W. C. F. Robertson ..... each 650
*Secretary for Mines*, Frank Cogill ..... 800
*Sec., Native Affairs*, H. M. Hull, C.M.G. 600
*Postmaster-General*, T. Deacon ..... 600
*Commissr. of Police*, Maj. A. W. Kitson 600
*Director of Education*, E. C. Rowden ... 500
*Chief Justice*, Sir W. Brandford Griffith 1,500
*Puisne Judges*, Francis Smith, £1,000; G. K. T. Purcell, A. R. Pennington ... each 800
*Chief Commissioner, Ashanti*, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. ..... 1,250
*Chief Commissioner, N. Territories*, Lt.-Col. A. E. G. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E. 1,250
*Colonial Chaplain*, Rev. W. Hastings Kelk 500

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

## SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1901 amounted to 76,655, of whom 493 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. Almost every Christian denomination is represented in Freetown, and there are also many Pagans and

Mohammedans. Education, though not compulsory, is in an advanced state. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and malarial fevers are prevalent, especially at the beginning and end of the rains, which last from May to October. The peninsula itself produces hardly anything. The inhabitants are almost all employed in exchanging the products of the interior for European goods. The exports consist chiefly of palm-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale and porter, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, kerosene oil, lumber, hardware, salt and sugar; and of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on other goods.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population estimated at 500,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis and Susus in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, and palm trees, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts, while sheep and cattle thrive.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue..... | £237,730 | £240,472 | £281,523 |
| Public expenditure | 206,464 | 237,892 | 295,490 |
| Total imports ..... | 700,827 | 717,236 | 702,648 |
| Total exports ..... | 418,631 | 484,870 | 563,150 |
| Imports from U.K. | 514,970 | 495,597 | 520,144 |
| Exports to U.K. ... | 127,882 | 182,956 | 202,776 |

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

*Governor*, H.E. Leslie Probyn, C.M.G. .....£2,500
*A.D.C.*, Capt. E. R. Tomlinson ..... 200
*Chief Justice*, Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, LL.D. ..... 1,200
*Puisne Judge*, Arthur Hudson, M.A. ..... 900
*Colonial Sec.*, G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G. 900
*Senior Assistant do.*, E. E. Evelyn £400 to 500
*and do. do.*, A. Farrar..... 350 to 400
*Attorney-Gen.*, Edward T. Packard ..... 700
*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson..... 500 to 700
*Solicitor-Gen.*, F. H. Gough..... 500
*Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate*, D. F. Wilbraham 500
*Collector of Customs*, A. P. Viret..... £550 to 650
*P.M.O.*, A. H. Hanley, C.M.G..... 1,000
*Director of Public Works*, C. A. Copland..... £600 to 800
*P.M.G. & Savings Bks.*, J. C. Smith ..... 450
*Bishop of Sierra Leone*, Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, D.D.....

*Staff of Imperial Forces.*

*Major-General Commanding*, J.K. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G.....
*D.A.A.G.* and *D.A.Q.M.G.*, Capt. H.F. Lea
*Commg. R.A.*, Col. A. B. Shute, R.A. .....
*Commg. R.E.*, Maj. S. C. Babington, R.E.
*Senior M.O.*, Lt.-Col. C. R. Bartlett, R.A.M.C. .....
*Chief Ordnance Officer*, Maj. L. K. Calyon
*District Paymaster*, Capt. H. S. D. Stuart

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 14 days.

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria now includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the West to the Cameroons on the East, the amalgamation of the administrations of Lagos and of the Protectorate previously styled "Southern Nigeria" having been carried out on May 1, 1906. The whole territory is now divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos, and the area of the whole territory is 77,260 square miles.

*Governor*, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (and duty allowance £1,000) .....£3,000
*Lieut. Gov. and Col. Sec.*, J. J. Thorburn 1,500
*Provincial Commissioners*, W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell 1,000
*Assistant Prov. Commrs.*, A. B. Harcourt (two vacancies) £700 to £900 and £600 to 800
*Senior District Commrs.*, W. E. B. Copland-Crawford, J. J. Ambrose, F. P. Pinkett, C. H. Elgee, A. A. Whitehouse, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, E. A. Simpson-Gray .....£600 to 700
*Financial Commr.*, C. E. Dale ..... 1,100
*Chief Justices*, Sir W. Nicoll, Sir H. G. Kelly ..... 1,200
*Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, A. H. Marshall..... 1,000
*Attorney-General*, E. A. Speed ..... 1,100
*Solicitor-General*, J. E. Green .....£700 to 900
*Principal Medical Officer*, H. Strachan, C.M.G. .....£1,000 to 1,200
*Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, R.A. ..... 900
*Director of Public Works*, C. V. Bellamy... 1,100
*Do. Marine*, Lt. H. A. Child, R.N. £800 to 1,000
*Conservator of Forests*, H. N. Thompson 1,000
*Director of Education*, J. A. Douglas, M.A. .....£500 to 600

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while cocoa, coffee, and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island to Ibadan on the mainland, a distance of 123½ miles, and is now being extended to Oshogbo. A further extension to the Niger is contemplated. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

The following figures are for the combined territories of Lagos and Southern Nigeria :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £888,136 | £951,749 |
| Expenditure | 863,916 | 996,560 |
| Total imports | 2,712,293 | 2,859,019 |
| Total exports | 2,929,437 | 2,850,211 |
| Imports from U.K. | 1,846,720 | 1,985,256 |
| Exports to U.K. | 1,407,905 | 1,378,628 |

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Brass, Bonny, and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

### NORTHERN NIGERIA.

*High Commissioner*, (vacant)

*Senior Resident, 1st Class*, W. Wallace, C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,300

*Residents, 2nd Class*, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G., Dr. F. Cargill, C.M.G., C. L. Temple £700 to 800

*Residents, 3rd Class:* Capt. W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Capt. F. Ruxton, Capt. H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., H. S. Goldsmith, Hon. O. Howard, G. N. Barclay, Maj. J. E. C. Blakeney, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, Brev. Maj. A. M. McClintock, D.S.O., W. P. Gowers, Maj. A. Festing £550 to 650

*Secretary to Administration*, M. H. de la P. Beresford, L.S.O. £600 to 700

*Treasurer*, S. T. Harrisson 600 to 700

*Chief Justice*, Sir Manuel R. Menendez £1,000 to 1,200

*Attorney-General*, E. C. Watson £500 to 600

*Solicitor-General*, E. V. Parodi 400 to 500

*Principal Medical Officer*, S. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. £1,000 to 1,200

*Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force*, Col. A. W. Lowry-Cole, D.S.O. 1,000

*Marine Supt.*, C. Elliott, R.N.R. £500 to 600

*Director of Public Works*, J. E. Eaglesome, C.M.G. £800 to £1,000

*Chief Commissioner of Constabulary*, Maj. A. Bain £600 to 700

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 256,400 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 9,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 17 Provinces. The frontiers to the North and East were delimited during 1903 by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and a further Boundary Commission is at present engaged in delimiting the frontier in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of May 29, 1906. The frontier with the German possessions is now settled, and demarcation is in progress. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are shea butter and shea nuts. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. Steam communication with England *vid* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £320,000 in 1905–6, and to £315,000 in 1906–7.

## Products of the British Empire (1904).

The following table shows the amount of certain raw materials produced within the British Empire. In addition to the articles given below, 383,562,993 lb. of *Tea* (India 222,203,661 lb., Ceylon 158,952,965 lb., and Natal 2,406,367 lb.), 35,814,774 lb. of *Coffee* (India 28,777,710 lb., Ceylon 938,112 lb., West Indies 6,000,000 lb.), and 8,596,000 lb. of rubber (mainly in West Africa) were produced in 1904. Where the production is estimated the figures are printed in *italics*.

| Country. | Coal. | Iron Ore. | Pig Iron. | Wheat. | Raw Sugar. | Cotton. | Wool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Bushels. | Cwt. | Lb. | Lb. |
| U. Kingdom | 232,428,272 | 13,774,282 | 8,693,650 | 37,919,781 | ... | ... | 132,000,000 |
| India | 8,216,436 | 71,608 | ... | 281,263,397 | 43,323,000 | 1,402,827,200 | *38,000,000* |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 177,568 | ... |
| Canada | 6,705,232 | 269,898 | 270,941 | 69,029,266 | ... | ... | *7,000,000* |
| Newfoundland | ... | 526,285 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Australia | 6,852,520 | 67,150 | ... | 54,527,491 | 3,353,910 | 25,832 | 454,000,000 |
| New Zealand | 1,537,838 | ... | ... | 9,123,673 | ... | .. | 180,000,000 |
| Cape Colony | 154,272 | ... | ... | 1,701,800 | ... | ... | *64,500,000* |
| Natal | 858,298 | ... | ... | 7,260 | 384,764 | ... | *10,400,000* |
| Transvaal | 2,150,922 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *3,300,000* |
| West Africa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,539,540 | ... |
| West Indies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,967,188 | 775,503 | ... |
| Brit. Guiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,134,327 | 1,485 | ... |
| Malta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164,904 | ... |
| Cyprus | ... | ... | ... | 2,109,989 | ... | 534,254 | ... |
| TOTAL | 259,003,000 | 14,709,000 | 8,965,000 | 438,400,000 | 53,300,000 | 1,406,688,000 | *887,800,000* |

THERE are no British *Colonies* on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Natal (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, which took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*: from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the East Africa Protectorate (together with the little Witu Protectorate) extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year the Germans declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilisation in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

The term "British Central Africa" is rather misleading to the unofficial mind. It must be understood as not applying to Uganda, although that country is, properly speaking, the most "Central" of the British Colonies or Protectorates in the Continent, but as the name given to a territory of more than 500,000 square miles in extent, north of the Zambesi, the greater part of which is under the administration of the British South African Company; the rest, which is under direct Imperial control, being called the "British Central Africa Protectorate." (See pages 559–560.)

## THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

*Commr. & Cons.-General*, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.M.G. ..... £1,000
*Sub.-Commr.*, W. Malcolm Jones ..... 500
*Secretary to Administration*, H. A. Byatt ..... £350 to 400
*Commandant of 6th Bn. K. A. Rifles*, Major J. A. Hannyngton ..... 900
*Medical Officers*, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman ..... £400 to £450

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports ..... | £327,747 | £272,283 |
| Total exports ..... | 291,922 | 221,466 |

## THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

*Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief*, Lt.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, C.B. ..... £2,000
*Dep.-Commr.*, F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G.... 1,000
*Assist. Dep. Commr.*, C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. 750
*Sub-Commrs.*, J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £700; K. Macdougall, S. S. Bagge, S. L. Hinde, C. R. W. Lane..... each 600
*Judges*, R. W. Hamilton, J. W. Barth ..... £900 and 600
*Treasurer*, C. C. Bowring ..... £550 to 700
*Chief of Customs*, A. Marsden ..... 800
*Commandant of 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles*, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Harrison, D.S.O. 900
*Sec. to Administration*, A. C. Hollis..... 650

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Kisumu, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonization by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, is the capital of the Protectorate, and possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 100 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu and Nandi. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the headquarters of the Ukamba Province, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 5,000, of whom 350 are Europeans. There are also some 200 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, and copra; the principal imports are piecegoods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

| | 1904–5. | 1905 6. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £741,785 | £974,402 |
| Exports | 234,664 | 332,838 |

*Shipping entered*, 1905–6, 787,045 tons.

CAPITAL, Mombasa; transit, about 21 days.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

*Commissioner and Commr.-in-Chief*, H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G. ..... £2,000
*Deputy Commr.*, G. Wilson, C.B. ..... 800
*Sub-Commrs.*, C. W. Fowler, C.M.G.; S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G.; F. A. Knowles ...each 600
*Judges of the High Court*, G. F. M. Ennis, W. M. Carter ..... £700 and 500
*Principal Medical Officer*, Major J. Will, R.A.M.C. ..... £800 to 900
*Supt. of Marine*, C. W. Fowler ..... 600
*Director of Transport*, D. J. Wilson ..... 600
*Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles*, Lt.-Col. L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy 900
*Secretary*, J. F. Cunningham ..... 650
*Treasurer*, G. D. Smith ..... £550 to 700
*Agents in London*, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyora, Ankoli and Koki. This Protectorate has since been extended over Unyoro and Usoga (see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). *Uganda proper* lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on and to the N. of the Equator. *Usoga* lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. *Unyoro* is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. *Koki* is to the S.W. of Uganda. The Protectorate is now divided into six provinces. The total population of the Protectorate may be roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Uganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. The population of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at over 2,000,000. The principal exports are ivory, skins, and chillies. Some cotton and coffee is also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, beads, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are Government steamers on Lake Victoria, two of them of 600 tons displacement.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

*The Uganda Railway.*—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed, with the late Sir Percy Anderson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the completion of the railway, its management was transferred from the Committee to the East Africa Protectorate Administration.

The gauge of the railway is one metre. The chief engineer, Sir G. Whitehouse, and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers were imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as could be engaged. The rails were laid to the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Wadelai, on the Nile (a distance of about 500 miles), and is now being extended to Nimule, and thence to Gondokoro on the frontier of the Sudan. Messages are accepted for Wadelai, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

Parcels may be addressed direct to any place in the Uganda Protectorate, the rates being the same as for Mombasa, and no additional charge is made for delivery in Uganda.

Letters, 1*d.* per oz.

## THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

*Sultan*, H.H. Ali bin Hamud, *succeeded* his father, Hamud, July, 1902.
*Agent & Consul-General*, Basil S. Cave, C.B. £1,000
*Judges of H.B.M. Court*, Lindsey Smith,
J. W. Murison, P. Grain *(acting)* £600 to 1,000
*Vice-Consuls*, J. H. Sinclair, H.C. Venables,
H. A. Richards ..... £350 to 500
*First Minister and Officer in Command of Troops*, Brigadier-General A. E. Raikes.
*Secretary for Finance & Trade*, A. R. Becher.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 557). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar is about 250,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, hides, rice, and coal; the exports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of imports (£347,719 in 1905) comes from British India, £182,809 from the United Kingdom, £164,397 from German East Africa, £75,798 from the United States, and £48,934 from Germany. The largest exports are made to German East Africa, which in 1905 accounted for £218,236, the principal other participators being British India (£182,496), France (£126,104), and the United Kingdom (£97,424). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. With the exception of a monthly cargo vessel from London, there is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship at Aden. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Austrian Lloyd, the German East Africa Line, and the Messageries Maritimes.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1905 was—German 95, British 59, French 24, Austrian 24, and other nationalities 3, the total tonnage being 427,113. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports ..... | £1,241,692 | £1,109,956 |
| Exports ..... | 1,211,149 | 1,120,650 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 154,499 | 182,809 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 169,101 | 97,424 |

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles; transit, 20 days.

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

*H.M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. .... £2,000
*Deputy Commr.*, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. 900
*Assist. Dep. Commissioner*, H. R. Wallis .... 700
*Commandant of 2nd Bn. King's African Rifles*, Lt.-Col. P. B. Osborn, D.S.O. ..... 900
*Judge of High Court*, C. J. Griffin .... £600 to 800
*Sec. to Administration*, A. Jay Williams, £450 to 600
*Treasurer*, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..... 450 to 700
*Principal Med. Officer*, Dr. H. Hearsey 450 to 600
*Supt. of Native Affairs*, J. C. Casson 450 to 600
*Agents in London*, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, W.

This country, which was formerly termed *Nyasaland*, was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The native population of the Protectorate is estimated at 950,000, and 600 Europeans.

The principal exports are coffee, cotton, chillies, and tobacco. The cultivation and export of cotton is considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of this industry. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyassa there are seven steamers. There are also nineteen steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 180 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the administration. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

The construction of a railway to connect Chiromo with Blantyre is in progress, and it is hoped that it will be completed in 1907. A branch line from Chiromo to Port Herald (30 miles) is now open for traffic. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *viâ* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Lake Tanganyika.

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £220,697 | £222,581 |
| Exports | 48,449 | 56,778 |

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′—57° 49′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 32′, and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 375,385, of whom 261,191 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1711 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1905 there were 131½ miles of railway (111½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 62 post-offices, 53 telegraph and 7 telephone offices in the island, with 333¼ miles of telegraph and 29 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 2 elected members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being ex-officio, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1904–1905 amounted to Rs. 595,299. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 67·72 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2·80 per cent. Church of England, and 1 per cent. other Christian denominations; 8·37 per cent. being Mohammedans and 20·11 per cent. Hindoos, to whom no assistance is given. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1905, numbered 2,691.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1901) 52,740.

| | 1903–4. | 1904–5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | Rs. 9,473,112 | Rs. 10,399,555 |
| Public expenditure | 10,664,116 | 10,563,521 |
| Public debt | £1,375,684 | £1,270,884 |
| Paper circulation | Rs. 4,376,250 | Rs. 4,176,250 |
| Total imports | 24,174,930 | 18,676,902 |
| Total exports | 42,005,674 | 34,728,022 |
| Imports from U.K. | 6,125,877 | 4,368,198 |
| Exports to U.K. | 6,288,850 | 2,564,943 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. | £5,000 |
| *Commanding Forces*, Brig.-Gen. Charles T. E. Metcalfe, C.B. | 913 |
| *Colonial Sec.*, Commander Sir John Graham-Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N. (ret.) | Rs. 13,500 |
| *Assist. do.*, D. C. Cameron (*actg. Col. Sec.*) | 7,200 |
| *Actg. Assist. do.*, L. Koenig | 6,000 |
| *Procureur & Advocate-General*, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. | 13,500 |
| *Receiver-General*, J. J. Brown | 10,000 |
| *Registrar-General*, G. A. L. Banbury (*and fees*) | 6,000 |
| *Auditor-General*, D. S. MacGregor | 10,000 |
| *Collector of Customs*, F. A. Gibson, L.S.O. | 9,000 |
| *Protector of Immigrants*, J. F. Trotter | 10,000 |
| *Director of Public Works & Surveys*, P. Le Juge de Segrais, C.E. | 8,000 |
| *Clerk of Councils*, L. Koenig | 4,000 |
| *Chief Judge*, Sir Victor Delafaye, Kt. | 15,000 |
| *Puisne Judges*, Hons. R. M. Brown, L. A. Thibaud, C. S. Dawson.....each | 12,000 |
| *Bishop of Mauritius*, Rt. Rev. Francis Ambrose Gregory, D.D. | 7,200 |
| *Do. Pt. Louis, R.C.*, Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill, O.S.B. | 7,200 |

### DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1901) 3,162. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

*Magistrate*, E. Rouillard ..... Rs. 7,000

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by a magistrate, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle

any disputes which may be referred to him. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1901, 489), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1901) is 1,697.

Transit, Mauritius, 27 days.

## THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

By letters patent of Sept., 1903, these islands, which number altogether 89, were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The seat of government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations. The Admiralty have made Victoria a coaling station, and a depôt for patent fuel; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were originally discovered by the Portuguese, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1905 being 14·98 per 1,000. The population of all the islands on May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (Mahé 15,166, Praslin 1,621, and La Digue 1,074), an increase since the census of 1891 of 2,526. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1905, was 20,767. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.10,000 was voted for 1901. In addition there is a Government school (the "Victoria School"), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.14,000, where education of a higher class is provided. This school prepares pupils for the Cambridge local examinations, for which Seychelles was created a centre in 1902.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. The export of vanilla in 1905 was 48,305 kilos, valued at Rs. 282,875. A botanic station was established in Victoria in 1901, and promises to be a great success. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *vid* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Messageries Maritimes Company runs a monthly service of steamers between Marseilles, Aden, Seychelles, Madagascar, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and British India steamers also call occasionally. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 3 *ex-officio* members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | Rs. 467,668 | Rs. 383,096 | Rs. 375,778 |
| Expenditure | 516,331 | 447,939 | 393,690 |
| Imports | 966,641 | 829,211 | 823,451 |
| Exports | 825,525 | 724,187 | 889,455 |
| Savings Bank Deposits | 58,067 | 58,462 | 67,852 |
| Debt | 400,038 | 385,222 | 265,312 |

*Governor & Commander-in-Chief*, H.E. Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 18,000
*Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils*, W. L. Rind ..... Rs. 2,400
*Chief Justice*, E. Blackwood Wright, LL.D. Rs. 9,000
*Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser, Police Magistrate, &c.* (vacant)..... Rs. 5,500
*Treasurer and Collector*, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O. ..... Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000
*Auditor*, L. O. Chitty ..... Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000
*Chief Medical Off.*, R. Denman, M.R.C.S. (and quarters) Rs. 4,000
*Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys*, W. M. Vaudin ..... Rs. 4,000
*Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of Civil Status*, (vacant) ..... Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000
*Inspector of Schools and Headmaster, Victoria School*, G. Mackay ..... Rs. 3,500
*Curator of Botanic Station*, R. Dupont Rs. 3,500
*Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons*, L. Le Vieux ..... Rs. 3,000
*Port Officer*, Capt. D. Sauvage Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400
*Post Master*, G. Gemmell ... Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400
*R.C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop*, Rt. Rev. M. Hudrisier, D.D. ..... Rs. 3,000
*Civil Chaplain*, Rev. J. K. Valpy, M.A. Rs. 3,000

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 18 days; *to* London, 18–19 days.

# British Dominions in the Southern Atlantic.

## ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 800 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1825, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 129 being "turned" during the season of 1906, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb., and their average price £2 15s.; the sooty tern, or "wideawake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being collected in vast quantities and much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1905 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables

and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 90, with about 25 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island has recently been fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone. The complement has lately been reduced in consequence of the redistribution of the Fleet.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic imports from U.K. | £10,000 | £2,500 |

*Officer in Charge*, Capt. R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I.
*Staff Surgeon*, Sidney Roach, R.N.
*Assist. Paymaster*, Oswald Carter, R.N.

Transit, about 14 days.

### TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1897 of about 2,050. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1903 were wool (£103,597), sheep-skins, and tallow. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1903 was 229,641. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 112 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, and several other small uninhabited islands, are comprised within this colony.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £17,393 | £15,689 | £15,229 |
| Expenditure | 14,346 | 14,249 | 14,825 |
| Total imports | 66,426 | 49,501 | 58,155 |
| Total exports | 115,915 | 125,690 | 167,450 |
| Imports from U.K. | 59,096 | 39,386 | 52,218 |
| Exports to U.K. | 115,915 | 152,118 | 167,039 |

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

*Governor and Chief Justice*, H.E. William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G. .....*(and fees)* £1,200
*Colonial Secretary, &c.*, H. E. W. Grant ... £500
*Colonial Treasurer, &c.*, W. A. Thompson £300 to 350
*Colonial Surgeon*, E. T. Born ..... 300
*Bishop*, Rt. Rev. E. F. Every, M.A. .....
*Colonial Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A. ..... 300

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams *sent by post* from Monte Video or Punta Arena.

### ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1905 of 3,512. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1903) 42½ inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21 May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588,

when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5 May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa, the first detachment (consisting of General Cronje and 2,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that year. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1905 was 99. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown (pop. 1,439).

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £13,132 | £14,103 | £10,287 |
| Expenditure ..... | 21,382 | 18,552 | 14,969 |
| Debt ..... | *nil.* | *nil.* | *nil.* |
| Total imports ..... | 60,459 | 75,978 | 52,787 |
| Total exports ..... | 12,235 | 740 | 7,635 |
| Imports from U.K. ... | 55,120 | 53,183 | 46,383 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 235 | 594 | 6,307 |

*Governor*, H.E.Lt.-Col. Henry Lionel Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O. (and table allowance £200) £800
*Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master*, Robert R. Bruce ..... 300
*Police Magistrate, &c.*, J. Homagee, I.S.O.... 420
*Emigration Agent*, E. H. Merivale Drury ... *fees*
*Colonial Surgeon*, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B..... 300
*Comdg. Troops*, Maj. A. M. Tyler, R.G.A.

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

# British Dominions in the Mediterranean.

## CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 35′. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 50 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1901 numbered 237,022, of whom 21·64 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, and terra umbra. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1905 the wine export was 1,021,300 gals., and that of spirits 5,522 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4 June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke=2·8 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 14,752 in 1901; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 7,964), Limassol (8,208), Famagusta (3,825), Kyrenia (2,336), and Papho (3,134).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital was opened in 1905, and is being extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £215,360 | £218,884 | £238,213 |
| Expenditure ... | 140,284 | 154,406 | 159,117 |

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total imports... | £386,661 | £472,476 | £482,079 |
| Total exports... | 387,541 | 488,401 | 438,241 |
| Imports from U.K. | 83,842 | 139,181 | 145,351 |
| Exports to U.K. | 132,445 | 137,858 | 89,072 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *High Commissioner*, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G. | £3,000 |
| *Private Sec. and A.D.C.*, | 200 |
| *Chief Sec.*, Maj. J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G. | 800 |
| *Assistant Sec.*, T. H. Hatton-Richards... | 350 |
| *Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore | 750 |
| *Island Treasurer*, H. A. Smallwood | 360 |
| *Chief Justice*, C. R. Tyser | 1,000 |
| *Puisne Judge*, (vacant) | 750 |
| *King's Advocate*, William Rees Davies | 750 |
| *Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G. | 600 |
| *Director, Public Works*, E. H. Nicolls | 550 |
| *Registrar-General*, G. Smith | 550 |
| *Ch. Commdt., Police*, Capt. H. Learmonth | 500 |
| *Director of Agriculture*, R. Saracomenos... | 400 |
| *Commissioners—Nicosia*, C. S. Cade, £450; *Larnaca*, C. D. Cobham, C.M.G., £600; *Limassol*, R. L. Michell, £600; *Famagusta*, B. Travers, £450; *Papho*, C. Wodehouse, £450; *Kyrenia*, Maj. Chamberlayne | 383 |
| *Presidents of District Courts—Nicosia*, F. H. Parker, £525; *Larnaca*, T. H. Haycraft, £500; *Limassol*, J. R. Holmes, £525; *Famagusta*, J. C. Macaskie, £500; *Papho*, A. L. C. Stuart | 450 |
| *Auditor*, A. Grannum | 410 |
| *Island Postmaster*, E. H. Hore | 350 |
| *Inspector of Schools*, Rev. F. D. Newham | 235 |
| *Genl. Manager, Rys.*, G. Bert Day | 600 |

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days.

## MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; Comino—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, 1 April, 1906, was estimated at 205,059. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1905-6 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 41,534 acres. On census day, 1901, 5,497 females were employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connection with shipping. In 1901 there were 30,768 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the colony was 1,671 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and one arm of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on 31 March, 1906, consisted of 10,272 officers and men (including 538 Royal Malta Artillery and The King's Own Malta Regiment of militia 1,701 strong). The military expenditure for 1905-6 amounted to £621,238, of which £5,000 was contributed by the colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 77°. In winter the range is from 48° to 58°. In 1906 the highest temperature in the shade was 94°, and the lowest 42°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the court of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 300, but its suburb, Rabato, had 7,194 inhabitants in 1901. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 98 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 33 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £35,541; in addition to which there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 119 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

In ancient times, Malta was occupied in succession by Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantine Greeks, as each nation secured the command of the Mediterranean Sea. It attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity, being especially noted in Roman times for its textile fabrics. It is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turk was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official members, and by a Legislative Council called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1905-6 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,524 vessels (tonnage, 3,718,168).

Capital, Valletta. Population, 30,768 in 1901.

| | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £464,591 | £467,835 | £467,241 |
| Expenditure ... | 410,886 | 453,656 | 480,474 |
| Imports (actual) | 1,318,430 | 1,335,831 | 1,284,269 |
| Do. (in transit) | 5,839,649 | 8,400,028 | 7,104,223 |
| Exports (actual) | 123,776 | 115,339 | 125,453 |
| Do. (in transit) | 6,022,107 | 8,328,685 | 7,031,395 |
| Imports from U.K. (actual)..... | 292,483 | 251,024 | 221,988 |

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, H. E. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. ..... £5,000
*Assist. Mil. Secretary*, Maj. R. H. Hare, D.S.O., R.A. ..... 383
*A.D.C.*, Capt. C. H. G. M. Clarke, Rif. Brig.; Lieut. A. E. Watts-Russell, Cold. Gds.; Lt.-Col. Grech-Biancardi, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Mila. ..... 273
*Brigadier-General in Charge of Administration*, Col. F. H. Hall, C.B. ..... 547
*Asst. Dir. S. & T.*, Col. S. H. Winter ..... 547
*A.Q.M.G.*, Col. G. F. C. Mackenzie, C.B. ... 456
*D.A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Capt. G. C. W. G. Hall, Yorks L.I.; Capt. R. J. F. Hayter, Ches. Regt. ..... each 383
*Commg. R.A.*, Maj.-Gen. H. Barron ..... 1,095
*Brig.-Maj., do.*, Capt. W. B. Spender, R.A. ..... 383
*Chief Engineer*, Col. J. W. Sill ..... 600
*Princ. Med. Off.*, Col. J. G. MacNeece, R.A.M.C. ..... 1,004
*Commg. Inf. Brig.*, Major-General F. S. F. Stokes ..... 1,095
*A.D.C.*, Capt. C. R. Spedding, D.S.O., R. I. Rif. ..... 273
*Brig.-Maj.*, Capt. R. F. Uniacke, R. Innis. Fus. ..... 383

*Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt.*, His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. £150
*Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, His Hon. E. M. Merewether, C.V.O., C.M.G. ..... 1,300
*Crown Advocate*, Hon. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D. ..... 600
*Compt. of Charitable Institutions*, Hon. Sir R. Micallef, K.C.M.G. ..... 570
*Public Works*, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G., C.E. .... 500
*Director of Public Instruction*, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D. ..... 500
*Auditor-General*, Hon. C. Gatt ..... 500
*Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports*, Hon. Commr. C. Laprimaudaye, M.V.O., R.N. (retired) ..... 500
*Receiver-General & Director of Contracts*, Hon. W. Casolani ..... 500
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. T. Vella ..... 500
*Superintendent of Police*, T. Curmi ..... 500
*Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal*, Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. 1,000
*Judges*, Baron Dr. A. Chapelle; Dr. P. De Bono; Dr. Z. Roncali; Dr. G. Pullicino; Dr. A. Micalle ..... each 600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days.

## GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and ¼ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1905 3,519 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 4,118,495. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, is being built at an estimated cost of about £4,000,000; the works include a commercial and coaling mole. The civilian population (1901) was 20,355, and the actual strength of the troops 6,475.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £77,065 | £87,545 | £87,523 |
| Expenditure ..... | 65,469 | 64,924 | 64,142 |
| Imports from U.K. | 939,316 | 950,439 | 765,222 |
| Exports to U.K. ... | 24,860 | 29,207 | 38,985 |

*Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief*, General Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (and table allowance £500) ..... £4,500
*Assistant Military Secretary*, Major H. E. B. Leich, Northumb. Fus. ..... 383
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. H. T. Harington, R.G.A.; Lt. Lord Guernsey, Irish Guards ..... each 273
*Brigadier-General in Charge of Administration*, H. N. Banbury, C.B. ..... 456
*D.A.A.G.*, Maj. W. S. Bannatyne, *p.s.c.*... 383
*D.A.A. & Q.M.G.*, Capt. F. F. Ready, D.S.O. 383
*Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr.*, Capt. R. P. Norman ..... 383
*Commanding Royal Artillery*, Major-Gen. A. J. Nixon., R.A. ..... 1,095
*Brig.-Maj. R.A.*, Lt.-Col. G. F. W. St. John ..... 383
*Chief Engineer*, Col. E. R. Kenyon, R.E.. 600
*P.M.O.*, Col. J. McNamara, M.D., R.A.M.C. 600
*Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores*, Col. T. P. Battersby ..... 600
*District Paymr.*, Col. F. H. H. Haynes ... 600
*Commanding Infantry Brigade*, Maj.-Gen. R. Auld, C.B. ..... 1,095
*Brigade-Major*, Maj. D. W. Churcher ... 383

*Colonial Secretary*, F. Evans, C.V.O., C.M.G. £1,000
*Asst. do.*, J. C. King ..... 400
*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood, £400 to 600
*Captain of the Port*, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R. ..... 500
*Police Magistrate*, B. H. T. Frere..... £500 to 600
*Chief of Police*, J. Bennet ..... 300 to 400
*Postmistress*, Miss M. Creswell ..... 600
*Surgeon, Colonial Hospital*, W. Turner, M.D. 250
*Chief Justice*, Sir H. R. Pipon Schooles ... 1,000
*Attorney-General*, A. M. Coll, K.C. ..... 800
*Registrar, Supreme Ct.*, E. M. Hutton, M.A. 550

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4½ days.

THE following articles provide, in a more or less permanent form, statistics concerning the Area, Population, Production, Finance, General Development and Commerce (stating the amount of Trade with the United Kingdom), with particulars of Government and Diplomatic and Consular Representation of the Principal Countries of the World.

Special Articles deal with *Education*, see "Educational Systems of the World," and *Geography*, see "Progress of Geographical Exploration."

Many of the following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also greatly indebted to His Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, to His Majesty's Consuls, and to several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES will be found in the Postal Guide, pp. 464-470.

## ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

*Emperor* (*Negus Negusti* or *King of Kings*), Menelek of Shoa, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1843, *procl.* 12 March, 1889.

*Governors.*

*Harrar and Dependencies*, Dejazmach Ilma.
*Wollo, &c.*, H.H. Ras Michael.
*Kaffa, &c.*, H.H. Ras Walda Georgis.
*Gore, &c.*, Ras Tassama Nado.
*Tigré*, Dejazmach Gabra Selassi, and Shoum Agami Desta.
*Damot*, Ras Betwedet Mangasha Atikem
*Equatorial Provinces*, Fitaurari Habta Giorgis.
*Bigimider*, Ras Guksa.
*Yeju*, Ras Wolé.
*King's Agent, Godjam*, Fitaurari Tasama.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces—Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The total area of Abyssinia and its dependencies may be reckoned at 350,000 square miles, with a population of three or four millions of Abyssinians. The boundaries of the empire are indefinite except on the east, where they touch the Italian colony of Massowah (Eretria), which is a narrow coast strip; the French colony of Obok or Djibuti, and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30′ N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the U.K. and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier is still undefined.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon. Gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, and silver are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered and have a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, &c., flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach, and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, and sheep form a large portion of the wealth of the people. The wild game consists of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, antelope, ibex, buffalo, hyena, lynx, &c. To the north-east the people are more akin to the Caucasian and the Semitic, to the south-east more akin to the negro, on the west are the plain-dwellers who talk Amharac; on the east the mountaineers speaking Tigré, which is akin to ancient Arabic. Of the Galla tribes to the south, some are Pagan, some Mahomedan, and some Christian; the Somali are Mahomedan, but the Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. They themselves were converted to Christianity probably about 600 A.D. by monks from Egypt but have long been isolated from the rest of the Christian world. There is no popular literature, and no education; there is a legal code said to be derived from Constantine, but practically government is autocratic, qualified by the power of revolt. There is no standing army, but the Emperor's potential army probably numbers 200,000, armed with repeating rifles. The principal pursuits are war, agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, civet, wax, gums, spices, hides, ivory, and gold. The currency is the Maria Theresa (Austrian) dollar, but Indian rupees also find some circulation in Harrar, and a Menelik dollar (value 2*s.*) is in circulation. In 1905 a charter was obtained for a State bank. The import duty on all goods at Harrar is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable. The imports were valued at about £350,000 for 1901, the exports being about £230,000. England came into conflict with Abyssinia in 1867-8, when the then capital, Magdala, was occupied by a British Army under General Napier (Lord Napier of Magdala). The Italian settlement is now confined to a mere strip, 1 miles wide, along the coast, with possession of and access to, Lugh, on the Juba River. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 185 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar, to which place a carriage-road is being built. A line of telegraph connects Jibuti and Harrar. Harrar and Addis Ababa are connected with the telegraph and telephone, and a new telegraph line was opened in 1904 between Adis Ababa and Massowah, the port of Eritrea. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Basso, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, and Harrar, which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K.... | £10,581 | £5,862 | £20,000 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 40 | 935 | 1,306 |

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 20,000).

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,* Lt.-Col. Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1898) ..... £1,500

*Assistant,* G. R. Clerk ..... 550

*Vice-Consul,* H. B. Johnstone ..... 350–450

*Diré Dawa—Consular-Agent,* M. Michailidis.

*Harrar—Vice-Consul,* J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN. (*See* p. 503.)

ALGERIA. (*See* "France.")

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two vicars (priests) appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*President,* Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta, *until* Oct. 12, 1910 ..... $36,000

*Vice-Pres.,* Dr. B. Villanueva..... 18,000

*Minister of the Interior,* Dr. J. V. Gonzalez.

*Foreign Affairs,* Dr. M. A. Montes de Oca.

*Finance,* Dr. E. Lobos.

*Justice and Public Instruction,* Dr. F. Pinedo.

*Agriculture,* Señor E. Ramos Mexia.

*Public Works,* Dr. Miguel Tedin.

*War,* General R. M. Fraga.

*Marine,* Rear-Admiral Onofre Betbeder.

*Minister in London,* Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.

*1st Sec. of Legation,* Vicente J. Dominguez.

*2nd Secretary,* Luis H. Dominguez.

*Attaché,* Carlos Dominguez.

*Naval Attaché* (vacant.)

*Consul-Gen.,* Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 3 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.

*Vice-Consul,* Capt. Don Estevan de Loqui.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Hull, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Falmouth, Newcastle, Newport, Glasgow, Dundee, Edinburgh, Belfast,* and *Dublin*; and a Vice-Consulate at *Swansea.*

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,212,000 square miles, with a population of over 6,000,000. In 1905 there were 192,865 births and 87,989 deaths, the latter being at the rate of 34 and the former 15·4 per 1000. In the same period there were 36,261 marriages. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chile, Terra del Fuego has been divided between these two Republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. The principal productions are wool, hides, linseed, maize, wheat, tobacco, and sugar. In 1905-6 14,043,235 acres were under wheat, of the produce of which about 2,750,000 tons were available for export, with about 3,500,000 tons of maize and 550,000 tons of linseed. The other products are tallow, butter, quebracho extract (for tanning), Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, manganese, wolfram, borate of lime, and salt. The export of frozen sheep, lambs, and beef to Europe has become of great importance: there are at present 7 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export are pastoral or agricultural and forest products.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are coal, machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods.

In 1904 there were about 12,000 miles of railways in working order, connecting the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Telegraphs, 29,397 miles, mostly Government lines. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals in 1905 amounting to 221,622, of whom more than half were Italians; against this total 105,000 are set down as having emigrated. The language in ordinary use is Spanish. The climate is temperate and healthy. There are fine docks at Buenos Aires and the Ensenada (La Plata), port works are in progress at Rosario and Santa Fé, and others are projected, while two graving docks have been constructed at Buenos Aires and a naval port, graving dock, and extensive wharves at Bahia Blanca; 1,180 British ships (3,318,463 tons) entered Buenos Aires port in 1904.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632)—Navy: 50 vessels, including 9 armoured vessels, 4 cruisers, 2 torpedo gunboats, 3 torpedo boat destroyers, 20 torpedo boats, and 34 miscellaneous and auxiliary vessels. The naval school has 70 cadets, the school of gunners 80, and the torpedo school 26.

A project is now before Congress to expend £7,000,000 sterling on ironclads, torpedo vessels, and coast defences. *Education* (*see* p. 633).

| | *1904. | *1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (budget) ..... | £16,517,200 | £17,180,000 |
| Expenditure (do.) ..... | 17,026,900 | 19,025,000 |
| Internal debt { paper | 6,914,716 | 3,308,500 |
| Internal debt { gold ... | 3,308,800 | 7,760,000 |
| External debt, gold ... | 74,154,530 | 73,333,580 |
| Paper and nickel in circulation ..... | 35,073,186 | 43,186,000 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Total imports, gold ... | £37,461,150 | 41,030,000 |
| Total exports, gold ... | 54,831,500 | 64,568,000 |
| Imports from U.K. ... | 12,903,420 | 13,678,000 |
| Exports to U.K..... | †20,000,000 | ‡8,965,000 |

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1905), 1,000,000.

*British Minister,* Walter Beupré Townley £3,500

*1st Secretary* (vacant).....

*3rd Secretary,* H. C. Goodhart .....£300 to 500

*Consul,* Alex. C. Ross, C.B. ..... 1,000

*Vice-Consul,* W. H. Sinclair .....£350 to 450

*Do.,* P. E. Davies ..... *unp.*

*Bahia Blanca—V.-Consul,* C.C.Cumming

*Campana—Vice-Cons.,* T. R. Wood .....

*Gallegos—Cons. Agent,* A. I. Bishop .....

*La Plata—Vice-Consul,* E. T. Puleston.

*San Nicolas—V.-Cons.,* G. R. W. Tucker

*Rosario—Consul,* Hugh M. H. Mallet ..... 600

*Vice-Consul,* (vacant) .....

*Concordia—V.-Cons.,* Herbert Robinson

*Cordoba—Vice-Consul,* D. M. Munro.....

*Parana—Vice-Consul,* Follett Holt .....

*Santa Fé—Vice-Consul,* H. G. Norman.

*Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons.,* F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

* These figures have all been reduced to their approximate values in £ sterling. † Estimated.

‡ These figures are in reality very much larger, as probably the greater portion of the exports "for orders," amounting in 1905 to £21,806,000, go to the United Kingdom.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

*Reigning Sovereign*, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, *born* 18 August, 1830; *succeeded* (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; *crowned* King of Hungary at Ofen, June 8, 1867; *married* 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (*born* 24 Dec., 1837, *assassinated* in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

*Heir Presumptive*, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, *born* 18 Dec., 1863.

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*Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House*, Baron Alois von Aehrenthal.

*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burián.

*Minister of War*, Feldzeugmeister von Schönaich.

*Navy* (department of War Office), *Commander*, Vice-Admiral Count Montecuccoli.

*Ambassador to Germany*, L. de Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Count Lutzow; *France*, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch; *Papal*, Count Szecsen; *Russia*, ; *Spain*, Count Welsersheimb; *Turkey*, Baron Calice; *U.S.A.*, Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar.

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*Ambassador in London*, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein. *Embassy*, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

*Councillor and First Secretary*, Prince J. Schoenburg.

*Councillor*, Count L. Szechenyi.

*Secretary*, Count Theobald Westphalen.

*Attaché*, Prince Emil Fürstenberg.

*Secretaries of Chancery*, A. von Remy; Karl Pollack.

*Naval Attaché*, Captain Josef, Ritter von Schwarz.

*Military Attaché*, Prince Frederich von und zu Liechtenstein.

*Director, Commercial Dept.*, F Stockinger.

*Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild; F. Stockinger, *acting*.

*Vice-Consul*, Count Gustav Sizzo-Norris.

*Consul Aspirant*, Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von Thurnsee.

*Consular Secretaries*, J. Kohn; W. Walraff and Theophil von Jaeger.

*Office*, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30'—26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometers, and a population (1902) of nearly 48,141,961.

Austria-Hungary, or according to the official denomination, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie), consists of two states, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs, its own Ministry and Administration, but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by Delegations consisting of 60 members chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and Hungary (Förendiház) and from each Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus and Kepviselöház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made and renewed expired in 1897. No new proportion having been agreed the quota (65·6 per cent. for Austria and 34·4 per cent. for Hungary) is at present fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated at £27,184,120.

In connection with the "Ausgleich" the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877 and 1887, but formally dissolved when the further decennial period, 1887–97, elapsed. It is, however, provisorily maintained in fact under reciprocal conditions, until the end of 1907.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632).—The navy consists of 139 vessels, of which 16 are line-of-battle ships, 11 cruisers, and 81 torpedo boats, with 13 vessels on the Danube. Pola is the naval arsenal.

The principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1904 and 1905 were (in thousands of crowns):—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Cereals, &c. | £45,907 | £76,158 |
| Animal Produce | 210,527 | 208,669 |
| Sugar | 151,885 | 189,222 |
| Raw Material | 515,517 | 529,772 |
| Foodstuffs | 345,098 | 381,806 |
| Manufactures | 914,410 | 999,350 |
| Semi-manufactures | 313,644 | 332,852 |

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1904, 38,761 kilometers of railway were open for traffic, in addition to 2,777 kilometers for industrial purposes, and 1,093 kilometers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Total exports, A. & H. | £87,027,850 | £93,490,833 |
| Total imports, A. & H. | 85,329,208 | 89,786,375 |
| From U.K. | 6,453,583 | 6,545,458 |
| To U.K. | 7,563,500 | 8,312,583 |

(In calculating the above amounts the *krone* is reckoned at the rate of 24 to the £.)

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. ..... £8,000

*Embassy*, Metternichgasse, Vienna.

*Councillor of Embassy*, Sir B. Boothby, Bart. 850

*Mil. Attaché*, H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O. 500

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. R. J. B. Keyes, R.N., M.V.O. ..... 500

*Commercial Attaché*, A. Percy Bennett ... 700

*2nd Sec.*, Hon. Ernest Scott, M.V.O. £300 to 500

,, Richard S. Seymour ..... 300 to 500

*2nd Sec.*, Lord Kilmarnock.....£300 to £500
*3rd Secretary*, H. J. Bruce ..... 150
*Chaplain*, Rev. William H. Hechler ..... 300
*Consul-General*, P. von Schoeller, C.M.G. ...
*Vice-Consul*, Owen S. Phillpotts .....
*Innsbruck—Vice-Cons.*, Rev. R. E. Macdonald
*Lemberg—Vice-Cons.*, Prof. R. Zaloziecki ...
*Prague—Consul*, Capt. A. W. Forbes .....
*,, Vice-Cons.*, Fred. G. de St. Quentin
*Trieste—Consul*, John Bowring Spence ..... 600
*Lissa—Cons. Agent*, Serafino Topich .....

II.—AUSTRIA.

*President of the Council*, Max, Freiherr von Beck.
*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Richard, Freiherr von Bienerth.
*Defence* (vacant).
*Railways*, Dr. Julius Derschatta von Standhalt.
*Justice*, Dr. Franz Klein.
*Public Worship & Instruction*, Dr. G. Marchet.
*Finance*, Dr. Witold von Korylowski.
*Commerce*, Dr. Josef Fort.
*Without Portfolio*, Heinrich Prade; Dr. Bedrich Pacák; Graf Adalbert Drieduszycki.

Austria contains an area of 300,008 sq. kilometres, and a population of 26,712,154 (1903). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görtz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are five cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and nine in addition with over 50,000. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,062 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (5,337,264 hectolitres in 1905), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

| *Education* (*see* p. 633). | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue..... | £74,979,224 | £75,917,808 |
| Estimated expenditure... | 75,793,425 | 75,793,425 |
| Special Debt: | 1903. | 1905. |
| Consolidated..... | 156,154,730 | 167,856,897 |
| Floating..... | 569,955 | 311,023 |
| Total ..... | 156,724,685 | 168,167,920 |

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1905), 1,937,869. Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit 30 hours.

III.—HUNGARY.

*President of the Ministry*, Count Fejerváry.
*Minister a latere*, Count Khuen Hedervary.
*Interior*, Count Stephen Tisza.
*Finance*, Dr. Ladislaus Lukács.
*Instruction and Religion*, Albert de Berzeviczy.
*Commerce*, Charles Hieronymi.
*Agriculture*, Adalbert de Tallián.
*Justice*, Alexander Plósz.
*National Defence*, Gen. Alexander de Nyiri.
*Minister for Croatia*, Erwin de Cseh.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 19,254,559 at the census of 1900: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,416,304. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Viceroy), Count Th. Pejachevich, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 3,000 florins to the land-tax, the *Banus*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 8,742,000 were Hungarians, 2,799,000 Roumanians, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 1,682,000 Croatians and 1,049,000 Servians, the Hungarian-speaking population numbering 10,176,000. By religions (1900) there were 9,920,000 Roman Catholics, 1,854,000 Greek Catholics, 2,816,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,289,000 Lutherans, 2,441,000 Calvinists, and 851,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which has 732,322 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1903 (including Croatia and Slavonia) give 61,804,937 hectolitres of wheat, 17,917,130 of rye, 22,746,273 of barley, 30,025,413 of oats, and 55,067,879 of Indian corn. The cattle number 6,738,000, sheep 8,123,000, horses 2,308,000, and swine 7,330,000. The exports are chiefly cereals, live stock, and raw materials. Wheat figures for £3,492,000, barley £2,327,000, rye £1,663,000, and wheaten flour £7,617,000. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textile fabrics alone being valued at £15,211,000. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced to the value of £1,175,000 in 1903.

| *Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). *Education* (*see* p. 633). | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (ordinary)..... | £45,148,000 | £43,202,000 |
| Expenditure (do.)..... | 45,959,000 | 47,620,000 |
| *Special Debt:— | | |
| Consolidated ..... | £95,190,828 | £140,986,000 |
| Annuities ..... | 89,853,197 | 46,337,000 |
| Treasury Bonds | 726,012 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous .. | 7,101,562 | 7,178,000 |
| Arrears ..... | 21,494,968 | 25,280,000 |
| Total . ..... | £214,366,567 | £310,603,000 |

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,525,016 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated imports ... | £48,262,000 | £50,636,000 |
| Estimated exports ... | 55,156,000 | 56,357,000 |

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1900, 732,322.

*British Cons.-Gen.*, Frederick S. Clarke ... £1,000
" *Consul*, Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G. ..... *unp.*
*Fiume—Consul*, George Louis Faber ..... 300
" *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker ..... *unp.*

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

## IV.—OCCUPIED PROVINCES.

By mandate received from the Berlin Congress (1878), Austria and Hungary occupy and administer the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40′ to 40° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long, and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,591,036 (1895). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue (1903: £1,921,825) suffices for the cost of administration (£1,893,721), but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Seraï). Population (1895), 38,083.

*British Consul*, Peter James Colquhoun McGregor £600

## BELGIUM.

*King*, Leopold II., *born* 9 April, 1835; *succ.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, *b.* 23 Aug., 1836, *d.* 19 Sept., 1902; issue three daughters.

*Heir Presumptive*, his nephew, Albert, Prince of Belgium, *born* April 8, 1875 (*mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, who has issue two sons, Leopold, *b.* 3 Nov., 1901, Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906).

*Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works*, Comte de Smet de Naeyer.

*Foreign Affairs*, Baron de Favereau.

*Interior and Public Instruction*, M. de Trooz.

*Agriculture*, Baron van den Bruggen.

*Industry & Labour*, M. Francotte.

*Justice*, M. van den Heuvel.

*Railways, Posts and Telegraphs*, M. Liebaert.

*War*, General Cousebant d'Alkemade.

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*Minister in London*, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

*Councillor*, E. de Cartier de Marchienne.

*First Secretary*, P. May.

*2nd Sec.*, Baron H. de Woelmont.

*Consul-Gen.*, François H. Lenders, 29 Great St. Helens, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. In 1815 the country was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The total area is 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, and Blankenberg.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 7,074,910 on 31 Dec., 1904, or 622 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent., and since 1861 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants, the totals in 1904 being emigrants 27,302; immigrants, 35,615. There were (1904) 3,560,419 females to 3,514,491 males; and annually 27 births and 17 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 598,600 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (392,000 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (162,500), and Liège (168,550).

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1900, 42 per cent. spoke Flemish, 38 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. both tongues, the latter being a rapidly increasing class (423,752 in 1880 and 801,587 in 1900). Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1900 there existed 2,500 convents, inhabited by 6,237 monks and 31,668 nuns.

*Education* (see p. 633).

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil was divided (1895) among 829,625 proprietors. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1904, 22,761,430 tons), iron (1904, 206,630 tons), zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurgi (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.). The following table shows the distribution of Belgian commerce in millions of francs, 1904 and 1905:—

| Imports from | 1904. | 1905. | Exports to | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 351 | 409 | | 505 | 509 |
| France | 465 | 517 | | 346 | 371 |
| Netherlands | 240 | 245 | | 268 | 260 |
| U.K. | 335 | 376 | | 392 | 366 |
| Russia | 212 | 238 | | 26 | 32 |
| Rumania | 102 | 138 | | 3 | 6 |
| America | 541 | 612 | | 190 | 225 |
| Asia | 168 | 132 | | 72 | 113 |
| Africa | 75 | 85 | | 59 | 70 |
| Oceania | 58 | 73 | | 12 | 14 |

The exports to the United Kingdom in **1905** were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel | £250,743 | Iron Nails, &c. | £169,977 |
| Boots and Shoes | 106,285 | ,, Ships' Plates | 232,029 |
| Brooms & Brushes | 155,865 | ,, Other Manufs. | 754,186 |
| Butter | 275,701 | Leather | 226,222 |
| Casual Issue | 209,721 | Linen Yarn | 563,189 |
| Cement | 246,505 | ,, Manufactrs. | 293,151 |
| Cheese | 223,563 | Machinery | 427,623 |
| Chemicals | 259,759 | Meat, &c. | 841,397 |
| Clocks | 234,332 | Motor Cars, &c. | 424,909 |
| Cordage | 204,594 | Oil Seed | 146,024 |
| Cotton Manufacts. | 1,875,175 | Painters' Colours | 300,589 |
| Dyes | 251,324 | Paper | 486,311 |
| Eggs | 830,598 | Silk Manufactures | 1,340,901 |
| Electrical Goods | 172,718 | Skins and Furs | 373,809 |
| Embroidery | 700,174 | Stones | 192,373 |
| Flax | 1,139,226 | Straw Plaits | 166,506 |
| Fruit | 138,628 | Sugar, Refined | 231,589 |
| Glass | 1,357,426 | ,, Unrefined | 554,225 |
| Gloves | 311,669 | Watches | 308,331 |
| Gold Leaf | 124,014 | Wheatmeal | 374,907 |
| Hats and Bonnets | 110,230 | Wood Manufactrs. | 113,858 |
| Hides | 141,078 | Wool | 284,834 |
| Hops | 137,568 | Woollen Manufs. | 740,830 |
| Iron, Bar | 237,181 | ,, Yarn | 1,572,839 |
| ,, (Steel) | 1,044,872 | Zinc | 688,511 |
| ,, Girders | 584,027 | | |

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (**1905**) (transit exports **1903**, £3,948,796):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animals (horses) | £235,347 | Leather | £259,220 |
| Beer and Ale | 128,994 | Linen Yarn | 117,425 |
| Caoutchouc Manfs. | 116,456 | Machinery | 760,771 |
| Chemicals | 124,341 | Metals | 947,474 |
| Coals, &c. | 281,993 | Oil Cloth | 126,582 |
| ,, Products | 216,304 | Skins and Furs | 301,961 |
| Cotton Yarn | 486,287 | Wool | 266,653 |
| ,, Manufacts. | 1,855,905 | ,, &c., Yarn | 131,430 |
| Fish | 214,846 | ,, Manufactrs. | 1,072,188 |

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (**1905**) of **71** vessels (**99,733** tons), in addition to which there were about **400** fishing boats. In **1905**, **7,419** foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage **10,283,178**). In **1904** there were **4,337** miles of railway (including branch lines and private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of **4,113** miles (**1904**), and the post-office carried **1,111,915,450** letters, post-cards, &c., in **1902**. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of **1,337** miles.

The Belgian constitution of **1831** jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The **110** senators (with the exception of **26** elected by the provincial councils) and **166** representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of **1894**, proportional representation being secured by an Act of **1900**. And the united constituencies numbered **1,472,953** voters, with **2,269,414** votes, in **1900**. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632).

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies; but the King of the Belgians is at the same time "Sovereign" of the Congo Independent State.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue | £21,742,977 | £22,354,557 |
| Estimated expenditure | 21,710,298 | 22,312,219 |
| *Public debt (1904) | 126,083,361 | ... |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports (excl. Transit) | £111,288,000 | £122,732,000 |
| Exports ,, ,, | 87,332,000 | 93,348,000 |
| Imports from U.K. | 13,416,160 | 15,077,440 |
| Exports to U.K. | 15,672,960 | 14,652,280 |

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, **598,599**.

*British Minister*, Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... £3,230
*1st Secretary*, Percy Wyndham ..... 500
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O. ..... 800
*Hon. Attaché*, Walter Montgomery .....
*2nd Secretary*, Hugh W. Gaisford ..... £300 to 500
*Hon. Attaché*, W. Montgomery .....
*Vice-Consul*, Thomas E. Jeffes .....
*Antwerp—Consul-Gen.*, Sir Cecil Hertslet 1,300
*Vice-Consul*, W. Lydcotte .....
*do.* Robert H. Cox .....
*Bruges—V.-Cons.*, Ouseley Fitzmaurice
*Charleroi—Vice-Consul*, Henry Le Fanu
*Ghent—Vice-Consul*, Frank Lethbridge
*Liège—Vice-Consul*, Edward A. O. Leeds
*Ostend—Vice-Consul*, W. G. E. Hervey
*Spa—Vice-Consul*, H. Hayemal .....

Brussels, **224** miles from London; transit, **8** hours.

See also CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE, p. 578.

## BHUTAN. (*See* p. 503.)

## BOKHARA. (*See* p. 504.)

## BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Señor Montes, *born* **1860**; *proclaimed* **6** Aug., **1904**.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Claudio Pinilla.
*Finance*, Señor Daniel del Castillo.
*War*, José S. Quinteros.
*Justice*, Dr. Juan Saracho.
*Interior*, Señor Aníbal Capriles.
*Colonies & Agriculture*, Señor Manuel Vicente Ballivian.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.*, Fernando E. Guachalla.
*Offices of Legation*, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
*Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires*, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard. Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Alto Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles. The population at the 1900 census was **1,816,271**. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: tin, copper, lead, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its

* As at 31 Dec., 1904.

chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks. There were (Oct. 1902) about 1,051 miles of railway and 4,565 miles of telegraph wire. The only seaport is on the coast strip seized by Chile after the war of 1879; in 1905 a treaty was concluded under which Chile retained the port in return for an indemnity of £300,000 and railway and tariff concessions.

| | 1903. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue ..... | £504,450 | £660,600 |
| Estimated expenditure..... | 623,500 | 791,750 |
| Exports (1901 & 1902)..... | 3,131,537 | 2,336,798 |
| Imports (1901 & 1902) ..... | 1,412,769 | 1,178,611 |
| Interior debt, about..... | 400,000 | ? |
| Exterior debt, about ..... | *Nil.* | *Nil.* |

In the above statistics the *boliviano* is reckoned at 12 to the £.

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.

*British Minister*, Wm. N. Beauclerk (see Lima, Peru).
*La Paz—Consul*, George Harrison.
*Oruro—Vice-Consul*, Dr. J. R. Smith.
*Sucre—Vice-Consul*, Ernest F. Moore.
Sucre, 8,386 miles from London.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Dr. Affonso Penna, Nov. 15, 1906.
*Vice-President*, Dr. Nilo Peçanha.
*Foreign Affairs*, Baron do Rio-Branco.
*Marine*, Rear-Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.
*War*, General Hermes da Fonseca.
*Finance*, Dr. David Campista.
*Industry, Agriculture, and Public Works*, Dr. Miguel Calmon.
*Interior*, Dr. Tavares de Lyra.

*Minister in London*, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 152 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
*1st Secretary*, Senhor J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.
*2nd Secretaries*, R. de Lima e Silva; J. F. de Barros Pimentel; F. Cavalcanti de Lacerda.
*Consul in London*, F. Alves Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
*Consul-Gen. in Liverpool*, Capt. J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. On February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years; Church and State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and contained a population (31 Dec., 1890) of 14,333,913, the greater part of mixed blood. There are about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians and other uncivilised tribes; 76,292 immigrants arrived in 1898. The active army consists of about 20,000 men, and the navy (1906) of 6 cruisers, 4 torpedo gunboats, and 8 torpedo-boats. 3 first-class battleships are under construction. Brazil contains 20 states, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the country, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, and São Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there are 149 cotton-mills, giving employment to 30,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of 200,000 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In 1902 there were 9,370 miles of railway open, and about 3,000 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1897 about 11,376 miles; number of post offices, 2,862.

For *Education*, see p. 633.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue :— | | |
| Gold ..... | $45,200,000 | $50,600,000 |
| Paper..... | 327,400,000 | 342,800,000 |
| Estimated expenditure : | | |
| Gold ..... | $48,325,000 | $48,500,000 |
| Paper..... | 292,000,000 | 352,300,000 |

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports..... | £39,413,558 | £43,000,000 |
| Total exports..... | 25,634,818 | 27,000,000 |
| Coffee exported..... | 19,957,563 | 21,420,535 |
| Imports from U.K. .... | 6,232,902 | 6,916,617 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 6,237,746 | 8,109,205 |
| External debt (1 Jan., 1906) ..... | | 69,918,120 |
| Internal debt ,, ,, | Gold ... | $27,259,000 |
| ,, ,, ,, | Paper ... | 598,743,287 |
| ,, ,, ,, | Floating | 180,408,805 |

Number of British vessels entered at Rio in 1905, 536 (1,392,005 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 674,972

*British Minister*, W. H. D. Haggard, C.B. £3,500

*2nd Sec.*, C. de Barclay, M V.O. ...£300 to £500
*2nd Sec.*, R. H. Peto .....£300 to 500
*Consul-General*, Arthur Chapman ..... 1,200
*Vice-Consul*, ..... 450
*Translator*, J. R. Hancox ..... 300
*Corumba—Cons. Agent*, C. C. Cooper...
*Morro-Velho—V.-Cons.*, D. John Spear.
*Victoria—V.-Cons.*, Albert S. Youle ...
*Bahia—Consul*, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare... 600
*Vice-Cons.*,
*Chaplain*, Rev. W. E. Hodgkinson.
*Aracaju—Vice-Consul*, Thales Ferraz.
*Para—Consul*, C. B. Rhind ..... 600
*Mandos—V.-Cons.*, Charles Good.....
*Maranham—V.-Cons.*, Jasper Moon ...
*Pernambuco—Consul*, Percy Staniforth... 600
*Vice-Consul*, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A. ... *unp.*
*Chaplain*, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.....
*Ceard—Vice-Consul*, William Studart...
*Maceio—Vice-Consul*, Charles Goble ...
*Paraiba—V.-Cons.*, A. T. Connor .....
*Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Con.*,
*Porto Alegre—Consul*, Ambrose Archer...
*Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Cons.*, Godfrey Hewett .....£350 to 450
*St. Catherine's—V.-Cons.*, W. B. Chaplin
*Santos—Consul*, Roger Casement, C.M.G. 600
*Curityba—Vice-Cons.*, H. H. Gomm ...
*Paranagua—Vice-Con.*, Joaquim S. Gomes
*Sao Paulo—Vice-Cons.*, P. C. P. Lupton

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

## BULGARIA.

*Prince*, H. R. H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, *born* 26 Feb., 1861; *elected* 7 July, 1887; *m.*, 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (*born* 17 Jan., 1870, *died* 31 Jan., 1899); and has issue—*Heir Apparent*, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 Jan., 1894 (Prince Cyril, *b.* 17 Nov., 1895; Princess Eudoxie, *b.* 17 Jan., 1898; Princess Nadejda, *b.* 30 Jan., 1899).

*President of the Council & Minister of Interior*, Petkoff.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Stanikoff.

*War*, General Savoff.

*Public Works, Ways & Communications*, Popoff.

*Commerce & Agriculture*, Ghennadieff.

*Justice*, Staikoff.

*Finance*, Payakoff.

*Public Instruction*, Shishmanoff.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranjé, with a popular legislature and constitutional government.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 998,431 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis of September 18th, 1885, it has been incorporated with the principality, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5, 1886, at Constantinople, whereby the Prince of Bulgaria was appointed at the same time Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia. This Province, under the name of South Bulgaria, now forms an integral portion of the Principality, with the same ruler, laws, and mode of administration.

By modification of the Constitution, 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province. Prince Ferdinand was elected on July 7, 1887, and is now recognised by the six Great Powers as ruler.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632).—The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

*Education* (*see* p. 633).

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Servia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations in 1905, are Sofia (82,000), Philippopolis (45,572), Varna (37,155), Rustchuk (33,552), Sliven (25,049), and Shumla (22,290). The great ports are Varna (1,013 vessels of 753,163 tons in 1905) and Bourgas (1,467 vessels of 610,600 tons). There are (1902) 1,020 miles of railway open; 3,270 miles of telegraph and 1,228 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of 1 January, 1900):—

| Nationalities. | | Religions. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgarians | 2,888,219 | Orthodox Greeks | 3,029,296 |
| Turks | 531,240 | Mohammedans | 643,300 |
| Roumanians | 71,063 | Israelites | 33,663 |
| Greeks | 66,535 | Catholics | 28,569 |
| Gipsies | 89,549 | Armenian Gregorians | 13,809 |
| Jews | 33,661 | Protestants | 4,524 |
| Tartars | 20,284 | Unknown | 1,122 |
| Armenians | 14,581 | | |
| Germans&Austrians | 3,407 | | |
| Albanians | 2,707 | | |
| Russians | 1,685 | | |
| Czechs | 1,361 | | |
| Servians | 1,516 | | |
| Italians | 1,243 | | |
| Various | 19,632 | | |
| | 3,744,283 | | 3,744,283 |

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimated) | £4,476,800 | £4,718,120 |
| Expenditure ,, | 4,476,131 | 4,717,937 |
| Public debt (January 1) | 14,318,329 | 15,223,380 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports | 5,187,583 | 4,889,998 |
| Do. from U.K. | 793,972 | 807,300 |
| Exports | 7,595,049 | 5,918,346 |
| Do. to U.K. | 989,127 | 515,341 |

Capital, Sofia, pop. (1900) 67,789; Philippopolis (capital of E. Roumelia), 43,033.

*Agent and Consul-General*, Sir George Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B. .....£1,500
*Military Attaché*—Col. H. J. Du Cane, M.V.O. .....
*Sofia—Vice-Consul* G. O'B. Toulmin £350 to 450
*Philippopolis — Vice-Con.*, W. J. Heathcote .....£350 to 450
*Rustchuk—Vice-Consul*, W. H. Dalziel £350 to 450
*Varna—Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Col. P. H. H. Massy (*temp.*) ..... 400
*Bourgas—Consular Agent*, D. E. Tacchella (*actg.*)

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Pedro Montt; *installed* 18 Sept., 1906 (for five years).
*Premier & Interior* (Oct., 1906), Vincent Santacruz.
*Foreign Affairs*, Ricardo Salas Edwards.
*Justice & Public Instruction*, Ramon Escobar.
*Finance*, Rafael Sotomayor.
*War and Marine*, José Francisco Fabres.
*Industry and Public Works*, Carlos Gregorio Avalos.

*Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.*, Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
*1st Secretary*, Victor Eastman.
*2nd Secretary*, Felipe Aninat.
*Consul*, A. Torres, 10 Lime St., E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1900) of about 3,110,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1900), are:—Santiago (320,000), Valparaiso (143,000), Concepcion (55,400), Talca (43,000), Iquique (34,300), Chillan (34,000), and Antofagasta (20,000). The population increases but slowly, and immigration, although encouraged, is inconsiderable. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The chief feature of 1904 was the large number of native and foreign companies raised for sheep and cattle industries in the south, the climate and conditions for which are said to be unsurpassed. The mineral wealth is considerable and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are (1902) about 3,000 miles of railway open, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 750 post-offices, and 5,800 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. In 1904 a contract was signed for the completion of the Chilian section of the trans-Andean line. The commercial marine numbers 291 vessels (40 steamers), of 90,738 tons. In 1902, vessels of a total tonnage of 3,721,161 entered, and vessels of a total tonnage of 3,310,551 cleared at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The paper currency was worth about 16*d.* in 1902, but a gold coinage has been authorised.

*Defence* (or Army, *see* p. 632).—The navy consists of about 12 large and 10 small ships of war; an important naval programme was adopted in 1906.

*Education* (*see* p. 633).

| | 1901. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $99,000,000 | $129,000,000 |
| Expenditure | ... | 161,000,000 |
| External Debt | ... | £20,200,000 |
| Internal Debt (1905) | ... | $104,000,000 |
| Imports (1902-3) | $132,645,000 | $142,500,000 |
| Do. from U.K. (1904-5) | £3,532,277 | £4,782,382 |
| Exports (1902-3) | $186,000,000 | $194,000,000 |
| Do. to U.K. (1904-5) | £5,422,941 | £6,068,031 |

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1900), 320,000.
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Arthur S. Raikes.....£2,000
*1st Secretary*, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. ...£300 to 500
*Vice-Consul*, Allen C. Kerr.
*Iquique—Consul*, Charles N. Clarke.
*Vice-Consul*, Herbert R. Lowe.
*Valparaiso—Consul-General*, F. P. Leay... £900
" *Vice-Consul*, £350 to 450
*Ancud—Vice-Consul*, Wm. H. Turner.
*Antofagasta—Vice-Consul*, John Barnett.
*Arica—Vice-Consul*,
*Caldera—Vice-Consul*, H. B. Beazley.
*Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul*, A. E. Danks.
*Carrizal—Vice-Consul*, John King.
*Chañaral—Cons. Agt.*, William Sheriff.
*Concepcion—Vice-Consul*, Wm. Borrowman.
*Copiapo—Cons. Agent*, Walter T. Holberton.
*Coquimbo—Consul*, G. L. Ansted.
*Coronel—Vice-Consul*, Edward Cooper.
*Corral—Vice-Consul*, J. T. Holm.
*Junin—Vice-Consul*, L. J. Garratt.
*Los Andes, Cons. Agent*, T. S. Tuffield.
*Lota—Vice-Consul*, H. H. Maguire.
*Pisagua—Vice-Consul*, T. G. Patrickson.
*Punta Arenas — Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. A. Milward.
*Talcahuano—Vice-Consul*, Alfred Steel.
*Taltal—Vice-Consul*, P. N. Schjolberg.
*Temuco, Cons. Agent*, John Patillo.
*Tocopilla—Vice-Consul*, Charles Nicholls.
*Tomé—Vice-Consul*, M. S. Pasmore.
*Traiguen—Vice-Cons.*, F. Anderton.

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May), transit 22 to 28 days.

CHINA.

*Emperor*, Kuang Hsü, *born* 15 August, 1871; *suc.* 12 Jan., 1875; married 26 Feb., 1889.
*Empress Dowager*, Tzu-hsi (*born* 17 Nov., 1834, mother of Emperor T'ung-chih, secondary wife of the Emperor Hsien-Fêng, who died in 1875), is the virtual ruler.
*President of the Foreign Office*, Prince Ching.
*Inspector-General of Customs & Posts*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.

*Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London*, Wang Ta-sieh, 49 Portland Place, W.
*Secretaries*, Ivan Chên; Chung-Yü.
*Attachés*, Panyien Wu; Yorchun Ou; Li Kwun Ying; Lu Ngang Chang.

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. On the north of the 18 provinces lie the vast regions of Mongolia and Manchuria, and on the west are Tibet and Turkestan, all of which are integral parts of the Chinese Empire; the area of these dependencies is over 2,500,000 square miles, with a scattered population of 19,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taotais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendency*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence in the State, and had made many converts to Christianity; but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled from the country.

The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, which established "factories" at Canton.

When the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and the restrictions placed in their way by the Chinese authorities, and the attitude of the Imperial Court at Peking in refusing to treat with Great Britain on terms of equality, all contributed towards the first war against China in 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. For this reason, and for the general protection of their interests, consuls were appointed to reside in these "treaty ports" to watch over their national trade and interests.

The continued exclusiveness and conservatism of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. This war was closed by the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, which improved the commercial situation and opened more ports to foreign trade and residence, besides providing for the establishment of Legations in Peking. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant.

Meanwhile, China has suffered largely for her own conservatism and ignorance. In 1885 the loss of her suzerainty over Upper Burma to Great Britain was followed by the cession of Tongking to France. In 1894 she fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. In 1897 Germany seized Kiaochou Bay as a reprisal for the murder of missionaries. Then Russia occupied Port Arthur as a naval station, and Great Britain leased Weihaiwei for the same purpose, besides improving her position at Hong Kong by occupying the mainland opposite, round the city of Kowloon. During the whole period, also, Russia had been extending her frontiers on the north.

An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China, under the first of these Treaties, to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade-marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and the latter was the subject of investigation by a joint American and Mexican Commission, which submitted a scheme to the Chinese Government for the adoption of a gold standard.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and the latter provides, *inter alia*, for the speedy opening by China of the following cities and towns in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-kumen in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 8,493; Japanese, 16,910; Americans, 3,380; Russians, 682; Germans, 1,850; French, 2,143; Italian, 412; other countries, 4,131. Total, 38,001. Out of a total of 1,693 foreign firms in China, 434 are British, 729 Japanese, 197 German, 105 American, and 77 French.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 633).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1901) consisted of 46 steam vessels over 100 tons register, with a total net tonnage of 40,178 tons; in 1905 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 72,755,547; of these 48 per cent. were British, 22·5 per cent. Chinese, 11 per cent. German, 8·5 per cent. Japanese, and 4 per cent. Norwegian.

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1905 amounted to £101,529,594 (imports £67,251,411, exports £34,278,183), the highest total yet recorded; and an increase of £17,887,816 over the previous highest total (1904). It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1905:—

| British. | % | Foreign. | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain ..... | 15 | Japan ..... | 14 |
| Hong Kong..... | 34 | U.S.A. ..... | 15 |
| India..... | 5 | Europe (exc. Russia) .. | 10 |
| Other British Colonies and Dependencies | 3 | Russia ..... | 1 |
| | | Other countries, ..... | 3 |
| % British ..... | 57 | % Foreign ..... | 43 |

The principal exports to this country from China in 1905 were tea (£485,606), silk (£516,323), skins and furs of all kinds (£492,214), straw for plaiting purposes (£186,720), hair (£222,261), and bristles (£126,606); while the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom were cottons (£9,153,913), woollens and worsteds (£454,389), iron, wrought and unwrought (£581,999), copper, wrought and unwrought (£497,797), machinery (£437,255), candles (£151,917), chemicals (£123,155), cotton yarn (£122,735), tobacco (£128,097), and soap (£117,352).

EDUCATION (*see* p. 634).

RAILWAYS.—About 3,500 miles were open in 1906, inclusive of the Manchurian lines. The following were the principal lines completed and working:—*Chinese Eastern Railway.*—(*a*) Manchuria station *vid* Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny (1,200 miles). A short branch (15 miles) runs from Tashihch'iao to Yingkow (Newchwang). (*b*) Harbin to East Manchurian frontier (300 miles). *Imperial Railways of North China.*—Earnings of intra-mural section mortgaged to British bondholders. (*a*) Peking to Yingkow, *vid* Tientsin, Tangku, and Shanhaikuan (470 miles). Short branch from Peking to Tungchow (12 miles). (*b*) Koupangtze to Hsinmintun (70 miles). (*c*) Chinchou-fu to the Nanp'iao coal mines (30 miles). (*d*) Kao-po-tien (on the Peihan line) to the Western Tombs (30 miles). (*e*) Hsinmintun to Moukden (32 miles). *Peihan Railway*, from Peking to Hankow (750 miles). French and Belgian capital. *Tsingtao—Chinanfu Railway* (250 miles). German direction. *Taok'ou-Ch'inghua Railway* (Honan), 90 miles, crossing the Peihan line. Constructed by the Peking syndicate (British), and taken over by China under Loan Agreement of 3 July, 1905. *Shanghai-Woosung Railway* (12 miles), forming part of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in course of construction. *Canton-Samshui Railway* (30 miles). Chinese. *P'inghsiang to Lihng* borders of Kiangsi-Hunan (56 miles).

The following lines are under construction:—*Canton-Hankow Railway* (650 miles). Concession originally granted to an American syndicate has now been redeemed by the Chinese. The line from Canton to Samshui, already constructed, forms part of this railway. *Shanghai-Nanking Railway* (160 miles). Concession granted to British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, by Loan Agreement of 9 July, 1903. Completed as far as Wuhsi, 30 miles beyond Soochow. Whole will probably be finished in July, 1907. *Laokai—Yunnan-Fu* (280 miles). French concession. Will be open to Mengtze in 1907. *Chengting-Fu—Taiyuan-Fu Railway* (125 miles). Russian capital. *Kaifeng-Fu—Honan-Fu Railway* (130 miles). Belgian capital. *Peking-Kalgan Railway* (150 miles). Chinese capital and construction. Open as far as Nankow (35 miles). *Swatow-Chaochoufu* (32 miles). Chinese. Nearly completed. *P'ingyang-Tsechow* (in Shansi).

The following lines are contemplated:—*British Capital.*—Suchow to Ningpo, *vid* Hangchow (170 miles); Canton to Kowloon (100 miles). *British and German Capital.*—Tientsin to Chinkiang, *vid* Chinan and Hsuchon (560 miles). *German Capital.*—Techou to Chengting (100 miles); Yenchou to Kaifeng-fu (150 miles). *French Capital.*—Longsan to Nanning, *vid* Lungchow (150 miles). *Japanese Capital.*—Amoy to Foochow (150 miles); Foochow to Wuchang (450 miles). There are also projects for lines from Ch'engtu *vid* Chungking; Wuhu to Kuangtechou (Anhui); Canton to Amoy; Kalgan to Kulun (Manchuria); and Lanchoufu to Ili (Kansu).

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Pekin is in communication overland with Europe. The total length of line in operation at end of 1905 was 21,379 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. It is not yet exactly known how far this change will affect the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations; it also manages the Imperial Post Office whose operations have been much developed in the last two years. Already letters can be sent

all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one halfpenny) per half-ounce.

FINANCES.—Sir R. Hart, in 1901, estimated the annual revenue as follows: Land tax, 26,500,000 taels; provincial duties and receipts, 2,600,000 taels; grain commutation, 3,100,000 taels; salt gabelle, 13,500,000; likin, 16,000,000; customs (maritime), 23,800,000, (native) 2,700,000; total, 88,200,000 taels. The expenditure was estimated at 101,120,000 taels.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Total debt (about) | | | £54,500,000 |
| *Interest due (about) | | | 2,500,000 |
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
| †Imports | £40,998,750 | £49,315,353 | £67,251,411 |
| †Exports | 31,124,900 | 34,326,424 | 34,278,183 |
| From U.K. | 6,798,015 | 8,889,950 | 13,006,882 |
| To U.K. | 2,679,367 | 2,761,841 | 2,717,167 |

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

*British Minister*, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G. £4,500

*Councillor*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. 800
*Mil. Attaché*, Lt.-Col. G. E. Pereira, C.M.G., D.S.O.
*Chinese Sec.*, C. W. Campbell, C.M.G. ..... 1,000
*Commercial Attaché*, ..... 1,000
*2nd Secretary*, Arnold Robertson ..... 500
*3rd Secretary*, W. J. Garnett ..... 250
*Physician*, Dr. Douglas Gray..... 800
*Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Norris, M.A. ..... 200

*Amoy—Consul*, P. E. O'Brien-Butler ..... 800
*Canton—Consul-General*, R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G..... 1,200
*Vice-Consul*, R. T. Tebbitt *(acting)* ..... 600
*Changsha—Consul*, Herbert Goffe ..... 800
*Chefoo—Consul*, Herbert F. Brady ..... 800
*Chengtu—Consul-General*, A. Hosie ..... 900
*Chungking — Vice-Consul*, Berthold G. Tours ..... 600
*Chinanfu—Consul*, H. A. Little ..... 800
*Chinkiang—Consul*, Geo. D. Pitzipios ..... 800
*Foochow—Consul*, G. M. H. Playfair ..... 1,000
*Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent*, Dr. W. W. Myers .....
*Hangchow—Consul*, Robert Willis ..... 800
*Hankow—Consul-Gen.*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G. 1,200
*Ichang—Consul*, H. H. Fox ..... 800
*Kiu-kiang—Consul*, Walter J. Clennell..... 800
*Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul*, E. T. C. Werner..... 800
*Macao—Vice-Cons.* (*see* Portugal)..... *unp.*
*Mukden—Cons.-Gen.*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. 900
*Nanking—Consul*, W. P. Ker ..... 800
*Newchwang—Consul*, Michael Hughes ..... 700
*Ningpo—Consul*, Richard H. Mortimore ... 800
*Shanghai—Judge of *Supreme Court*, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez ..... 1,800
*Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping*, Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G. ..... 1,500
*Assist. Judge*, F. S. A. Bourne..... 1,200
*Crown Adv.*, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 400
*Registrar and Chief Clerk*, J.C.E. Douglas £500 to 600
*Chief Clerk*, G. W. King ..... £300 to 400
*Vice-Consul*, F. E. Wilkinson ..... 700
*Swatow—Consul*, P. F. Hausser ..... 800
*Teng-yueh—Consul*, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G. ... 800
*Tientsin—Cons.-Gen.*, Lionel C. Hopkins... 1,100
*Vice-Consul*, H. A. Ottewill ..... 600

*Wuchow—Consul*, H. F. King ..... £800
*Wuhu—Consul*, A. J. Sundius ..... 800
*Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen.*, W. H. Wilkinson 900

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 23 days).

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, General Rafael Reyes, *elected* 7 August, 1904 (for 10 years).
*Foreign Affairs*, General Vasquez Cobo.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England*, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Road, W.
*Secretary of Legation*, Domingo Esguerra.
*Consul-General*, Guillermo R. Calderon, 103 Newgate St., E.C.
*Consul in Liverpool*, Dr. Carlos Arturo Torres.
*Consul at Southampton*, Juan de Dios Gutierrez.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of the Capital District of Bogotá and 15 Departments—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Santander, Tolima, Nariño, Huila, Caldao, Galan, Quesada, Tundama and Atlantico—in the most N. W. part of South America, and includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 83° W. long., comprising an area of 473,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been frequently subjected to revolutionary changes and civil wars, and in December, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence and now exists as a separate republic. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and emeralds. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 10,000 men, and the navy of 5 cruisers and 3 small gunboats. Railroads are in their infancy, about 400 miles being open in 1899, with about 6,500 (1894) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange fluctuates.

| | 1899–1900. | 1903–4. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | $29,918,640 | $45,155,792 |
| Expenditure | 29,918,640 | 42,603,100 |
| Foreign debt | £3,514,442 | £2,805,502 |
| Internal debt | $11,359,074 | ... |
| Total imports (1897–8) | £2,216,605 | ... |
| Total exports (1897–8) | 3,831,557 | ... |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Exports to U.K. | £670,028 | £295,088 |
| Imports from U.K. | 974,554 | 591,288 |

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

* The tael reckoned at 3*s.* 4*d.*
† The tael reckoned at 2*s.* 7½*d.* in 1903 and 2*s.* 10³/₁₆*d.* in 1904, and at 3*s.* 0¹/₁₀*d.* in 1905.

*British Minister Resident*, Francis W. Stronge ..... £2,000
*Vice-Consul*, Spencer S. Dickson ..... £450 to 550
*Barranquilla—Vice-Cons.*, John Gillies.
*Buenaventura—Cons. Agent*,
*Carthagena—Vice-Cons.*, Thos. C. Stevenson.
*Honda—Vice-Consul*, John Owen.
*Medellin—Vice-Consul*, William Gordon.
*Santa Martha—Vice-Cons.*, Mansel F. Carr.
*Tumaco—Cons. Agent*, Wm. Jarvis.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days.

## CONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE.

*Sovereign*, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
*Governor-General*, Baron Wahis.
*Vice-Governors-General*, M. Wangermée; M. Fuchs; M. Lantannois.
*Secretary of State*, Baron van Eetvelde.

*Consul-General in London*, Monsieur J. Houdret, 130 London Wall, E.C.
*Consul*, J. T. Grein, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

The Independent State of the Congo has sprung out of the discoveries of Sir H. M. Stanley, and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks.

In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a native population estimated at 14,000,000 to 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1903) was 2,365, of whom 121 were British, 41 Americans, 149 Italians, 108 Portuguese, 136 Swedes, 67 Germans, and 1,417 Belgians (mostly Government officials). The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. The railway was opened for traffic in July, 1898, to Stanley Pool, the first-class fare from Matadi being £8 and freight 10*d.* per kilo; there is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, under construction from Boma to the Mayumbe country, with about 40 miles completed at end of 1901. The Great Lakes Railway is completed as far as Ponthierville, about 75½ miles (1906). The railway receipts, 1902–3, amounted to 9,053,755 fr. (8,253,343 fr. goods traffic), and the expenditure, 3,417,824 frs.; during that period 2,508,364 fr. were paid to share and debenture holders. The accounts for 1903–4 show receipts, 11,279,014 fr. A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe *viâ* Leopoldville and Brazzaville (a cable goes across the river between these two places)—by land lines from Brazzaville to Libreville, and thence by submarine cable to Europe. In the rainy seasons this route is not to be relied upon owing to the damage done by lightning, and to the telegraph posts being washed down by the rains. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes, of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, whilst many still practise cannibalism. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain-land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expense for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear it, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. There is a special import duty on spirits; 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is charged on salt, arms and all other goods.

| | 1902. | 1903-4. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £1,148,360 | £1,193,000 |
| Expenditure ..... | 1,141,960 | 1,300,000 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Total imports ..... | 835,853 | 803,01 |
| Total exports..... | 2,183,913 | 2,121,29 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 95,631 | 108,85 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 8,544 | 30,16 |

CAPITAL, Boma. Pop. 3,300 (of whom about 300 are Europeans and the remainder largely native soldiers with their families). Matadi has a population of about 4,000, of whom 250 are Europeans. Transit to Boma from Southampton by 3 weekly Belgian Congo service, 21 days.

*Boma—Consul*, Arthur Nightingale.....£70
*Leopoldville—Vice.-Consul*, J. P. Armstrong.....£350 to 45
*Stanleyville—Vice-Cons.*, G. Michell, 350 to 45

## COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, *assumed office* 8 May, 1906, for 4 years.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Luis Anderson.
*Commerce & Finance*, O. F. Rohrmoser.
*Interior*, P. J. Valverde.
*War and Marine*, Vidal Quiros.
*Consul-Gen. in London*, W. de la Guardia 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 27′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 334,297. The chief exports are coffee (296,509 bags, value £775,135, 1905), bananas (7,283,000 bunches in 1905, value £748,510), cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1905, 46·88 per cent. from United States, 19·73 from United Kingdom, 12·9 from Germany, 5·24 from France, and 15·25 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and

England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (103 miles), and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines 57 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 90 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast; the services of the above two lines were amalgamated from 1 July, 1905. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Santo Domingo (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); the gap between these two sections (13 miles by cart road) will shortly be joined by the railway. The journey from Limon to the capital takes six hours, and from the capital to Puntarenas one day under ordinary circumstances. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

| | 1903–4. | 1904–5. |
|---|---|---|
| Public income | £502,951 | £588,421 |
| Public expenditure | 389,923 | 557,019 |
| Foreign debt (consol. 1888) | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Internal debt | 745,855 | 718,424 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Total imports | 1,228,601 | 1,076,970 |
| Total exports | 1,388,995 | 1,672,796 |
| Imports from U.K. | 239,252 | 211,997 |
| Exports to U.K. | 678,158 | 782,916 |

Average exchange, 1905, 10·46 *colones* = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1902), about 25,000.

*British Minister*, L. G. Carden (Guatemala).

*San José—Consul*, F. Nutter Cox.

*Port Limon—Vice-Consul*, T. M. de Pass.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 17 days; *vid* New York, 16 days.

## CRETE (or CANDIA).

*Suzerain*, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.

*High Commissioner*, M. Zaimis, *assumed office* 30 Sept., 1906.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 301,577, of whom 267,572 are Christians, the remainder being Mussulmans speaking the Greek tongue. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks.

The island now has impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, sallona, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 22,331), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (about) | £191,697 | £173,918 |
| Expenditure (about) | 162,880 | 182,150 |
| | 1903. | 1904. |
| Imports | £580,174 | £549,650 |
| Exports | 439,167 | 419,650 |
| Imports from U.K. | 29,550 | 51,863 |
| Exports to U.K. | 8,995 | 7,317 |

*Canea—Consul-General*, Arthur R. Peel ... £900
*Vice-Consul*, Gerald C. Lascelles ... £350 to 450
" " E. Cassimatis.
*Candia—Vice-Consul*, A. Calocherino.
*Retimo—Vice-Consul*, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

## CUBA.

[**President*, Tomas Estrada Palma, *born* 9 July, 1835, *assumed office* 20 May, 1902, for 4 years.
*Vice-President*, D. Mendez Capote.
*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Juan Francisco O'Farrill.
*Finance*, Ernesto Fonts.
*Public Instruction*, Gabriel Casuso.
*Public Works*, Rafael Montalvo y Morales.
*Government*, Rafael Montalvo y Morales.]

*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary*, Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
*1st Sec.*, Gabriel Zendegni.
*Attaché*, Antonio F. Saavedra.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of about 36,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,572,797 (1899). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban congress met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar, and the imports are food and drink (£4,500,000), textiles (£1,800,000), live stock (£1,200,000). 1,430 miles of railway were open on 30 June, 1903, and over 3,000 miles of telegraph line. The imports are mainly from U.S.A. (45 per cent.) and U.K. (13·5 per cent.); the exports being taken by U.S.A. (86 per cent.) and U.K. (5 per cent.).

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 250,000); other towns are Santiago (40,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (22,000), and Puerto Principe (20,000).

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £3,779,900 | £3,939,970 |
| Expenditure | 3,583,003 | 3,827,621 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports | £16,567,130 | £18,994,303 |
| Exports | 17,995,628 | 22,033,497 |
| Imports from U.K. | 2,526,302 | 2,701,655 |
| Exports to U.K. | 179,693 | 1,159,070 |

*British Minister Res. and Consul-General*, Arthur C. Grant Duff ... £1,600
*Vice-Consul*, G. W. E. Griffith ... £350 to 450
*Cardenas—Vice-Consul*, Arthur Fitzgibbon.
*Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Fowler.
*Guantanamo, Vice-Cons.*, Theodore Brooks.
*Matanzas—Vice-Cons.*, John S. Knight.
*Santiago—Consul*, R. Mason.

## DENMARK.

*King*, Frederik VIII., *born* 3 June, 1843; *suc.* 29 Jan., 1906; *married*, 28 July, 1869, Louise, Princess of Sweden and Norway, *b.* 31 Oct., 1851.
*Heir Apparent*, Crown Prince Christian, *b.* 26 Sept., 1870, *m.*, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons (*b.* 11 March, 1899, and 27 July, 1900).
*Premier and Minister for War and Marine*, J. C. Christensen.
*Interior*, Sigurd Berg.
*Foreign Affairs*, Count F. Raben Levetzau.
*Justice*, P. A. Alberti.
*Minister for Iceland*, J. J. Hafstein.

* The U.S. formed a provisional Government 29 Sept., 1906, owing to the inability of the administration to check internal disorder.

*Public Worship and Instruction*, Enevold Sörensen.
*Finance*, Vilhelm Lassen.
*Public Works*, Svend Högsbro.
*Agriculture*, O. Hansen.
*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London*, F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.
*Secretary*, Baron C. Lövenskjold, 28 Hill Street, Rutland Gate, S.W.
*Hon. Attaché*, T. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.
*Consul-Gen. in London*, J. W. Faber.
1 Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvigen.
*Consul-General—Leith*, W. O. Berry.

There are also Consuls at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1865; consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,844 square miles (9,375,403 acres), with a population in 1901 of 2,449,540 (165 per square mile), nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1901, 2,866,899 acres were under corn crops and 3,106,228 permanent pasture. In 1903 the livestock numbered 486,935 horses, 1,840,466 cows, 876,830 sheep, 1,456,699 swine, and 38,984 goats. The corn crop in 1902 amounted to 97,844,429 bushels. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. The value of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1904 was £9,636,600, eggs accounting for £1,511,000, and bacon £4,460,000; the principal imports from the U.K. being coal and fuel (£1,600,000). There is a mercantile marine of 3,679 vessels, with a tonnage of 453,112. There are (1903) 1,879 miles of railway and 3,817 miles of telegraph line (1902).

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

*Education* (*see* p. 634).

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £5,405,433 | £4,887,314 |
| Expenditure | 5,503,823 | 4,710,087 |
| Reserve fund | 994,086 | 994,687 |
| Public debt | 13,412,045 | 13,315,032 |
| Total imports | 25,900,000 | 26,632,779 |
| Total exports | 19,790,011 | 21,692,777 |
| Imports from U.K. | 4,877,000 | 5,564,000 |
| Exports to U.K. | 15,019,000 | 15,552,000 |

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1904) (including suburbs), 476,800.

*British Minister*, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O. ..... £3,000
*1st Sec.*, John G. Ford ..... £300 to 500
*3rd Sec.*, H. G. Chilton ..... 150
*Mil. Attaché* (*see* Belgium).
*Naval do.* (*see* Germany).
*Chaplain*, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O. £200
*Consul*, Captain James Boyle, M.V.O. ..... 600
*Vice-Consul*, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.
*Aalborg—Vice-Consul*, W. F. Godbey.
*Aarhus—Consul*, G. F. Stark.
*Elsinore—Vice-Consul*, Albert Wright.
*Esbjerg—Vice-Consul*, J. Nielsen.
*Fredericia—Vice-Consul*, H. M. E. Rasmussen.
*Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul*, Sophus Korup.
*Kastrup—Vice-Consul*, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
*Korsör—Vice-Consul*, Sophus Moller.
*Lemvig—Vice-Consul*, Anthon Andersen.
*Nyborg—Vice-Consul*, August Birch.
*Odense—Vice-Consul*, Laurids B. Muus.
*Randers—Vice-Consul*, A. Kraunsoë.
*Rönne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul*, C. P. Lund.
*Svendborg—Vice-Consul*, Ingvard A. Petersen.
*Thisted—Vice-Consul*, C. F. Bendixsen.
*St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul*, Herman W. McDougal.
*Chaplain*, Rev. Eyre Hutson.
*Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Con.*, R. Armstrong.
*Frederiksted—Vice-Consul*, Robert L. Merwin.
*Thorshavn (Faröe Islands)—Consul*, J. E. Drummond-Hay ..... £350 to £450

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FAROE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (*see* p. 598–9); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum. Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1905 £190,743
Imports from United Kingdom, 1905 ... 212,790
Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*President*, Ramon Caceres, *elected* (as *Vice-President*), June, 1904, for 4 years.
*Foreign Affairs*, Emiliano Tejera.
*War and Marine*, Carlos Ginebra.
*Finance*, Frederico Valasquez.
*Public Works*, F. Leonte Vasquez.
*Justice*, Augusto Franco Bido.
*Posts and Telegraphs*, Eladio Victoria.
*Interior and Police*, M. Lamarche Garcia.

*Cons.-Gen.*, Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
*Consul*, Octavio Ventura.

Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the cathedral and Columbus's remains. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 500,000. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Sugar is the most important crop, and cocoa, coffee, and tobacco are grown. Gold is found and copper mines of great richness are being worked in the vicinity of San Cristobal. Iron and coal are also found, and a petroleum well has been opened up. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials lent by the United States Government, pending a Treat

now in process of ratification, under the terms of which the United States will collect the Customs Revenues, assist the Dominican Government to maintain peace and act as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt. This fund now amounts to over £300,000.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 18,000.

| | 1901. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue and Expenditure | £505,000 | £520,907 |
| National Debt | 5,000,000 | 7,285,295 |
| Imports | 700,000 | 639,150 |
| Exports | 1,500,000 | 1,418,946 |

*British Consul-General for Haiti and Dominican Republic*, Arthur G. Vansittart ..... £1,000
*Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul*, A. L. S. Rowley ..... £350 to £450
*Puerto-Plata—Vice-Consul*,
Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 16 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Eloy Alfaro (1906) ..... $24,000
*Foreign Affairs*, Belisario Altan Mestanza.
*Interior*, Julio E. Fernandez.
*Finance*, E. Echanique.
*Public Instruction*, Julio Román.
*War and Marine*, Nicanor Arellano.
*Minister Plen. and Envoy Extr.*, General Emilio Teran, 26 Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.
*1st Secretary*, Miguel A. Albornoz, Sussex Gardens, W.
*Military Attaché*, Captain Sanchez, 26 Talbot Square, Hyde Park.

*Consul-General in London*, Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. In 1891 there were 15 miles of railway open. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port; population, 1896, about 50,000. In 1890 the Customs duties amounted to £460,162. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 *sucres*) value £1.

The population of the other chief towns is approximately as follows: Quito, 40,000; Cuenca, 25,000; Riobamba, 12,000; Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga, 10,000.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £1,300,000 | £1,050,000 |
| Expenditure | 1,300,000 | 1,200,000 |
| External Debt | 690,000 | 690,000 |
| Internal Debt | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| Imports (1901–1902) | 1,500,000 | 1,450,003 |
| Do. from U.K. (1904–5) | 339,947 | 449,459 |
| Exports (1901–1902) | 1,700,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Do. to U.K. (1904–5) | 158,573 | 170,231 |

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.

*British Minister*, William Nelthorpe Beauclerk (*see* Lima, Peru).
*Consul*, Ludovico Söderström.
*Guayaquil—Consul*, Alfred Cartwright.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George Ashton.
Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days.

EGYPT.

(*A*)—EGYPT PROPER.

*Khedive or Reigning Sovereign*, Abbas Pasha Hilmi, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 14 July, 1874; *suc.* 7 Jan., 1892.
*Heir Apparent*, Abdul Mouneim Bey, son of the Khedive, *born* 20 Feb., 1899; other children are the Princesses Emina (1895), Athieh (1896), Fethiiah (1897), and Loutfiah (1900), and Prince Abdul Kader (Feb. 4, 1902).
*President of Council and Minister of Interior*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.
*Adviser*, P. W. Machell, C.M.G.
*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.
*Adviser to the Khedive*, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.
*War and Navy*, Abani Pasha.
*Sirdar of Egyptian Army*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.
*Public Works*, Fakhry Pasha, K.C.M.G.
*Adviser*, Sir Wm. Garstin, G.C.M.G.
*Under Secs.*, A. L. Webb, C.M.G.; A. Perry.
*Education*, Saad Bey Zaghloul.
*Adviser*, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.
*Minister of Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.
*Financial Adviser*, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O.
*Under-Secretaries*, Alfred Mitchell-Innes; Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.
*Commanding British Troops*, Brig.-Gen. G. M. Bullock, C.B.
*General Manager, Government Railways*, Col. G. B. Macauley, C.M.G.
*Director General of Revenue*, A. Chitty.
*Director-General of Customs*, A. King-Lewis.
*Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses*, Rear-Admiral Sir R. M. Blomfield, K.C.M.G., R.N.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa; was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the newcomers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two

Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader, *Mehemet Ali*, who, in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power and ruled the country, agreeing to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of £682,092. His successors were *Ibrahim* (1848), *Abbas* (1848–1854), *Said* (1854–1863), whose reign was marked by the Suez Canal concession, and *Ismail* (1863–1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14 May, 1867) was granted the title of KHEDIV MISR, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of his reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10 Nov., 1879, a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power. In 1882, however, their work of reform was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian army (Arabi Pasha), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18 Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26 Jan.) before the Nile relief expedition reached him.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the six Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7 Jan.), the Khedive Mohamed Tewfik died, and was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas*, the present ruler.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts; (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter.

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.); and by the census of 1897, Egypt Proper contains 9,734,000 inhabitants (750·5 per square mile), of whom 112,500 were foreigners (38,000 Greeks, 24,500 Italians, 14,000 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,000 French subjects, 7,000 Austrians, 3,200 Russians, and 1,300 Germans).

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by elevating dams across the Nile at Assuan, Assiut, and Zifta (completed and inaugurated in 1902) for raising the water.

*Education* (*see* p. 634).

*Agriculture and Industry.*—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity, but recently prospecting has been undertaken in the ancient mining districts for gold, copper, lead, sulphur, emeralds, &c., and several mines are being opened up. Salt is extracted in large quantities (53,425 tons in 1902). Nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found, in addition to indications of petroleum and coal. Most of the turquoises of the world come from the mines in the Sinai peninsula.

*Trade.*—The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (88 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 42 per cent. is British, 9 per cent. being carried on with France, 8 per cent. with Turkey, and 6 per cent. with Germany and Austria.

*Communications.*—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria, Damietta, Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez) and Shellal. There are also extensions from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum, and from Berber to Suakin. The total length of these lines (exclusive of the Wadi Halfa-Khartoum line) was 1,448 miles on 31 Dec., 1904, and 17,734,900 passengers and 3,529,559 tons of goods were carried in 1904, the net receipts being £E1,158,080. From the terminus to Luxor the standard gauge is used, but thence to Shellal the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., as in the extensions from Wadi Halfa to Kerma and Wadi Halfa to Khartoum. There are (1904) 2,562 miles of telegraph, with 10,868 miles of wire, over which 1,824,620 messages were transmitted in 1904. The net postal revenue was £63,989 in 1904.

*Defence.*—The British army of occupation numbers about 4,880 men. The Egyptian forces in 1904 numbered about 16,000.

*Finance.* — The situation of the Debt on 31 July, 1906, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guaranteed debt, 3% ... ... ... | | £7,805,700 |
| Privileged ,, 3½% ... ... ... | | 31,127,780 |
| Unified ,, 4% ... ... ... | | 55,971,960 |
| Domains ,, 4¼% ... ... ... | | 1,326,840 |
| | | £96,232,280 |

By the agreement (8 April, 1904) between Great Britain and France, to which all the Powers subsequently adhered, the restrictions which,

since 1876, have hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and to the payment of the coupons.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £E13,690,560 | £E14,873,346 |
| Public expenditure ... | 10,588,473 | 12,124,822 |
| Annual debt charge... | 3,830,642 | 3,794,236 |
| Reserve fund, 31 Dec.:— | | |
| (1) By Conversion... | 6,031,345 | 12,087,707 |
| (2) General ..... | 3,185,094 | |
| (3) Special ..... | 2,617,702 | |
| *Total imports ..... | 20,559,588 | 21,564,076 |
| *Total exports ..... | 20,811,040 | 20,360,285 |
| *Imports from U.K.... | 6,990,689 | 6,927,598 |
| *Exports to U.K. ..... | 10,979,760 | 10,629,853 |

Detailed accounts of the various administrative and financial reforms which have been carried out since 1882, and have entirely changed the state of the country, may be found in the annual reports addressed by Lord Cromer to the Foreign Office.

### The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the British Government acquiring by purchase (25 Nov., 1875) shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the value 31 March, 1906, being fully £31,000,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121ft. 5in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 8·23 metres (27 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest). The British directors are Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., Maj.-Gen. Sir John Ardagh, K.C.M.G., and Henry Torrens Anstruther, representing the Government; and R. Alexander, R. S. Donkin, F. Green, Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., representing the shipping interest.

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1870, £206,273; in 1893, £2,826,692; in 1894, £2,951,072; in 1895, £3,124,148; in 1896, £3,255,061; in 1897, £2,913,221; in 1898, £3,411,790; in 1899, £3,652,751; in 1900, £3,624,944; in 1901, £4,015,456; in 1902, £4,148,800; in 1903, £4,144,812; in 1904, £4,616,034; and in 1905, £4,554,672.

The present rate of transit dues is 7fr. 75c. per ton, being a reduction of 75c. per ton on the former rate of 8 fr. 50 c., which prevailed from the beginning of 1903 until the end of 1905.

The net dividends for the year 1905 amounted to 141fr. on the ordinary 500fr. shares, and 117fr. 50c. on the Actions de Jouissance.

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tantah, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since its opening in 1869 with the percentage of British steamers.

| Year. | No. of Vessels. | Net Tons. | % British Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 10 | 6,576 | 95·6 |
| 1870 | 486 | 436,609 | 66·4 |
| 1890 | 3,389 | 6,890,094 | 77·3 |
| 1895 | 3,434 | 8,448,383 | 71·8 |
| 1896 | 3,409 | 8,560,283 | 68·0 |
| 1897 | 2,986 | 7,899,373 | 67·3 |
| 1898 | 3,503 | 9,238,603 | 68·2 |
| 1899 | 3,607 | 9,895,630 | 66·6 |
| 1900 | 3,441 | 9,738,152 | 57·6 |
| 1901 | 3,699 | 10,823,840 | 57·8 |
| 1902 | 3,708 | 11,248,413 | 60·2 |
| 1903 | 3,761 | 11,907,288 | 62·2 |
| 1904 | 4,237 | 13,401,835 | 65·9 |
| 1905 | 4,116 | 13,134,105 | 63·6 |

*Cairo*—*British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £6,500
*Councillor*, M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G..... 700
*1st Secretary*, Ronald Hamilton..... 525
*2nd Secretary*, Thos. B. Hohler ...£300 to 500
*Attaché*, Thomas H. Lyons .....
*Consul*, Arthur D. Alban ..... 800
*Oriental Secretary*, Harry Boyle ..... 700
*Medical Adviser*, Alexander Murison, M.D.
*Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent*, Alex. W. Murdoch.
*Mansourah—Cons. Agent*, Frodk. Murdoch.
*Zagazig—Vice-Consul*, G. Diacono.
*Alexandria—Con.-Gen.*, Ed. B. Gould, I.S.O. £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Greig ..... 500
,, *Chaplain (Scotch)*, Rev. Hugh P. Reid
,, *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D. ..... 375
*Tantah—Cons.-Agent*, Joseph Inglis.
*Port Said — Consul - General*, Donald Andreas Cameron ..... 800
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Frederick F. Maling ... 450

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *vid* Brindisi, 5 days.

### (*B*)—THE SUDAN PROVINCES.

#### I. Central Administration.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Major-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
*Private Sec.*, Maj. L. O. F. Stack.
*Asst. Mil. Sec.*, Capt. C. E. C. G. Charlton.
*Asst. Priv. Sec.*, Capt. E. J. F. Vaughan.
*A.D.C.*, Lt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.
*Inspector-General*, Sir Rudolph von Slatin, Pasha, K.C.M.G., C.B.
*Civil Secretary*, Major P. R. Phipps.
*Asst. Secretary*, Capt. H. H. Wilson.
*Do., Stores and Prisons*, Maj. M. Coutts.
*Sudan Agent and Director of Intelligence*, Capt. R. C. R. Owen.
*Asst. Director of Intelligence*, Capt. A. C. Parker.
*Legal Secretary*, E. Bonham Carter.
*Chief Judge*, Wasey Sterry.
*Financial Secretary*, Lt.-Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
*Asst. do.*, Maj. W. S. R. May.
*Director of Surveys*, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
*Asst. do.*, Lt. A. E. Coningham, R.E.
*Director of Education*, J. Currie.
*Asst. do.*, J. W. Crowfoot.
*Director, Sudan Medical Dept.*, Dr. J. B. Christopherson.
*Assist. do.*, Dr. E. S. Crispin.
*Director of Woods and Forests*, A. F. Broun.

* Exclusive of specie.

*Director of Railways*, Lt.-Col. G. B. Macauley, C.M.G.
*Asst. do.*, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, D.S.O.
*Director of Steamers and Boats*, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.
*Asst. do.*, Eng.-Lieut. W. Scott-Hill, R.N.
*Director of Works*, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, D.S.O., R.E.
*Comptroller of Ports and Lights*, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.
*Director of Posts and Telegraphs*, Maj. E. V. Turner, R.E.
*Asst. do.*, Lt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O.
*Principal Vety. Officer*, Lt.-Col.G. R. Griffiths, D.S.O.
*Director of Customs*, Capt. W. Hayes-Sadler.
*Asst. do.*, Capt. C. McKey.
*Supt. Game Preservation Dept.*, A. L. Butler.
*Marine Biologist*, C. Crossland.
*Governors of Provinces*:—
*Bahr-el-Ghezal* (*Wau*), Maj. Sir H. Hill, Bart.
*Berber* (*El Damer*), Maj. A. Sutherland.
*Blue Nile* (*Kamlin*), Maj. E. A. Dickinson.
*Dongola* (*Merowe*), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
*Halfa* (*Halfa*), Capt. H. H. S. Morant.
*Kassala* (*Kassala*), Lt.-Col. E. B. Wilkinson.
*Khartoum* (*Khartoum*), Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton.
*Kordofan* (*El Obeid*), Maj. J. R. O'Connell.
*Mongalla* (*Mongalla*), Capt. A. Cameron.
*Red Sea* (*Suakin*), Maj. C. J. Hawker.
*Sennar* (*Wad Medani*), Maj. C. E. Wilson.
*Upper Nile* (*Kodok*), Maj. G. E. Matthews.
*White Nile* (*El Dueim*), J. H. Butler Bey.

**II. Egyptian Departments represented.**

*Inspector-General of Irrigation*, C. E. Dupuis.
*Inspector of Irrigation*, M. P. Tottenham.
*Director of Repression of Slavery*, Capt. A. McMurdo, D.S.O.
*Assistant Director do.*, Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

The Sudan Provinces were recovered by Anglo-Egyptian expeditions, 1896–1899, and their extent is defined in a convention signed, on 19 Jan., 1899, by Viscount (now Earl of) Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles of administration. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1882, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. The Governor-General may legislate by proclamation with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Sudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General and Government offices and barracks have been built. The town will shortly be lighted throughout by electricity and provided with an efficient water supply, independent of the river. On 5 Jan., 1899, the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Lord Kitchener obtained the necessary funds by public subscription (*see also* p. 654). The College was formally opened by Visct. Kitchener on 8 Nov., 1902, and about 100 pupils had been admitted in Oct., 1903, the majority of whom pay small annual fees. There are also primary schools, where English is taught, at Omdurman (250 pupils), Halfa, and Suakin, and small schools at Berber, Dongola, Wad Medani, Kassala, &c. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques has been built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Hotels are being built and *wagons-lits* run on the Sudan Railway. Tourists can now perform the journey from Cairo to Khartoum in 95 hours in trains and steamers replete with every comfort, and tourist steamers also run from Khartoum to Gondokoro (Uganda), *viâ* Kodok and the unique "sudd" region.

The territories are divided into 13 provinces. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899. There is a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin (declared open January, 1906). A branch to the Halfa Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province was also opened in 1906. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. Kassala, Gallabat (on Abyssinian frontier), Roseires, Tanfikia (50 miles south of Kodok), and El Obeid are in telegraphic communication with Khartoum.

The cost of military operations in the Sudan in the years 1883–86 amounted to £7,091,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered the sum of £798,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £215,000 provided in 1897–8 by the Egyptian Government.

The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of war, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile partly borne by the Egyptian Government. The population of the territories at the present time is roughly estimated at 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population 8,000, consisting of merchants, workmen, &c., and the garrison; the population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 48,000, and Khartoum North contains 2,000, the suburbs (11,000) making a total of 69,000. Distance from London *viâ* Cairo, 4,196 miles.

## FRANCE.

*President of the Republic*, Armand Fallières, *born* at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), 6 November, 1841; elected 17 January, 1906 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired). Formerly President of the Senate ..... £24,000
*Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Clemenceau (23 Oct. 1906).
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Stephen Pichon.
*Minister of Finance*, M. Caillaux.
*Minister of Public Instruction*, M. Aristide Briand.
*Minister of War*, General Picquart.
*Minister of Marine*, M. Thomson.
*Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs*, M. Doumergue.
*Minister of Public Works*, M. Barthou.
*Minister of Colonies*, M. Milliès-Lacroix.
*Minister of Agriculture*, M. Ruau.
*Minister of Labour and Health*, M. Viviani.

*Ambassador to Russia*, M. Bompard; *Austria-Hungary*, Marquis de Reverseaux; *Germany*, M. Bihourd; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Turkey*, M. Constans; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

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*Ambassador in London*, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Leon Geoffray.
*1st Secretary*, Comte H. de Manneville.
*2nd Secretary*, M. A. de Fleuriau.
*3rd Secretaries*, Baron Clanzel; Comte de Lastours.
*Attachés*, M. Roger Cambon; Comte de Montholon; M. C. Bérard.
*Military Attaché*, Major Huguet.
*Naval Attaché*, Commandant Shilling.
*Commercial Attaché*, M. Jean Périer.
*Secretary Archiviste*, M. Joseph Knecht.
*Consulate General*, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C.
*Consul-General*, M. Pierre T. B. T. Auzépy.
*Consul*, M. Alicot.
*Chancelier*, M. Doyen.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 207,218 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,246,654,288 gallons of wine were produced in 1905), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider making is also an important industry, but the crops in 1905 produced only 106,218,046 gallons, as compared with 900,969,630 gallons in the preceding year. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1904, 33,502,394 metric tons), pig iron (1904, 2,974,000 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Its oyster fisheries are an important industrial feature, and in the year 1902 produced 1,197,126,229 oysters, representing a value of £711,638. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:—

| Year. | Population. | Year. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1700 | 19,660,320 | 1872 | 36,102,921 |
| 1801 | 27,349,003 | 1881 | 37,672,048 |
| 1821 | 30,461,875 | 1886 | 38,218,903 |
| 1831 | 32,569,223 | 1891 | 38,343,192 |
| 1841 | 34,230,178 | 1896 | 38,517,975 |
| 1846 | 36,039,364 | 1901 | 38,961,945 |
| 1866 | 38,067,064 | | |

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1901) 1,037,778 were resident there, or 2·66 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 395,498 Belgians, 291,886 Italians, 90,746 Germans, 36,249 English, 14,230 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. There are about 517,000 Frenchmen in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, and a colonial population of (according to the estimates of the French Ministry of Commerce) 31,053,774; but with French protectorates 77,139,000, including France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are resident in England. The comparatively small increase of the population is largely due to immigration from other countries. There has, however, been a preponderance of births over deaths in recent years:—

| | Births. | Deaths. | | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1804 | 855,388 | 815,620 | 1900 | 827,297 | 853,285 |
| 1805 | 834,173 | 851,986 | 1901 | 857,274 | 784,876 |
| 1806 | 865,536 | 771,836 | 1902 | 845,378 | 761,434 |
| 1807 | 859,107 | 751,019 | 1903 | 826,712 | 753,666 |
| 1898 | 843,933 | 810,073 | 1904 | 818,229 | 761,203 |
| 1899 | 847,627 | 826,233 | 1905 | 807,292 | 779,171 |

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632).

The Navy consisted in 1906 of 31 battleships (also 4 *building* and 6 ordered), 8 armoured coast defence vessels, 19 armoured cruisers (and 5 *building*), 36 protected cruisers, 1 unprotected cruiser, 41 sloops, torpedo vessels, gunboats, training ships, &c., 33 destroyers (also 23 *building* and 10 ordered), 263 torpedo boats (and 41 *building*), 39 submarine boats (and 30 *building*, 20 ordered), with 2,895 officers and 53,277 men.

*Education* (*see* pp. 634–5).

*Communications.*—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1905, was 24,500 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £63,100,000, and the expenses £32,900,000. The number of passengers carried in 1902 was 423,251,784. The length of telegraph wires is 354,874 miles. At the 1st of January, 1905, the mercantile marine, comprising vessels of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 16,514 vessels of 1,349,327 net tons (of which 15,057 were sailing ships, representing 653,268 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping in 1906 amounted to £1,441,200, and £1,036,030 for Postal Service Subventions.

*Commerce.*—The principal imports in 1905 were wool, wines, silk, coffee, cotton, coal, oleaginous fruits and seeds, cereals, timber, machinery, silk tissues, minerals, cod and other fishing products, sugar, nitrate of soda, and products from tar. The exports rank thus:—Woollen tissues, silk tissues, wines, wool, cotton tissues, smallwares, tools and other metal goods, dressed skins, skin and leather goods, millinery, machinery, butter, raw skins, &c., ladies' garments, brandy and spirits, raw and refined sugars, and table fruits.

The trade in 1905 (provisional returns) was shared as under:—

Exports *to* (1905, £190,469,000)—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | £48,521,000 | U.S.A. | £11,478,000 |
| Belgium | 29,643,000 | Russia | 2,083,000 |
| Germany | 25,132,000 | Holland | 2,176,000 |

Imports *from* (1905, £186,955,000)—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | £22,423,000 | Belgium | £11,976,000 |
| U.S.A. | 22,177,000 | Russia | 11,053,000 |
| Germany | 18,616,000 | Holland | 2,456,000 |

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1905 were valued at :—

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Silk Tissues | 152,598,000 |
| Woollen Tissues | 90,583,000 |
| Millinery, &c. | 97,520,000 |
| Butter | 47,901,000 |
| Wines | 23,148,000 |
| Dressed Skins | 40,705,000 |
| Carriages, Automobiles | 51,752,000 |
| Wool & wool waste | 31,966,000 |
| Leather Goods | 25,331,000 |
| Parisian Articles | 18,829,000 |
| Smallwares | 23,415,000 |
| Timber | 21,245,000 |
| Cotton Tissues | 25 912,000 |
| Raw Hides, &c. | 19,587,000 |
| Brandy | 23,113,000 |
| Feathers | 7,581,000 |
| Potatoes | 10,351,000 |
| Vegetables | 12,044,000 |
| Fruit (Table) | 23,505,000 |
| Copper | 23,007,000 |
| Eggs of Poultry & Game | 23,397,000 |
| Meat & Poultry | 8,294,000 |
| Refinoil Sugar | 21,591,000 |
| Raw Sugar | 25,695,000 |
| Clocks & Watches | 3,617,000 |
| Cereals & Flour | 1,080,000 |
| Preserved Fruits, Biscuits, &c. | 3,164,000 |

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1905 were valued at :—

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Coal | 99,613,000 |
| Wool and Wool Waste | 44,328,000 |
| Machinery | 32,057,000 |
| Fancy Feathers | 29,335,000 |
| Woollen Goods | 23,352,000 |
| Chemical prod'cts | 20,253,000 |
| Prepared Skins | 19,504,000 |
| India-rubber and Gutta - percha (raw & remelted) | 20,753,000 |
| Cotton Goods | 14,569,000 |
| Raw Cotton | 12,166,000 |
| India rubber, &c., Goods | 9,727,000 |
| Leather Goods, &c. | 10,821,000 |
| Linen Tissues | 8,375,000 |
| Cast Iron, Iron and Steel | 5,765,000 |
| Ships and Boats | 7,207,000 |
| Cotton Yarn | 5,982,000 |
| Metal Goods | 6,217,000 |
| Copper, metal & wire | 7,750,000 |
| Rags | 4,547,000 |
| Raw Tin | 3,413,000 |
| Sweets, Preserves & Biscuits | 1,501,000 |
| Linen & made-up Garments | 1,806,000 |
| Sowing Seeds | 1,210,000 |

*Shipping.*—During the year 1905 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports with cargo amounted to 24,839, representing a tonnage of 19,322,077 tons, of which only 25·65 per cent. was French, while the total clearings with cargo amounted to 21,409 ships of a tonnage of 14,904,130 tons, of which 31·57 per cent. was French. In 1904 British tonnage entering amounted to 35·34 per cent. against 31·30 clearing.

*Debt.*—The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1905 to £1,163,770,606 (the total of the Floating Debt being £74,738,093), the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world. The Public Debt of France in 1870 amounted to £511,840,000.

The Interest on the Funded Debt paid in 1905 and 1906 was as follows :—

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Perpetual 3 per Cents. | £26,590,770 | £26,563,524 |
| Redeemable 3 per Cents. | 5,436,344 | 5,406,442 |

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | £32,027,114 | £31,969,966 |

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £144,923,000 | £148,369,660 |
| Expenditure | 144,922,000 | 148,367,683 |
| Imports | £181,458,000 | £186,954,000 |
| Exports | 179,020,000 | 190,469,000 |
| Imports from U.K. | 21,120,000 | 22,423,000 |
| Exports to U.K. | 48,774,000 | 48,521,000 |

*Algeria.*—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at about 184,898 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 4,739,331, of whom 364,257 were French and 4,375,074 Arabs and other nationalities. The revenue in 1904 was estimated at £2,603,901, and the expenditure at £2,602,122, the imports in 1903 were valued at £13,724,801 (from France, £11,466,240, and from foreign countries, £2,258,561), and the exports at £12,515,744 (to France, £10,510,680, and to foreign countries, £2,005,064). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. The value of the exports of phosphates, in 1903, amounted to £268,908; being principally to the United Kingdom. In 1904 there were about 1,912 miles of railway open for traffic, and in that year the number of ships entering and leaving Algerian ports was 8,266, of a tonnage of 6,718,441 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (pop., 1900, about 120,000), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1901), 2,714,068.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,* His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., (1905) £9,000

*Embassy,* 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

*Councillor,* Hon. R. Lister, C.V.O. ..... 1,000

*Naval Attaché,* Capt. F. R.W. Morgan, R.N., M.V.O. ..... 500

*Mil. do.,* Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, M.V.O., D.S.O. ..... 500

*Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company,* Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500

*2nd Sec.,* George D. Grahame ..... £300 to 500
" John L. Baird, C.M.G. ..... 300 to 500

*3rd Sec.,* Hugh Gurney ..... 250
" Robt. G. Vansittart, M.V.O. ... 250
" Esmond Ovey ..... 250

*Hon. Attaché,* Lord Berwick .....
" Athelstan Johnson, M.V.O.

*Archivist,* W. D. Cuthbertson .....

*Consul-General,* A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O. 800

*Vice-Consul,* G. Falconer Atlee... £350 to 450

*Chantilly—V.-Cón.,* E. Spearman, C.M.G.

*Reims—V.-Cons.,* John Lewthwaite ...

*Ajaccio—Consul,* William J. Holmes ..... 450

*Bastia—Vice-Cons.,* Arthur C. Southwell

*Algiers—Cons.-Gen.,* F. Hay Newton, M.V.O. 1,000
" *Vice-Consul,* Hon. H. C. Dundas. £350 to 450

*Arzeu—Vice-Consul,* Aimé Gautray, M.D.

*Bône—Vice-Consul,* Abel de la Croix ... 150

*Oran—Vice-Consul,* Thomas Barber ...

*Philippeville—V. Cons.,* Herbt. Scratchley, M.V.O. .....

*Antananarivo—Consul,* T. P. Porter ..... 600

*Bordeaux—Consul,* R. D. G. Macdonald... 700

*Arcachon—Vice-Consul,* F. Audap .....

*Bayonne—V.-Consul,* Paul Schoedelin

*Biarritz—Vice-Consul,* H. Bellairs, M.V.O.

*La Rochelle—V.-Cn.,* C. J. Hans Hamilton

*Limoges—V.-Cons.,* Henri F. de Luze...

*Pau—Vice-Cons.,* H. Hewetson .....

*Pauillac—V.-Cons.,* Maurice Adde .....

*Sables d'Olonne—Consular Agent,* Aristide Naud .....

*Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons.,* E. Rizat

*Toulouse—Vice-Consul,* Thomas Huggins

*Brest—Cons.,* 700
" *Vice-Consul,* Wm. Sterling .....

*Nantes—Vice-Consul,* Alfred Trillot ...

*St. Nazaire—Vice-Cons.*, H. E. Dickie £250
*Calais—Consul*, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. ..... 600
" *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Blomefield ..... 50
*Amiens—V.-Consul*, William Sutcliffe
*Boulogne—Vice-Consul*, Henry F. Farmer
*Croix—Vice-Consul*, A. Faulkner.....
*Lille—V.-Cons.*, Jas. E. Walker .....
*Cayenne—Consul*, J. R. W. Pigott ..... 800
" *Vice-Consul*, Henri Fourrage ...
*Cherbourg—Consul*, M. E. Loftus... £350 to 450
*St. Malo—Vice-Con.*, Hon. E. Henniker-Major ..... 100
*Dakar—Con.-Gen.*, Capt. C. F. Cromie, C.M.G. 800
" *Vice-Consul*, F. Champion .....
*Dunkirk—Consul*, Hon. Reg. Walsh, M.V.O. 600
" *Vice-Consul*, John E. Wintle
*Hanoi—Consul*, T. F. Carlisle ..... 600
*Saigon—Vice-Consul*, J. L. O'Connell...
*Havre—Consul-Gen.*, Walter R. Hearn ... 900
" *Vice-Consul*, ...
*Caen—Vice-Consul*, W. N. L. Shadwell
*Dieppe—V.-Consul*, H. W. Lee-Jortin
*Fécamp—Vice-Consul*, Alex. G. B. Bax
*Honfleur—Vice-Cons.*, J. R. D. Charlesson
*Rouen—V.-Cons.*, C. B. C. Clipperton £350 to 450
*Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul*, E. Harrison Barker .....
*Lyons—Consul*, Lionel C. Liddell ..... 500
*Grenoble—V.-Consul*, J. Lewis .....
*Marseilles—Cons.-Gen.*, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. 900
" *V.-Cons.*, Robt. McLeod Hodgson £350 to 450
" " Frederick T. Hamling.....
" *Chaplain*, Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, B.A.
*Cette—Vice-Consul*, Gustave Espitalier
*Hyères—Vice-Consul*, A. J. S. Des Barres
*Toulon—Vice-Consul*, N. C. Haag.....
*Martinique—Consul*, Henry J. Meagher
*Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul*, J. E. Devaux
*New Caledonia—Cons.*, Alfred G. Brophy 700
" *Vice-Consul*, T. Maning .....
*Nice—Consul*, Alex. McMillan .....
" *Vice-Consul*, L. Wookey .....
*Cannes—Vice-Consul*, John Taylor .....
*Mentone, V.-Cons.*, Hector H. Hill .....
*Pondicherry (India)—Consul*, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick .....
*Réunion—Consul*, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 900
" *Vice-Cons.*, John T. Piat.....
*St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul*, A. W. W. Woodhouse ..... 600
*Tahiti—Consul*, R. T. Simons ..... 600
" *Vice-Cons.*, A. J. du Temple .....
*Tamatave—Consul*, Anatole Sauzier ..... 800
*Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent*, Théodore J. Lèques .....

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FRENCH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The total area of French Colonies and Dependencies (excluding Algeria, *circ.* 184,898 sq. m., and Tunis, *circ.* 52,000 sq. m.) was estimated at about 2,780,490 square miles in 1904, with a native population of 34,697,000, and 7,660 European functionaries.

**French Colonial Expenditure.***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | £2,843,627 | 1899 | £3,595,832 |
| 1892 | 3,423,112 | 1900 | 4,259,734 |
| 1893 | 3,221,630 | 1901 | 4,474,660 |
| 1894 | 3,413,940 | 1902 | 4,630,422 |
| 1895 | 3,434,414 | 1903 | 4,388,357 |
| 1896 | 3,117,052 | 1904 | 4,332,708 |
| 1897 | 3,629,051 | 1905 | 4,431,173 |
| 1898 | 3,866,065 | 1906 | 4,416,604 |

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

Trade of the Colonies.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports* | £17,890,187 | £16,465,513 |
| Exports* | 13,882,295 | 15,007,368 |
| Total | £31,772,482 | £31,472,881 |

Trade with the United Kingdom.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K.* | £1,040,279 | £980,998 |
| Exports to U.K.* | 1,107,087 | 892,481 |
| Total | £2,147,366 | £1,873,479 |

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia, Africa, America, Oceania.*

I. Asiatic: *French India.*—The area of the French possessions in India is 193 square miles; population (1901), 273,185; (1891, 282,923). *Pondicherry* (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 174,456), the chief of these dependencies, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town of Pondicherry has 45,583 inhabitants. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and under the Treaty of Paris they must not be rebuilt, while the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. Rice, oilseeds, pulse, and cotton are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning. There are five cotton-mills, employing about 7,460 hands. In 1904-5 the imports into French possessions were valued at £114,000, and the exports at £947,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and rice; the imports consist principally of raw cotton, cotton tissues, wood, seeds, and oils. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is as good as any along this coast. The minor settlements are *Chandernagore*, on the Hoogly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. miles, pop. 26,831); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. miles, pop. 56,595); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 5,005); and *Mahé*, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. miles, pop. 10,298). There are 23 miles of railway in French territory, 8 to connect Pondicherry and 15 to connect Karikal with the South Indian Railway. The revenue is about £100,000, of which £20,000 is a contribution from France, besides a subvention of £2,600 for the upkeep of a corps of Sepoys. *Governor*, M. Angouivant.

*French Indo-China.*—These possessions have an area of about 270,000 square miles and a population of about 18,708,000. They extend northwards to 25° 20′, and march with China as far as the river Mekong, which forms the western boundary along almost the whole length of French Indo-China. They comprise Cochin-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. French Indo-China has been rapidly developed since 1893 by public works, by the influx of capital and enterprise, and by the reorganisation of the finances. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. These reforms were chiefly the work of the late Governor-General, M. Paul Doumer. The revenue is about £3,200,000. Since 1899 the colony has been self-supporting, and taxation is not very high. The revenue is derived mainly from customs, excise, and

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

other indirect taxes. A loan of 200 million francs was easily raised in France for railways. The deltas of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos is practically inaccessible except by this river. Rice, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco, pepper, and fish are the principal productions of Indo-China. The chief mineral product is coal, which is mined at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Other minerals are said to exist. Cotton yarn, cement, &c., are manufactured. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin, and Tourane in Annam. Haiphong is 48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong. The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory, though it is not likely to become an important commercial route; the Songkoi or Red River, which is navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. There are railways from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to Langson (160 miles) on the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai (240 miles) on the Yunnan frontier, completed in 1906; Hanoi to Vinh (204 miles); Saigon to Mytho (44 miles), &c. The Laokai line is being extended to Yunnan-fu (about 298 miles) by a subsidised company. Other lines are projected or under construction. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1905 was valued at—Imports, £8,958,000; and Exports, £5,526,000, in addition to a transit trade of £1,225,000, which goes mainly through Mengtsz, a treaty "port" in Yunnan, opened in 1889. A large part of this transit trade is in British and Indian goods. Much of the Indo-China trade goes or comes *vià* Hong Kong. By far the largest export is rice, £2,780,000 in 1905 (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish and pepper coming next. The chief imports are metal manufactures, cotton tissues and yarns, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, paper, opium, &c. The yarns and jute bags are mainly Indian. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. About half the trade is with France and French colonies, and most of the rest with China and India. The shipping is chiefly French, British, and German. The French Army of occupation numbers about 8,000, in addition to 35,000 native troops. There is a Bank of Indo-China. Exports from the United Kingdom in 1905, £66,855; Imports into ditto, £137,316. Capital, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000. *Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China*—M. Beau. *Sec.-Gen.*—M. Bulloche. *Regent*—Hoang-lao-Khai. *Résident-Supérieur*—M. Broni. *H.B.M.'s Consul*—T. F. Carlisle. Capital of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop., 19,200. *Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China*—M. Rodier. *H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul*—J. L. O'Connell. Capital of Cambodia, Pnom Penh. Pop., 40,000. *King*—H.M. Sisowath. *Résident-Supérieur*—M. de Lamothe. Capital of Annam, Hué. Pop. 30,000. *King*—H.M. Thau-Thai (declared insane in Oct. 1906). *Résident-Supérieur*—M. Auvergne. Capital of Laos, Luang Prabang. *Résident-Supérieur*, Lt.-Col. Tournier.

II. African: The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast-line (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey), penetrating inwards to meet the French possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and Territory of Mauritania, which form a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo joins, through protected territory, the French possessions which form the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland stretches northwards in the direction of Algeria and Tunis, so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, with certain dependencies. Conventions have been signed by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territories in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective spheres in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is JIBUTI, the port and seat of government of the French Somali coast protectorate. The coast-line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The population is about 50,000. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Abeba, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and in 1904 was completed as far as Diré-Daouah (315 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements of large vessels. The imports (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to £506,650 in 1904, while the exports amounted to £659,000; the imports from France in 1904 amounting to £111,300, and the exports to France only £21,000. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

*Governor*—M. Bonhoure; *Envoy to the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia*, M. Lagarde.

Off the East coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 230,000 square miles, and the native population is estimated at 4,000,000 and from 5,000 to 6,000 French, the rest being chiefly British subjects, the Hova being the dominant tribe. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1885 to make their influence felt, and in 1894–1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway between Tamatave on the coast and the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive) is in course of construction; 64 miles were being worked in 1905, the first 19 miles of which were opened in Oct., 1902; and in 1900 a loan of £2,400,000 was raised for the construction of railways, roads, telegraphs, &c. Gold reefs have been found in different parts of the island, and up to the end of 1904 there were 1,099 prospecting permits held by 317 different persons, 64 of which are British.

Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £994,612, and the expenditure to £897,357. The exports (£770,000 in 1904) are gold (3,035,000 grammes, of the value of £307,718), cattle, rubber, hides, rafia-fibre, bullocks, beeswax, gum-copal, sugar, vanilla, coffee, rice, and lamba manufactures; the imports, largely reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, wine, spirits, food-stuffs, metal manufactures, and building material, and amounted to £1,056,800 in 1904, of which France supplied £875,000. The trade with the United Kingdom was valued at £25,300 for imports into the island, and consisted chiefly of coals, bread-stuffs, metal-work, and tissues; and at £29,000 for exports, in 1904. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1901 55,579 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Farafofay, Mananjura, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of RÉUNION (capital St. Denis, area about 1,000 square miles, population estimated at 173,192); imports in 1904, £772,000; exports, £543,300; with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

*Gov.-Gen. of Madagascar*, M. Augagneur.

**West Africa.**—The administration of the French possessions in North-West Africa (exclusive of the French Congo), which has been in process of reorganisation since 1895, was completed and consolidated by a Decree of 18 October, 1904. The territories of Senegambia and the Niger have been converted into a separate colony under the name of Upper Senegal-Niger, and a commissioner attached to the general government has been appointed for the administration of the civil territory of Mauritania, or vast regions on the right bank of the Senegal River, and which will probably be eventually extended to the French possessions in South Algeria. A general budget has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, to which are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies, and which provides for all expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, etc., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The colony of UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is divided into a civil and a military territory, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bammako, under whom is a superior officer entrusted with the administration of the Niger military territory. SENEGAL is the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa. It is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of about 806,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,130,000, 200,000 of which are placed directly under the French administration; capital, St. Louis (local budget in 1903, £208,378). The principal exports are gold, ground-nuts, gum, palm nuts and oil, and rubber. The exports from Senegal and Upper Senegal-Niger in 1904 were valued at £1,996,833, and the imports at £1,993,867; 554 ships (tonnage 644,424) entered, and 558 of a tonnage of 636,835 tons cleared at Senegalese ports in 1904. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 177 miles, and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line has been constructed to Koulikoro, on the Niger. Next in order to the south, comes FRENCH GUINEA (local budget in 1903, £160,000; imports, 1904, £593,000, exports £547,000), comprising the settlements of RIVIÈRES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia is the FRENCH IVORY COAST (local budget in 1904, £103,460; imports £623,335, exports, 1904, £304,530), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland. To the south is DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (local budget in 1903, £150,663; imports, 1904, £427,249, exports £446,240); it consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland. The ancient capital of the colony is Abomey, which has now been transferred to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. The FRENCH CONGO borders the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east, comprises the colony of the Gaboon, the middle Congo, the territory of Ubangui-Shari, and the Lake Chad territory (local budget in 1903, £111,736). The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum-copal, palm oil, and amounted in 1904 to £397,529. The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, spirits, ammunition, tobacco, rice, and salt, were valued at £485,420; the chief town and trading station being Libreville, on the coast.

III. **American**: France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population of about 6,352, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local budget in 1903, £25,283; importations in 1904, £249,227; exports, £306,415. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 381 square miles; population, 189,599; (local budget in 1903, £191,975; total imports, 1904, £618,788, exports £527,051); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 687 square miles, population 182,112 in 1902 (local budget in 1903, £227,729; total imports, 1904, £530,415, exports £517,325). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and

south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 27,027 square miles, and an estimated population of about 26,000 (town population 12,000). The local budget of the colony in 1903 amounted to £125,658 (imports, 1904, £517,325, exports £426,125).

IV. In Oceania: France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of 4,618 square miles (white population, 1904, 23,000, of whom about 12,500 are of free and 10,500 of convict origin), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local budget in 1903, £299,691; total imports from New Caledonia, 1904, £499,145, exports £441,650); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local budget in 1903, £52,066; imports into Tahiti, 1904, £128,795, exports £142,528), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,400 square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants. CLIPPERTON in the N. Pacific is an isolated and desolate possession of about two square miles. By a convention with Great Britain of 24 Oct., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000), should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific.

*See also* TUNIS, p. 624.

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

*Emperor*, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. *Born* 27 Jan., 1859; *succeeded* his father 15 June, 1888; *married*, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* 22 Oct., 1858 (*issue*, 6 sons and a daughter).

*Heir Apparent*, H.I. & R.H. Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May, 1882.

*Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier*, Prince von Bülow.

*Interior*, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner.

*Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Tschirschky und Bögendorff.

*Navy*, Admiral von Tirpitz.

*Justice*, Herr Nieberding.

*Imperial Treasury*, Baron von Stengel.

*Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke.

*President, Imperial Railways Dept.*, Dr. Schulz.

*German Ambassador to Austria*, Count Karl von Wedel; *Italy*, Count von Monts; *France*, Prince von Radolin; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.*, Baron Speck von Sternburg; *Russia*, Herr von Schön; *Japan*, Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

*Ambassador in London*, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

*Councillor of Embassy*, Herr Wilhelm von Stumm.

*2nd Secretary, Councillor of Legation*, Wilhelm, Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode.

*3rd Sec.*, Herr Dietrich von Bethmann-Hollweg.

*Military Attaché*, Captain Ostertag.

*Naval Attaché*, Rear-Admiral Coerper.

*Colonial Attaché* (vacant).

*Technical Attaché* (vacant).

*Director of the Chancery of the Embassy*, Hofrath C. Lentze.

*Chancellers*, Hofrat F. R. Moebius, Hofrat F. Spies, Herr Carow.

*Consul-Gen.*, Baron G. von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square.

*Consul*, Herr Humbert.

*Vice-Consuls*, Baron von Neurath, Herr von Ranke, and Dr. Köpke.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace; concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (Kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that

refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (not including the special rights reserved by Bavaria and Württemberg); the railways (subject to Bavaria's rights); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; colonisation. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Confederate States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Heligoland since 1890); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Saxe-Weimar; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe; Reichsland; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1905 shows a total population of 60,605,183, of whom 29,868,096 are males, and 30,737,087 females (according to figures provisionally published).

The religious confessions were divided in 1900 as follows:—35,231,104 Protestants (62·5 per cent.), 20,327,913 Roman Catholics (36·1 per cent.), 203,793 Christians of other categories, 586,833 Jews (1 per cent.), 17,535 adherents of other religions, or unknown. Only the figures for Prussia for 1905 are so far attainable; *cf. infra.*

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Tzechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 41 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 28 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 2 in Bavaria and Baden, and 1 each in Hamburg, Württemberg, Bremen, Reichsland, and Brunswick.

*Education* (*see* p. 635).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. The figures are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1831–41 | ... | 152,000 | 1871–80 | ... | 623,000 |
| 1841–50 | ... | 435,000 | 1881–90 | ... | 1,342,432 |
| 1851–60 | ... | 952,000 | 1891–00 | ... | 529,875 |
| 1861–70 | ... | 822,000 | 1901–05 | ... | 146,540 |

Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions—viz., ⅙ of the whole number.

In the eighties the average number per annum was over 100,000. In 1880 the number of emigrants was 117,097; in 1881 it rose to 220,902—the highest figure hitherto attained in one year. The statistics since 1880 are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | ... | 220,902 | 1894 | ... | 40,964 |
| 1882 | ... | 203,585 | 1895 | ... | 37,498 |
| 1883 | ... | 173,616 | 1896 | ... | 33,824 |
| 1884 | ... | 149,065 | 1897 | ... | 24,631 |
| 1885 | ... | 110,119 | 1898 | ... | 22,221 |
| 1886 | ... | 83,225 | 1899 | ... | 24,323 |
| 1887 | ... | 104,787 | 1900 | ... | 22,309 |
| 1888 | ... | 103,951 | 1901 | ... | 22,073 |
| 1889 | ... | 96,070 | 1902 | ... | 32,098 |
| 1890 | ... | 77,103 | 1903 | ... | 36,310 |
| 1891 | ... | 120,089 | 1904 | ... | 27,984 |
| 1892 | ... | 116,339 | 1905 | ... | 28,075 |
| 1893 | ... | 87,677 | | | |

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1895, 34·9 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 3·6 per cent. by mining, 35·5 per cent. by industries, 11·6 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1900, 48·6 per cent. was under cultivation, 16 per cent. consisted of meadows and pastures, and 26 per cent. of forest land. Germany supports nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1904 at £66,754,233, and included 118,658,080 English tons of coal, 47,766,616 of lignite, 21,653,643 of iron ore, 4,012,445 of kali, kainit, and other kali salts. The total mineral produce amounted to 197,020,900 English tons, including, besides the above, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1905 were the following (£1 = Mks. 20.43):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar, refined and unrefined | £6,857,000 |
| Woollen Unprinted Cloth Stuffs | 1,972,000 |
| Half-Silk Stuffs, Scarves, and Shawls | 1,585,000 |
| Coloured Prints, Engravings, &c. | 1,218,000 |
| Billot Iron, Pig Iron, Ingots | 1,190,000 |
| Women's Clothing of Cotton, Linen, Wool | 1,190,000 |
| Hides | 1,135,000 |
| Cotton Embroideries | 1,112,000 |
| Cotton Lace | 1,081,000 |
| Toys | 988,700 |
| Glove Leather, Manufactured Leather | 905,500 |
| Aniline and other Coal-Tar Stuffs | 886,000 |
| Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of locomotives, sewing machines, &c. | 820,500 |
| Fine Iron Goods | 773,300 |
| Cotton Stockings | 768,000 |
| Common Iron Goods | 660,800 |
| Pianos | 651,000 |
| Cotton Gloves | 597,500 |

The chief articles of import were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal | £5,310,000 |
| Woollen Yarn | 3,973,000 |
| Cotton Yarn | 2,770,000 |
| Wheat | 2,451,000 |
| Hides | 2,163,000 |
| India-rubber and Gutta-percha | 1,840,000 |
| Salted Herrings | 1,160,000 |
| Raw Silver | 955,400 |
| Combed Wool | 895,700 |
| Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of locomotives and sewing machines | 822,230 |
| Fresh Fish (of which Herrings £465,000) | 572,700 |

MERCANTILE MARINE.—The Mercantile Marine consisted in 1905-6 of 1,273 steamers of 100 tons and upwards (3,033,333 tons gross register), and of 955 sailing vessels of 50 tons and upwards

(492,411 tons net register). The gross tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine is about five times as great as that of the German Mercantile Marine.

The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1905, was 60,616. Germany now ranks second in the list of the countries of the world that own shipping. In 1870 Germany's fleet of merchant steamers was only half as large as that of France; now it is twice as large. The year 1905 realised the expectations as regards an improvement in the shipbuilding trade. There were built in 1905: 321 steamers, 259,243 tons gross (1904, 278 steamers, 210,999 tons gross), and 325 sailing vessels, 51,528 tons net (1904, 256 sailing vessels, 49,712 tons net).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railways* in the Empire at the end of 1904 extended to 53,822 kilometres = 33,423 miles, of which about 91 per cent. belong to the State; the total cost of construction was £20,766 per mile; the expenses in 1904 were £70,141,948, and the receipts £110,964,268.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1904:—Length of telegraph lines, 88,244 miles (length of wires, 331,670 miles); telegrams handed in, 39,235,000; post offices, 38,658; telegraph offices, 29,978; telephone call-stations, 22,972; letters delivered, 4,232,000,000; cash on delivery orders, £37,219,775; money orders, £521,585,707; telegrams despatched, 39,235,000; telegrams received, 40,223,000. The number of employés in the service of posts and telegraphs was 261,985.

DEBT.—The National Debt amounted at the end of 1905 to £162,677,400, of which £60,695,000 bears interest at 3½ per cent., £87,298,100 at 3 per cent., £8,870,600 are Treasury Bonds, and £5,873,700 are Bank Notes. The debt of the former Norddeutscher Bund was cancelled by limitation at the end of 1902. (£1 = Mks. 20.43.)

DEFENCE (for Army, *see* p. 632).—The *Imperial Navy* consisted at the end of 1906 of the following ships, built or building: 29 Battleships, 8 ironclad Coast Defence ships, *i.e.*, 37 Battleships (1st, 2nd and 3rd class, according to British classification), 15 large Cruisers (9 armoured, 6 protected), 37 small Cruisers, 10 Gunboats, 68 large Torpedo Boats (mostly equal in size, but not in armament, to British Destroyers), 72 small Torpedo Boats—47 up to date, the others of various sizes, many of them only useful for training purposes; a number of special ships and gunboats of no great fighting value on the high seas. The personnel of the Imperial Navy consists of: 1,700 officers, 269 engineer officers, 221 surgeons, 180 paymasters, 1,883 warrant officers, 8,985 petty officers, 29,316 seamen, 1,100 ships' boys—total, 43,654.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. From 1891–1902 inclusive, £17,524,509 were given as pensions to invalids (*i.e.*, persons unfit for work); £14,387,255 as old age pensions; £1,627,451 for the cure of patients; whilst £1,774,510 were refunded—total, £35,313,725. In 1904, the pensions to workmen unfit to work amounted to £5,156,446; old age pensions, £1,021,449; contributions for cure of patients, £533,940; refunded, £384,690. Including other expenditure, there was a total outlay of £7,261,665, of which the State contributed £2,256,130. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the amount of their annual earnings, of £17 10*s.*, £27 10*s.*, £47 10*s.*, £57 10*s.*, and £100 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 1·45*d.*, 2·34*d.*, 2·82*d.*, 3·30*d.*, and 4·23*d.* respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed: the State contributes a subsidy of £2 10*s.* to the pension. The *infirmity* pensions amount respectively (including the State subsidy) to £8 2*s.*, £11 5*s.*, £13 10*s.*, £15 15*s.*, and £18; the *old age* pensions to £5 10*s.*, £7, £8 10*s.*, £10, and £11 10*s.* respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work.

| (£1 = Mks. 20.43.) | 1905–6. | 1906–7. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £110,313,847 | £117,270,190 |
| Expenditure | 110,003,284 | 116,851,233 |
| of which Army | 34,517,460 | 36,341,243 |
| Navy | 11,425,725 | 12,335,918 |
| Imperial Debt | 157,782,672 | 162,677,453 |

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £335,511,502 | £363,989,045 |
| from U.K. | 47,063,142 | 38,389,623 |
| Exports | 260,186,050 | 285,942,241 |
| to U.K. | 48,707,288 | 51,776,800 |

The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 17·92 of Germany's total imports in 1905 (1904, 21·87); the exports to the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 21·65 of Germany's total exports for 1905 (1904, 22·38). The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies to Germany were in 1905 over £8,250,000 less than in 1904; whilst the exports from Germany to the U.K. and the British Colonies show an increase in value of about £3,700,000 in 1905 as compared with 1904. The imports from Russia and the United States of America to Germany far exceeded those from the U.K. in 1905; whilst the exports to the U.K. further increased—the U.K. thus remaining by a long way Germany's best customer.

The Imperial War Treasure deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounts to £5,873,715.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ..... £8,000

*Embassy*, 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

*Counc. of Embassy*, Count de Salis ..... 850
*Naval Attaché*, Commander Philip W. Dumas, R.N. ..... 500
*Mil. Attaché*, Col. F. J. A. Trench, C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... 800
*1st Secretary*, Earl Granville, M.V.O. £300 to 500
*Commercial Attaché*, W. S. H. Gastrell... 800

*3rd Secretary*, Chas. J. Wingfield..... £250
,, Viscount Cranley ..... 250
,, G. A. Mounsey ..... 250
*Consul-General*, Dr. Paul Schwabach .....
*Magdeburg—Vice-Cons.*, Edgar Drake .....
*Dantzig—Consul*, Col. A. M. Brookfield ... 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward A. Grandt .....
*Breslau—Vice-Consul*, Hermann Humbert
*Königsberg—Vice-Cons.*, Otto Birth .....
*Memel—Vice-Consul*, Heinrich Pietsch ...
*Pillau—Vice-Consul*, R. Lietke .....
*Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen.*, Thos. R. Mulvany
,, *Consul*, Dr. F. P. Koenig .....
*Cologne—Consul*, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. ...
*Frankfort, Con-Gen.*, Francis Oppenheimer
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. W. Schwarz.....
,, ,, Charles Gardner...
*Hamburg—Consul-Gen.*, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. 1,350
*Vice-Consul*, F. A. Oliver..... £350 to 450
,, W. R. K. Gandell .....
*Brake—Vice-Consul*, Franz Ohlrogge .....
*Bremen—Vice-Consul*, Robert Boyes .....
*Bremerhaven—V.-Con.*,
*Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul*, George Starke...
*Emden—Vice-Consul*, Dr. Conrad Zorn...
*Flensburg, Vice-Consul*, Thos. Hollesen
*Hanover—V.-Consul*, C. C. Stevenson ....
*Harburg—Vice-Consul*, Carl Renck .....
*Husum—Vice-Consul*, Carl Christiansen.
*Kiel—Vice-Consul*, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.
*Lübeck—Vice-Con.*, Heinrich L. Behncke
*Papenburg—Vice-Consul*, C. Bruns.....
*Rostock—Vice-Consul*, H. Ohlerich.....
*Tonning—Vice-Consul*, Carl Becker .....
*Wismar—Vice-Consul*, Heinrich Podeus
*Samoa—Acting Vice-Consul*, T. Trood .....
*Stettin—Consul*, Ralph Bernal ..... 700
*Swinemünde—Vice-Consul*, Edward Rose

## PRUSSIA.

*King*, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).
*President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Prince von Bülow.
*Interior*, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
*Finance*, Baron von Rheinbaben.
*War*, Lieut.-General von Einem.
*Public Works*, Herr Breitenbach.
*Agric., Woods and Forests*, Herr von Arnim-Kriewen.
*Trade and Commerce*, Herr Delbrück.
*Instruction and Worship*, Dr. von Studt.
*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population in 1905 :—

| Provinces. | Sq. miles, English. | | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. East Prussia ..... | 14,266·38 | ... | 2,030,176 |
| 2. West Prussia ..... | 9,856·47 | ... | 1,641,746 |
| 3. Brandenburg ..... | 15,377·09 | ... | 3,531,906 |
| City of Berlin..... | 24·47 | ... | 2,040,148 |
| 4. Pomerania ..... | 11,626·51 | ... | 1,684,326 |
| 5. Posen ..... | 11,182·57 | ... | 1,986,637 |
| 6. Silesia ..... | 15,563·21 | ... | 4,942,611 |
| 7. Prov. Saxony ..... | 9,748·54 | ... | 2,979,221 |
| 8. Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland..... | 7,335·65 | ... | 1,504,248 |
| 9. Hanover ..... | 14,865·24 | ... | 2,759,544 |
| 10. Westphalia..... | 7,801·29 | ... | 3,628,090 |
| 11. Hesse-Nassau..... | 6,059·92 | ... | 2,070,052 |
| 12. Rhineland ..... | 10,420·07 | ... | 6,436,337 |
| 13. Hohenzollern..... | 440·92 | ... | 68,282 |
| Total ..... | 134,558·34 | | 37,293,324 |

Of the total population 18,368,903 are males and 18,894,421 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (*i.e.*, National Church) number 23,341,502 ; Roman Catholics 13,352,444 ; and Jews 409,501. There are 28 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country–viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive,occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the principal industries. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed,flax,hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and are exported. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, machines of all kinds. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce of the colonies ; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters ; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and wine from the Rhenish provinces.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) ... | £133,053,431 | £142,454,450 |
| Expenditure do. ... | 133,053,431 | 142,454,450 |
| Total debt, 31 March | 352,861,140 | 360,921,000 |

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1905), 2,040,148. Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

### ALSACE-LORRAINE.

*Statthalter*, Prince Hermann Ernst Zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg (1894), *b.* 31 Aug., 1832.
*Minister of State*, Herr von Köller.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,591 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1905, was 1,814,564, of whom 935,807 were males and 878,757 females. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 167,678), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Revenue and Expenditure (1906-7) ... £2,917,455
Debt (1906).....(Rentes £44,500) ... 1,483,333

ANHALT, Duchy of.

*Duke*, Friedrich II., *born* 19 August, 1856; *succeeded* 24 Jan., 1904; *married*, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; *born* 26 July, 1865.
*Heir Presumptive*, Prince Edward, *born* 18 April, 1861; *married*, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.
*Prime Minister*, Herr von Dallwitz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 316,085. Budget, 1904–1905, £798,200; Credit (1903), £281,992. Capital, Dessau. Pop. 50,849.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederick, *born* 9 Sept., 1826; *Regent*, 24 April, 1852; *Grand Duke*, 5 Sept., 1856; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, *born* 3 Dec., 1838, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.
*Heir Apparent*, Frederick, *born* 9 July, 1857; *m.* 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864.
*President of Ministry*, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,893 square miles (3,299 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,272 forests). The population in 1905 was 2,009,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and more than one-third Protestants. Mannheim 163,000, Karlsruhe 111,000; Freiburg and Sforzheim have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,193 miles of railway, of which 932 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £31,713,000.

Budget, 1906 (including railways)..... £9,942,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1906 (only railways)..... 21,074,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1905), 111,000.

*British Chargé d'Affaires*, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).
*Mannheim—Consul*, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

*King*, Otto, *born* 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.
*Regent and Heir Presumptive*, Prince Luitpold, *born* 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; *mar.* 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who *died* 26 April, 1864.
*Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Baron von Podewils-Dürniz; *Justice*, von Miltner; *Interior*, Dr. Count von Feilitzsch; *Instruction*, Dr. von Wehner; *Finance*, von Pfaff; *Communications*, von Frauendorfer; *War*, Gen. Baron von Horn.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′–50° 34′ N. lat. and 9°–13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 28,885 square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 6,524,372 (4,608,469 were Roman Catholics, 1,843,123 Protestants, and 55,341 Jews). The capital (538,983) and Nuremberg (294,426) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 68,426 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1906 and 1907 ..... £23,408,817
Public debt, 31 Aug. 1905 (including railway debt, £72,571,420)..... 92,138,757

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1905), 538,983.

*British Minister Res.*, F. L. Cartwright, C.V.O. ..... £1,500
*Consul*, Lucien Buchmann.....
*Nuremberg—V.-Cons.*, S. Ehrenbacher ...

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

*Council of Regency*, Dr. von Otto; Privy Councillors Hartwieg and Dr. Trieps; Justizrat Semler; Dr. Wolf.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 485,958, of whom 455,680 were Protestants, 26,376 Roman Catholics, and 1,815 Jews. Budget, 1906–1907: Income, £673,700; Expenditure, £741,253; debt, £2 523,214.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1905), 136,397.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868; *suc.* 13 Mar., 1892; *m.* 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleanore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, *b.* 17 Sept., 1871.
*President of Ministry*, K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1900) of 1,119,893, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated.

Budget, 1906 ..... £3,500,000
Public debt, 1905 (mostly for railways) 19,040,000
*British Chargé d'Affaires*, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt) ..... £500
*Consul-Gen.*, Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfort).

LIPPE, Principality of.

*Prince*, Leopold, *b.* 30 May, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1905), 145,577; rev. (1906-7), £105,412; exp., £105,903; debt, £57,781. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1905), 13,272.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederick Francis IV., *b.* 9 April, 1882; *suc.* 10 April, 1897; *mar.* 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, *born* 29 Sept., 1882.

*Minister of State*, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 625,045. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1905-6), £1,069,590; debt (1906), £6,360,200. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 41,628.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Adolphus Friedrich, *b.* 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, *born* 7 Sept., 1857.

*Heir Apparent*, Adolphus Friedrich, *born* 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,144 square miles; population, 103,451. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,658.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

*Grand Duke*, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *born* 10 August, 1869.

*Heir Apparent*, Nicholas, *b.* 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,508 square miles; pop. 398,500; rev. (1900), £491,603; exp., £460,947; debt, £2,804,511. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 26,000.

REUSS, Elder Line.

*Prince*, Henry XXIV., *born* 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.

*Prince Regent*, Henry XIV., *b.* 28 May, 1832.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1905), 70,603: revenue and expenditure (1906), £89,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 23,118.

REUSS, Younger Line.

*Reigning Prince*, Henry XIV., *b.* 28 May, 1832; *suc.* 14 July, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (*died* 10 July, 1886).

*Heir Apparent and Regent*, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 144,584; rev. and exp. (1905-7), £121,397; debt (1906), £50,932. Capital, Gera; pop. (1905), 46,909.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

*Duke*, Ernest, *b.* 16 Sept., 1826; *suc.* 3 Aug., 1853; *mar.* 28 April, 1853, Princess Agnes of Anhalt-Dessau (*died* 23 Oct., 1897).

*Heir Presumptive*, Maurice, *b.* 24 Oct., 1829.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1905), 206,508, of whom over 200,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1905-7), £211,307; debt (1905), £44,372; reserve fund, £192,122. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1905), 38,818.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

*Duke*, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), *born* 19 July, 1884; *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.

*Heir Presumptive*, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, *born* 2 Aug., 1906.

*Minister of State*, Herr Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1905) of 242,432, of whom 237,187 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 36,947). Coburg (the other capital) has 22,488 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at about £200,000; the combined state and domain revenues at about £500,000. There are 181 miles of railway open (1902), and at Gotha there is an English church.

*British Minister Resident*, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O. ..... £950

*Consul-General*, Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig) .....

SAXE MEININGEN, Duchy of.

*Duke*, George II., *b.* 2 April, 1826; *suc.* 20 Sept., 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (*d.* 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*d.* 10 Feb., 1872), (3), morganatically, Ellene, Baroness of Heldburg.

*Heir Apparent*, Bernhard, *b.* 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 268,916; rev and exp (1906-8), £435,810; debt (1905), 369,112. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1905), 15,945.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

*Grand Duke*, William Ernest, *b.* 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 5 January, 1901.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 388,095; rev. and exp. (1905-1907), £607,080. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1905), 31,117.

SAXONY.

*King*, Frederic Augustus III., *born* 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.

*Heir Apparent*, his son, Crown Prince George, *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.

*Ministers of State*, Dr. Rüger, Dr. Otto, Freiherr von Hausen, von Schlieber, Dr. Count von Hohenthal and Bergen.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1905) of 4,504,077, among whom 196,814 were Roman Catholics, and 12,378 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 514,473), Leipzig (pop. 502,605), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and

Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,147 matriculated students in 1906); Freiberg (pop. 30,807), in the mining district; Zwickau (pop. 68,503), and Chemnitz (pop. 244,405), the Manchester of Saxony.
Revenue and expenditure, 1904-1905 £17,000,000
Debt (railways), 1904 ..... 49,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1905), 514,973.

*Brit. Minister Resident*, Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O. (*see* Saxe-Coburg).
*Hon. Attaché*, E. V. Sturdy.
" Edward Trench.
*Consul*, H. Palmié.
*Vice-Consul*—C. W. Palmié.
*Leipzig — Cons. - Gen.*, Dr. Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz.
*Vice-Consul*, Dr. Curt Otto.
*Chemnitz—Vice-Consul*, F. H. Felkin.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

*Reigning Prince*, George, *b.* 10 Oct., 1846; *suc.* 8 May, 1893; *mar.* Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg.
*Heir Apparent*, Adolphus, *b.* 23 Feb., 1883.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 45,000; rev. and exp. (1900-01), £53,535; debt (1900), £25,000. Capital, Buckeburg; pop. (1900), 6,000.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

*Prince*, Gunther, *b.* 21 August, 1852; *suc.* 19 Jan., 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 360 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 96,835; rev. and exp. £131,745; debt, £219,877. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1905), 12,495.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.

*Prince*, Charles Gunther, *b.* 7 August, 1830; *suc.* 17 July, 1880; *mar.* Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg.

Area, 330 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 85,152; rev. and exp. (1905), £177,079; debt (1905), £274,230. Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1905), 7,383.

WALDECK.

*Prince*, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 20 Jan., 1865; *suc.* 12 May, 1893; *mar.*, 2 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.
*Heir-Apparent*, Josias George William, *b.* 13 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. 59,127; income and exp. £67,872; debt, £85,815. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 3,000.
*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Visct. Gough, K.C.V.O. (Dresden).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

*King*, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
*President of Ministry*, Dr. von Breitling.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 2,300,330, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 23,851 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £4,111,029 | £4,163,775 |
| Expenditure | 4,121,165 | 4,162,929 |
| Public debt, April | 26,783,278 | 27,521,785 |
| Of which for railways | 24,938,300 | 25,696,785 |

CAPITAL, Stuttgart.

*Brit. Minister Resident*, T. L. Cartwright, C.V.O. (*see* Bavaria).
*Consul*, James Hardwyn Harriss Gastrell.
*Vice-Consul*, B. Ehrenbacher.

THE FREIEN AND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. 1905, 874,878.

*Burgomaster*, 1906, Dr. Burchard.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £5,392,370 | £5,962,767 |
| Public expenditure | 5,285,095 | 5,540,020 |
| Public debt | 25,386,353 | 25,665,223 |
| Total imports | 208,984,970 | 234,350,000 |
| Total exports | 188,737,757 | 213,590,000 |

*British Consul-Gen.*, Sir William Ward, C.V.O. £1,350
*Vice-Cons.*, F. A. Oliver ..... £350 to £450
" W. R. K. Gandell .....
Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 263,440.

*Burgomaster*, 1906-7, Dr. Victor W. Marcus.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue | £1,581,220 | £1,725,87 |
| Public expenditure | 1,937,709 | 2,116,20 |
| Total value of imports | 63,521,633 | 65,747,98 |
| Total value of exports | 61,064,873 | 62,364,91 |

*British Vice-Consul*, Robert Boyes.
*Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons.*, E. D. Hay £350 to 45

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 101,273.

*Burgomaster*, 1906, Dr. Eschenburg.

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £359,506 | £391,799 |
| Public expenditure ..... | 353,903 | 380,833 |
| Public debt, Jan. 1 ..... | 2,080,026 | 2,060,976 |
| Total value of imports..... | 17,500,000 | 17,500,000 |
| do. exports ..... | 16,400,000 | 16,300,000 |

*British Vice-Consul*, Heinrich Ludwig Behncke.

## GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 2,658,449 sq. kils. = 1,028,181 sq. miles, and had (1905) a population of a little over 13,000,000, of whom, before the war in South-West Africa broke out, 13,891 were whites. Of these whites about 6,299 were Germans—312 were German officers, 4,232 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 4,544.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 87,200 sq. kils. = 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,500,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £148,360, of which Imperial loan, £58,737; expenditure, £148,360. 1904: Imports, £337,640; exports, £173,813.—*Cameroon:* Area, 495,000 sq. kils. = 191,074 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Duala. Budget for 1906: Receipts, £267,205, of which State aid, £126,578; expenditure, £267,205. 1904: Imports, £458,933; exports, £392,609.—*German South-West Africa:* Area, 835,100 sq. kils. = 322,348 sq. miles; population, 200,000 before the war. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £4,513,607; expenditure, £4,513,607. State aid, £4,421,390. 1904: Imports, no return; exports, no return.—*German East Africa:* Area, 995,000 sq. kils. = 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,000,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £520,117, of which State aid, £292,120; expenditure, £520,117. 1904: Imports, £701,860; exports, £438,181. — *German Australia*, under which name are now included New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne Islands). Total area, 482,481 sq. kils. = 186,249 sq. miles; population, 656,000. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £104,454, including State aid, £81,596; expenditure, £104,454. 1904: Imports, £170,288; exports, £113,901.—*Samoa:* Area, 2,588 sq. kils. = 1,003 sq. miles; population, 33,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £35,193, of which £11,404 State aid; expenditure, £35,193. 1904: Imports, £113,411; exports, £81,987.—*Kiao-Chao:* Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 501 sq. kils. = 193 sq. miles; population (in leased territory), 33,000; in sphere of interest, 92,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1906: Receipts, £694,958, of which State aid, £643,661; expenditure, £694,958. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 102 officers, 3,401 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50 kils. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1904 was 36·8 per cent.

## GREECE.

*King of the Hellenes*, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, *born* 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* 30 (18) March, 1863; *married* 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, *born* 3 Sept., 1851 (*issue*, 5 sons and a daughter).
*Heir Apparent*, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, *born* 2 Aug., 1868; *married* 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, *born* 14 June, 1870.

*Prime Minister, War* (December 1905), G. N. Theotokis.
*Foreign Affairs*, A. Skousès.
*Interior*, N. Calogeropoulo.
*Marine*, C. Tricoupis.
*Justice*, D. Bocotopoulo.
*Education and Religion*, A. Stephanopoulo.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, D. G. Metaxas, 1 Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
*1st Secretary*, L. L. Caftan-Zoglu.
*Cons.-Gen.*, T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.
*Consul and Secretary*, J. M. Joannides.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40′—40° 10′ N. and long. 18° 20′—25° 50′ E., comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1896) of 2,433,806. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into twenty-six provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 2 armoured vessels, 1 cruiser, 10 gunboats, 4 steam corvettes, 8 schooners, 7 torpedo boats, 3 transports, and 7 various vessels, mostly obsolete, in July, 1903.
*Education* (*see* p. 635).
*Communications.*—There are 830 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. Telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 1,035 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 206 steamers (198,681 tons).
*Finance.*—On December 31, 1905, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £29,037,580, involving an annual charge of £770,840, and the Interior Paper Debt to 171,629,436 drachmæ, with a charge of 7,593,535 drachmæ. In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly. The second portion

(£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan., 1905. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus Custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachmæ, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachmæ, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenue from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo, and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit.

The trade of Greece is hampered by a forced circulation of about 150,000,000 drachmæ (nominally equal to the French franc) in a depreciated paper currency. The agio on gold has been steadily declining during the last few years. The average exchange in 1903 was 39·125 drachmæ to the £ sterling; in 1904 it was 34·5; for 1905 it was 30·77½, and for the first 8 months of 1906 it was 27·63. The figures below are merely provisional.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary revenue ..... | £4,593,344 | £4,634,746 |
| Ordinary expenditure | 4,649,255 | 4,645,792 |
| Total imports ..... | 5,499,779 | 5,480,651 |
| Total exports ..... | 3,436,967 | 3,622,782 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 1,139,986* | 1,193,286 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 895,719 | 842,372 |

For 1905 the revenue is estimated at £5,054,403,* and the expenditure at £4,747,990*; for 1906 the revenue is estimated at £5,020,454, and the net expenditure at £4,978,463.

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1896 (including the Piræus), 153,655.

*British Minister*, Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. ..... £3,500
*1st Secretary*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. ... 500
*2nd Secretary*, A. Akers-Douglas ... £300 to 500
*Chaplain*, Rev. F. R. Elliot, M.A., M.V.O. 100
*Acting Vice-Consul and Translator*, Anthony Martelaos, M.V.O. ..... £200 to 250
*British Delegate on International Financial Commission*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (*ad int.*) ..... 400
*Corfu—Consul*, Charles A. Blakeney ..... 500
" *Vice-Consul*, Otho Alexander .....
*Cephalonia—Vice-Consul*, John Saunders
*Zante—Vice-Consul*, A. L. Crowe.....

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1 for purposes of comparison.

*Patras—Consul*, Frederick B. Wood .....
" *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe ...
*Calamata—Vice-Consul*, Demetrius A. Leondaritti .....
*Piræus—Consul*, Errol MacDonell ..... £600
" *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis .....
*Ergasteria (Laurium) — Vice-Consul*, Spiridon Desposito .....
*Syra—Consul*, W. H. Cottrell .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Germani .....
*Milo—Consular Agent*, Andrew Gialeraki
*Santorin—Consular Agent*, A. Baseggio
*Seriphos—Consular Agent*, E. Grohmann
*Zea—Consular Agent*, B. Demetriades ...
*Volo—Consul*, A. A. C. E. Merlin ... £350 to 450
Athens, transit, 5 days.

## GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *elected* 2 Oct., 1898, and *re-elected* July, 1904, to serve from April, 1905, to April, 1911.
*Min. of Foreign Affairs*, Juan Barrios.
*Consul-Gen.*, Señor Machado, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. Long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1905 of 1,800,000. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The Central Railway connects the port of San José (Pacific) with the capital. Work on the Northern Railway, which is to connect Port Barrios (Atlantic) with the capital, is being actively carried on, and is to be completed by contract in 1907. The total mileage in the Republic open for traffic in 1905 was 415 miles, with 65 miles under construction. There were 3,790 kilometers of telegraph working in 1905. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,459,469 in 1905; the other articles are sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (paper)..... | $11,076,021 | £549,325 |
| (do.) (gold) ..... | 1,301,078 | |
| Expenditure (paper)..... | 22,930,739 | £732,135 |
| (do.) (gold) ..... ..... | 1,148,565 | |
| Foreign bonded debt, 4%, Dec. ..... | £1,791,815 | £1,842,526 |
| Other liabilities (gold)... | 196,087 | $742,910 |
| " " (paper) | $49,327,070 | 53,150,628 |
| Assets, Dec. (paper) ..... | 36,623,892 | 42,990,407 |
| Imports ..... | £1,008,228 | £1,368,889 |
| Do. from U.K. ..... | 207,666 | 247,258 |
| Exports ..... | 1,510,373 | 1,647,551 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 256,459 | 195,324 |

Average exchange, 1905, about $52=£1.
Exchange Sept. 1906, $54=£1.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 80,000.

*British Minister Resident*, Lionel E. G. Carden.....£2,000
*Consul*, Herbert A. R. Hervey ..... 600
*Vice-Consul*, C. Fleischmann.....

*Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul*, Joseph Michovsky.
*Quezaltenango—Consul*, Hugo Fleischmann.
*San José—Vice-Consul*, David Savage.
Transit *vid* New York and Puerto Barrios, 21 to 25 days.

## HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, General Nord Alexis, *born* 1821, *assumed office* as from 15 May, 1902, for seven years ..... £4,800
*Minister of Foreign Affairs & Public Instruction*, P. Sannon.
*War and Navy*, General Cyriaque Celestin.
*Interior and Police*, Pierre André.
*Finance and Commerce*, F. Marcelin.
*Justice and Worship*, E. Laleau.
*Public Works*, Numa Laraque.

*Minister in London*, Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
*Consul*, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37′–20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′–74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 1,425,000 (1906). The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

| | 1902. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue, gold..... | $2,368,895 | $3,359,759 |
| ,, paper ..... | 1,922,213 | 2,166,943 |
| Expenditure, gold ..... | 2,911,490 | 3,478,874 |
| ,, paper ..... | 4,422,216 | 7,549,976 |
| Debt, external ..... | £2,574,045 | £5,869,065 |
| Debt, internal ..... | 1,074,100 | |
| ,, ,, (floating) gold | $8,644,620 | ... |
| ,, ,, paper | 5,062,840 | ... |
| Paper money in circulation..... | 3,399,350 | $14,066,694 |
| Imports from U.K., 1903 | £77,135 | ... |
| Exports to U.K., 1900 ... | 54,801 | ... |

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 70,000.

*British Consul-Gen.*, Arthur G. Vansittart £1,000
*Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul*, Ernest L. Dutton.
Transit, 15 days.

## HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Manuel Bonilla, *b.* 1849, *elect.* 1 Feb., 1903, for 4 years.

*Consul-General in London*, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 42,558 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1902 was 774,900, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

| | 1902–3. | 1903–4. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £214,012 | £386,102 |
| Expenditure ..... | 155,343 | 390,480 |
| Debt (internal) ..... | 260,000 | 245,500 |
| Debt (exterior) ..... | 5,985,108 | 5,985,108 |
| Exports ..... | 351,012 | 443,568 |
| Imports ..... | 287,401 | 444,827 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 20,592 | 35,574 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 7,993 | 7,984 |

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 17,000.

*British Minister Resident*, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).
*Amapala—British Consul*, Robert Motz.
*Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons.*, William J. Bain.
*San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul*,
*La Ceiba—Vice-Consul*, Edgar Kettle.
*Tegucigalpa—Consul*, Colin W. Campbell.
*Truxillo—Consul*, Alfred E. Melhado.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

## HUNGARY. (*See* pp. 569-570.)

## ICELAND (*Danish Dependency*).

*Minister for Iceland* (*Resident*), H. Hafstein, *appd.* 2 Feb., 1904.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with this country.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Imports ... | £596,193 | £670,443 | £651,601 |
| Total Exports ... | 511,083 | 627,332 | 588,205 |

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 8,000.
Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.
*Reykjavik—Consul*, John Vidalin.
*Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul*, E. T. Hallgrimsson.
Transit, 5 days.

## ITALY.

*King*, Victor Emmanuel, *born* 11 November, 1869; *married* 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.
*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.
*Premier and Interior* (May 6, 1906), Signor Giolitti.
*Foreign Affairs*, Signor Tittoni.
*Justice*, Signor Gallo.
*War*, General Viganò.
*Marine*, Admiral Mirabello.
*Public Instruction*, Signor Rava.
*Treasury*, Signor Majorana.
*Finance*, Signor Massimini.
*Agriculture*, Signor Cocco-Ortu.
*Public Works*, Signor Gianturco.
*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Schanzer.
*Ambassador to France*, Conte Tornielli; *Russia*, G. Melegari; *Germany*, Gen. Lanza; *Austria*, Duca Avarna; *Turkey*, Marchese G. Imperiali; *U.S.A.*, Mayor Planches; *Spain*, Signor Silvestrelli.
*Ambassador in London*, Marquis di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
*1st Secretary*, Count Bosdari.
*2nd Secretary*, Alberto Martin-Franklin.
*Attachés*, Giuseppe Brambilla; Count Miniscalchi.
*Military Attaché*, Col. A. Chapperon.
*Naval Attaché*, Lieut. Count di Villarey.
*Archivist*, Cavaliere G. Manetti.
*Consul-General*, Comm. L. Allatini.
*Vice-Consul*, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (10 Feb., 1901) of 32,475,253. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Naples, Rome (over 500,000), Milan (over 450,000), Turin, Palermo (over 300,000), Genoa, Florence (over 200,000), and Bologna, Venice, Messina, Catania, and Leghorn (over 100,000 inhabitants). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly, and 45,268 tons were produced in 1903. The mineral produce in 1903 included iron ore (£216,396), zinc ore (£685,748), and crude sulphur (£1,754,097). The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1901 there were 9,943 miles open for traffic, and 27,820 miles of telegraph line. The commercial marine (1902) consisted of 5,690 vessels (485 steamers), of 1,018,807 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienne earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The navy in 1904 consisted of 14 first-class battleships (*and* 5 *building*), 4 third-class ditto, 5 armoured cruisers (*and* 1 *building*), 18 protected and 1 unprotected cruisers, 12 torpedo vessels, 13 destroyers (*and* 2 *building*), and torpedo boats: divisional 7 (*and* 8 *building*), and class 94. Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified. *Education* (*see* p. 635–6).

Foreign merchants vessels of 13,710,085 total tonnage entered and of 13,652,811 tons cleared at Italian ports in 1903. Italian vessels of 19,814,202 tons entered and of 19,749,749 tons cleared in 1903.

| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £72,596,212* | £76,024,323* |
| Public expenditure ... | 72,123,470* | 74,888,738* |

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Public debt ..... | £510,502,046 | £508,689,525 |
| Interest on debt..... | 22,999,019 | 22,681,238 |
| Total imports ..... | 80,757,618 | 78,330,627 |
| Total exports ..... | 60,968,496 | 64,277,204 |
| Imports from U.K. ... | 11,296,320 | 12,786,440 |
| Exports to U.K..... | 5,266,640 | 5,351,480 |

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1904), 503,857.

| | |
|---|---|
| *British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B..... | £7,000 |
| *Embassy*, via Venti Settembre, Rome. | |
| *Councillor of Embassy*, Charles Des Graz ..... | 800 |
| *Naval Attaché*, Capt. Roger J. B. Keyes, R.N., M.V.O. ..... | 800 |
| *Milit. Attaché*, Lt.-Col. C. Delvé Radcliffe, C.M.G., M.V.O. ..... | 800 |
| *1st Secretary*, Milne Cheetham ..... | £300 to 500 |
| *2nd Secretary*, R. J. Hamilton ..... | 300 to 500 |
| " " Eric C. E. Phipps ..... | 300 to 500 |

* Budget Estimates.

*Attaché.* Chas. M. Palaíret .....
*Hon. Attaché,* Viscount Lascelles .....
*Consul,* C. Ceccarelli Morgan .....
*Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons.,* P. R. Mackenzie .....
*Brindisi—Consul,* S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O. ...
*Cagliari—Consul,* Henry R. Pernis.....
*Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro — Vice-Consul,* Emanuele Armeni .....
*Sassari—V.-Cons.,* Chev.G.Sechi-Pieroni
*Terranova — Vice-Consul,* Gerolamo Tamponi .....
*Florence—Consul-General,* Maj. W. Percy Chapman ..... £800
" *Vice-Consul,* Gennaro Placci .....
*Ancona—V.-Consul,* Edward A. Kane
*Elba—Vice-Consul,* Giuseppe Tonietti
*Leghorn—Vice-Cons.,* M. Carmichael £350 to 450
*Venice—Consul,* E. de Zuccato.....
*Genoa—Consul-General,* W. Keene..... 800
" *Vice-Consul,* R. G. Macbean.....
*Bordighera—Vice-Cons.,* E. E. Berry...
*San Remo—V.-Consul,* Meysey Turton
*Savona—Vice-Consul,* Ottavio Ponzone
*Spezia—Vice-Consul,* E. M. de Garston 350
*Turin—Vice-Consul,* Salvatore Guattari
*Milan—Consul,* Joseph H. Towsey ..... 600
*V.-Cons.,* Wm. M. Tweedie.....
*Naples and Southern Italy—Consul Gen.,* Eustace Neville Rolfe, M.V.O. ... 600
" *Vice-Consul,* George Turner .....
*Bari—Vice-Consul,* Emil Berner .....
*Barletta—Vice-Consul,* A. Reichlin.....
*Capri—Cons. Agent,* Harold R. Trower
*Castellamare—V.-Cons.,* J. Drinkwater
*Gioja—Vice-Consul,* Edward Briglia ...
*Manfredonia—V.-Consul,* Carlo Cafarelli
*Reggio—Vice-Consul,* Walter H. Fox...
*Salerno—Vice-Consul,* Pio Consiglio ...
*Palermo(Sicily)—Con.,* Sidney Churchill, M.V.O. ..... 600
" *Vice-Consul,* Wm. A. Morrison
*Catania—Vice-Consul,* Arthur W. Elford
*Licata—Vice-Consul,* A. Verderame ...
*Marsala—V.-Consul,* C. F. Gray .....
*Mazzara—Vice-Consul,* Onofrio Favara
*Messina — Vice-Consul,* Abraham G. Coates, M.V.O. ..... 350
*Milazzo—Vice-Consul,* Stefano Trifiletti
*Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul,* Edward A. Oates .....
*Pozzallo—Vice-Consul,* Francesco P. Giunta .....
*Siracusa—Vice-Consul,* Joseph Lobb
*Terranova—Vice-Cons.,* Giuseppe Bresmes
*Trapani—Vice-Consul,* Giuseppe Marino

COLONIES. — Italy possesses the colony of Eritrea, a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station. The southern portion of this protectorate is administered by the *Benadir Company,* and an annual rent is paid by them to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 400,000. The capital is Massowa, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia. In 1889 a protectorate was declared over the neighbouring kingdom of Abyssinia, which was repudiated in 1893 by the Negus, Menelek II.; after a campaign which ended in disaster, the Italian Government concluded a treaty (1896) withdrawing the protectorate from all parts, except from the portion of Somaliland above referred to. The total area is about 130,000 square miles, and the population about 300,000, Itala, a newly formed settlement, being the seat of government.

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff,* Pius X., *born* 2 June, 1835; *elected* 4 August, 1903.
*Secretary of State to His Holiness,* The Cardinal Merry del Val, appointed 1903.
Rome, transit, 44 hours.

JAPAN.

*Emperor,* Mutsuhito, *born* 3 Nov., 1852; *succeeded* 13 Feb., 1867; *crowned* 13 Oct., 1868; *mar.* Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, and has issue 1 son and 4 daughters.
*Heir Apparent,* Prince Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889; came of age, and took his seat in Upper House, 1897; *mar.* 10 May, 1900, Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo, and has issue two sons.
*Prime Minister,* Marquis Saionji.
*Interior,* K. Hara.
*Foreign Affairs,* Viscount Hayashi.
*Agriculture and Commerce,* K. Matsuoka.
*Finance,* Y. Sakatani.
*War,* Lieut.-General Masataké Terauchi.
*Marine,* Vice-Admiral M. Saito.
*Justice,* M. Matsuda.
*Communications,* J. Yamagata.
*Education,* N. Makino.
*Ambassador in London,* Baron Jutaro Komura, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
*1st Secretary,* Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
*2nd Secretaries,* Chozo Koiké; J. Sakata; N. Tei.
*Attaché,* Tsuneo Matsudaira.
*Chancellors,* K. Nojima; S. Komura.
*Military Attaché,* Col. Goroshiba, I.J.A.
*Naval Attaché,* Capt. S. Tochinai, I.J.N.
*Consul-General,* J. Sakata, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72 Kensington Park Road, W.
*Eléve-Consul,* Y. Numano.
*Consul at Glasgow,* A. R. Brown.
" *at Liverpool,* P. E. J. Hemelryk.
" *at Middlesbrough,* Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, and Hokkaidō or Yé Zo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yé Zo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 44,260,606, according to the last census, there being 22,329,925 men and 21,630,681 women.

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, which has since the revolution of 1868 shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11 Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not Imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent and disastrous earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold was discovered in 1899 in considerable quantities in the northern island, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality.

*Commerce and Industry.*—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from Java, Philippines, Germany, Austria, Hong Kong, and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India, and Java; kerosene oil from U.S. and Russia; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, and marine products.

*Communications.*—There were 3,151 miles of private railway and 1,345 miles of Government lines open in 1905. The Tōkaidō, Shinano, and Echigo, and Oshiu and Dewa lines are the property of the Government, with a total length of 661 miles, and the work of duplicating Tōkaidō (East Coast route) is progressing. A Japanese line has also been built in Korea from Fusan to Söoul. The gross receipts for passenger and goods traffic on all the lines in Japan during 1904 was £5,461,000. The mercantile marine of registered ships above 100 tons consisted (1904) of 658 steamers of 764,566 gross tons and 1,209 sailing vessels of 168,266 gross tons. Of the 6,580 vessels (tonnage 11,490,947) that entered Japanese ports (1904) 2,289 were British (tonnage, 5,993,843).

*Defence* (for Army *see* p. 632). The *Navy* consisted in August, 1905, of 5 first-class battleships (2 building); 1 second-class and 3 third-class battleships; 8 first-class cruisers; 2 second-class cruisers; 13 third-class cruisers; 45 t.b.d. and 80 torpedo boats (built or building). It was manned by about 20,000 officers and men.

*Finance.*—From Oct. 1, 1897, the currency was placed upon a gold basis, the unit being the gold yen of 8.333 gr. containing 75 grammes of fine gold; but there is no smaller gold coin than the 5-*yen* piece. The local exchange value of the *yen* was (1902 *average*) 2s. 0½d.

*Education* (*see* p. 636).

Under treaties with Great Britain and several other Powers, Yedo (Tōkiō), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo (Kohé), and Osaka (on the Inland Sea), Nagasaki in Kiushu, Hakodate in the Hokkaido (Yezo), Niigata, and 23 additional ports are open to trade. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in 1904 among the countries principally concerned:—

| | Exports. | Imports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Empire | £6,953,000 | £15,666,000 | £22,619,000 |
| United States | 10,336,000 | 5,932,000 | 16,268,000 |
| China | 6,940,000 | 5,595,000 | 12,535,000 |
| France | 3,708,000 | 342,000 | 4,049,000 |
| Germany | 428,000 | 2,920,000 | 3,348,000 |

The principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1904 were iron and steel manufactures (£817,000), locomotives (£249,000), machinery (£492,000), wool and woollens (£1,252,000), and cotton manufactures (£727,000). Japan sent to the U.K. silk manufactures (£1,029,366) and straw plaitings (£289,890).

| | 1903-4. | 1905-6. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £25,700,000* | 31,100,000* |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 25,000,000* | 21,600,000* |
| Total debt (March) | 57,700,000* | 150,000,000 |
| Imports (1903 & 1904) | 32,374,250 | 37,902,576 |
| Exports (do.) | 29,553,374 | 32,591,216 |
| Imports from U.K. (do.) | 4,975,210 | 7,656,000 |
| Exports to U.K. (do.) | 1,686,877 | 1,801,000 |

* Excludes extra-ordinary (war) expenses.

*Formosa.*—The island of Formosa was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants (1904).

KOREA.

*Emperor*, Yi Hiung, *born* 1852 (King, 1864, proclaimed Emperor, 1897).

*Chief Commissioner of Customs*, Sir J. M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.

Korea, the bone of contention in the war between Japan and China (1894–5), and again in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–5, is an Empire consisting mainly of a peninsula lying to the north-east of China, between 34° and 43° N. lat. and 125° and 130° E. long., the coast of which is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. The country measures 600 miles from north to south, and 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 80,000 square miles, and a population estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Confucianism and a corrupt form of Buddhism, mingled with spirit and ancestor worship, may be said to be the religion of the country. The people are, however, rather superstitious than religious. The Koreans are for the most part tall, robust, and good-looking, and belong to the Mongolian stock, their language being Turanian with a large admixture of Chinese words; they are idle, unprogressive, and uneducated, and the commerce and administration of the country is mainly in the hands of the Japanese. The soil is very fertile, but only partially cultivated; out of a total cultivable area of some 8,000,000 acres only about 4,500,000 acres are now under cultivation. The products of the country, with the exception of gold and hides, are mainly agricultural, and include rice, beans, and many varieties of cereals, also tobacco, hemp, cotton, &c. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by Chinese, is an important article of cultivation, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold is abundant, and copper, coal, iron, and galena are also found. Native manufactures are in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth and an excellent quality of paper manufactured from the bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, and resembling the Japanese article.

The finances of the country, which have hitherto been in a state of great disorder, are now controlled by a Japanese adviser to the Finance Minister. A reform has been effected in the debased nickel currency of the country, which has been called in and replaced by a new currency consisting of nickel and silver coins upon a gold basis.

*Commerce.*—The sea-borne trade is almost entirely carried in Japanese bottoms, the number of Japanese vessels entered in 1904 being 4,531, with a tonnage of 784,436, out of a total (including Korean) of 7,259, with a tonnage of 1,392,473. In 1904 the trade of Chemulpo amounted to £1,912,365, including the value of the gold exported, amounting to £213,808. Since 1901 an annual appropriation has been made from the Customs revenue for the erection of lighthouses round the coast.

*Communications.*—These are now entirely in the hands of the Japanese. A railway runs from Söeul to Chemulpo, length 26 miles 7 chains; and in May, 1905, the Söeul-Fusan Railway was formally opened, the length of which is 286 miles. The construction of the line from Söeul to Wiju, *viâ* Pyeng Yang (Ping Yang) has now been completed with the exception of the bridge at Anju. Its length is about 300 miles. These two latter lines, when connected with the Siberian system, will complete the great highway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across two continents.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone systems of Korea were placed under the administration of Japan by an agreement between that country and Korea signed on April 1, 1905, under which Japan assumed control of the entire Korean system of communications.

Chemulpo contains an agency of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and a number of Japanese banks.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs Revenue ..... | £146,255 | £188,397 |
| Imports ..... | 1,859,876 | 2,736,373 |
| Exports (excl. specie) ... | 967,505 | 707,795 |

CAPITAL, Söeul or Söul. Pop. (estd.), 250,000.

*British Consul-General*, H. Cockburn, C.B. £1,200
*Chemulpo—Vice-Cons.*, Arthur H. Lay ..... 700

Söeul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 35–40 days.

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CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1900), 1,507,642. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,311,909; Kiôto, the ancient capital (1898), 351,461; Nagoya (1898), 239,771; Kobé (1898), 214,119; Yokohama (1898), 193,762; Hiroshima (1898), 114,231; Nagasaki (1898), 106,574. There were also (1898) ten other towns of between 50,000 and 100,000.

*British Ambassador*, H.E. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,000
*Councillor of Embassy*, H. C. Lowther ... 900
*Naval Attaché*, Commr. Hon. C. J. T. Dormer, R.N. .....
*Military Attaché*, Col. C. V. Hume, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....
*Japanese Sec.*, John H. Gubbins, C.M.G. 1,000
*Commercial Attaché*, E. T. F. Crowe ..... 900
*2nd Sec.*, Hon. F. O. Lindley..... £300 to 500
*3rd Sec.*, Robt. H. Clive..... 250
*Medical Officer*, Dr. R. Wunsch ..... 350
*Hakodate—Vice-Consul*, R. G. E. Forster... 600
*Kobé—Consul*, H. A. C. Bonar ..... 1,000
*Vice-Consul*, John B. Rentiers ..... 600
*Nagasaki—Consul*, F. W. W. Playfair ..... 900
*Shimonoseki—Consul*, E. A. Griffiths ..... 800
*Yokohama—Cons.-Gen.*, J.C. Hall, I.S.O. ... 1,000
*Vice-Consul*, E. M. Hobart-Hampden ... 600
*Formosa: Tainan—Cons.*, A. E. Wileman 800
*Tamsui—Consul*, A. M. Chalmers 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (or *viâ* Vancouver, 32 days).

## JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

*Turkish Governor*, Rashid Bey, appointed 8 Aug., 1904.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom 80,000 to 100,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 60,000 to 65,000.

Geographically, Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. It is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains, but the alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to

restore Palestine to its former prosperous condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent mutessariflik of Jerusalem (el Quds), together with the mutessariffliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last named belonging, for administrative purposes, to the vilayet (province) of Beirut. Since March, 1906, however, the kaza (district) of Nazareth, in the mutessariflik of Acre, has been included in the mutessariflik of Jerusalem. The stream Auja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms the boundary between the independent district of Jerusalem and the above-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans; in addition to Mohammedans and Jews there are many Orthodox Greeks and foreigners of all denominations. A railway was constructed connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, and Gaza, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwt. The imports are estimated at £650,000 annually. The U.K. and France take the lead in this commerce.

*Jerusalem—Consul*, E. C. Blech .....£700
*Jaffa—Vice-Consul*, J. Falanga (acting) ..... 300
*Gaza—Cons. Agent*, A. A. Knesevich ..... *unp.*

Distant by overland route, about 2,300 miles, by sea 3,700 miles; transit, 8 to 10 days.

## LIBERIA.

*President*, A. Barclay, *born* 1854, *re-elected* 1905, until Jan., 1908.
*Vice-President* (vacant).
*Secretary of State*, H. W. Travis.
*Treasury*, D. E. Howard.
*Attorney-General and Education ad int.*, F. E. R. Johnson.
*War and Navy* (vacant).
*Interior* (vacant).
*Postmaster-General*, S. T. Prout.

*Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in London*, H. Hayman, 3 Coleman Street, E.C.
*Acting Sec. of Legation*, H. L. Hayman.
*Consul*, Sigismund Sinauer De Stein.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population numbers nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for two years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army. Foreigners are only allowed to trade at the ports of entry and frontiers, of which there are thirteen along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Manna, Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Niffoo, Harper, Half Cavalla, Jenne, and Webo.

| | 1894. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £33,096 | £64,604 |
| Expenditure ..... | 31,661 | 66,272 |
| Internal bonded Debt ..... | — | 18,965 |
| External Debt (1901 and 1902) | 98,000 | 78,200 |

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

*British Consul*, Capt. C. B. Wallis .....£800
*Vice-Cons.*, William A. Ring.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, English steamer *viâ* Liverpool, 14 days; German steamer *viâ* Southampton, 11 days.

## LIECHTENSTEIN.

*Prince*, Johann II., *b* 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1906) 9,650. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1905), 923,945 K.; exp. 918,829 K.; no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz.

## LUXEMBURG.

*Grand Duke*, William Alexander, *b.* 22 April, 1852; *suc.* 19 Nov., 1905; *mar.* 21 June, 1893, Princess Maria Anna of Braganza.
*Minister of State*, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1901) 236,543, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1905 was £519,000, expenditure £508,828; debt (Jan. 1, 1905) £445,360. There are 342 miles of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 30,000), is a dismantled fortress.

*British Envoy*, Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

## MADAGASCAR.

(*French Possession—See* p. 588.)

## MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

*President of the Republic*, Porfirio Diaz, *born* 15 Sept., 1830, *acceded* 1 Dec., 1884 (*re-elected* 7th time 1904 *until* 1910).
*Vice-President*, Ramon Corral (1 Dec., 1904).
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

*Minister in England*, General Pedro Rincon Gallardo, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W.
*1st Secretary* Miguel de Beistegui.
*2nd Secretary*, Capt. Alfredo Barron.
*Attachés*, E. de Beistegui; Manuel Martinez del Campo.
*Financial Agent*, Luis Camacho, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.
*Consul*, Adolfo Bulle, Broad St. House, E.C.
*Consul-Gen.—Liverpool*, (vacant.)

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32′ N. lat. and 87°—117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 767,005 square miles, with an estimated population of (1900) 13,545,462, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzocoalcos on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 13,515 miles of railway open on Sept. 15, 1906, and 35,205 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *vid* Laredo takes 4½ days to New York, and there is a third route *vid* Eagle Pass (International Railway). The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 to 300 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling.

*Education* (*see* p. 636).

*Finance, &c.*—The following figures have been officially supplied, the value of the Mexican dollar being taken at 24*d.*:—

| | 1905–6. | 1906–7. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue ... | $88,104,000 | $90,073,500 |
| Estimated expenditure | 85,474,315 | 89,897,398 |
| | 1904–5. | 1905–6. |
| Exports ..... | $208,520,451 | $271,138,809 |
| Imports ..... | 178,204,962 | 220,651,074 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 21,643,699 | 20,344,644 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 17,089,013 | 41,672,873 |
| | 1903–4. | 1904–5. |
| Internal debt ..... | £14,478,552 | £31,323,735 |
| External debt ..... | 28,084,808 | 12,955,000 |
| Floating Debt ..... | 129,189 | 90,272 |

CAPITAL, Mexico. Pop. 368,777 (census 1900).

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Reginald T. Tower ..... £2,500
*1st Secretary*, W. G. Max Müller ..... 500
*Translator*, Geo. F. Rohrweger ..... £300
*Consul*, Lucien J. Jerome ..... 800
*Vice-Consul*, George Kennedy .....
*Acapulco—Vice-Cons.*, R. Fernandez.....
*Chihuahua—Vice-Cons.*, E. Cuilty (*actg.*)
*Coatzacoalcos—Vice-Cons.*, T. Gemmill...
*Ensenada—Vice-Consul*, J. H. Packard
*Frontera—Vice-Con.*, Gonzalo Abaunza
*Guaymas—Vice-Consul*, G. H. Lesser
*Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Con.*, German Hahn .....
*Manzanillo—Vice-Consul*, Douglas G. C. MacNeill.....
*Mazatlan—Vice-Consul*, R. Henderson
*Progreso—Vice-Consul*, Arthur Peirce...
*Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul*, William S. Buchanan .....
*Soconusco—Vice-Consul*, R. O. Stevenson
*Tampico—Vice-Cons.*, Hubert W. Wilson
*Tuxpan—Vice-Consul*, R. M. Greer ...
*Vera Cruz—Vice-Cons.*, Loftus J. C. Nunn
Transit, 14 days.

## MONACO.

*Sovereign Prince*, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848; *suc.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.* 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.
*Heir*, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
*Governor-General*, Olivier Ritt.
*Secretary-General*, Count de Melville.

*Consul-General in London*, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
*Vice-Consul*, Paul Crémien-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1904) 16,000 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,250,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.

*British Consul*, Alex. McMillan (Nice).
*British Vice-Consul*, J. W. Keogh (Monaco).
*English Chaplain* (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.

## MONTENEGRO.

*Prince*, Nicholas, *born* 7 (20) October, 1841; *suc.* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; *m.* 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, *b.* 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.
*Heir Apparent*, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June, 1871; *m.* 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
*Pres. of State Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Lazar Miouchekovitch.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population diminished by emigration to about 225,000, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmans, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly,

and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The imports are estimated at £114,000 from Austria, £28,000 from Turkey, £4,000 from United Kingdom, and £10,000 from Italy (1904).

A representative parliament was granted 5 Nov., 1905.

For military purposes the principality is divided into 12 brigade districts, furnishing 58 battalions (11 infantry and 1 artillery), or 36,000 men; one battalion is always in barracks at Cettinje; a battalion is also maintained and instructed at Podgoritza. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.

| | | 1905 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | about | £124,000 |
| Public Debt | ,, | 70,000 |
| Total Imports | ,, | 194,000 |
| Total Exports | ,, | 71,000 |

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1905) 4,300 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).

*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Charles Louis Des Graz.

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 5 days.

## MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

*Sultan*, Muley Abdul Aziz, *b.* 1879, *s.* June, 1894.
*Grand Vizier*, Sid Emfadi Gharnit.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Sid Abdul Karim Ben Sliman.
*Minister of War*, Sid Mohammed Gabbas.
*Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier*, Sid Hadji Mohammed Torres.
*Instructor-in-Chief of Army*, Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, K.C.M.G.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid"; but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contain 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of fourteen nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa, and by French cable to Oran (Algeria). The principal exports (1905) were hides (£143,477), wool (£182,171), eggs (£244,648), skins (£377,781), almonds (£103,927), live cattle (£149,920); and the imports are cottons (£670,375), flour, &c. (£397,756), sugar (£592,610), tea (£153,909), linen, muslin and woollen goods, coffee, candles, cloth, silk, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Aksa*, a French paper, *La Dépêche Marocaine*, and three newspapers in Spanish are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the seat of government, and Morocco (Marrakesh), 50,000, is the capital of the Moorish Empire; and Mequinez, 56,000.

| | 1902. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | £2,140,626 | £2,741,574 |
| Exports | 1,559,823 | 1,690,323 |
| Imports from U.K. (1904-5) | 930,720 | 739,533 |
| Exports to U.K. (1904-5) | 505,085 | 467,314 |

*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, Gerard A. Lowther, C.B. ..... £2,000
*Consul, with local rank of 2nd Secretary*, Herbert E. White, C.M.G. ..... 600
*3rd Sec.*, G. R. Warner (*acting*) ..... 350
*Hon. Attaché*, Charles F. Meade.
*Interpreter and Dragoman*, A. Irwin ... 400
*Vice-Consul*, E. Wyldbore Smith..... 300
*Asst. Interpreter*, E. Bristow ..... £200 to 300
*Alcazar—Cons. Agent*, E. P. Carleton.
*Arzila—Cons. Agent*, Isaac L. Benshiton.
*Fez—Vice-Consul*, James McIverMacleod ..... £350 to 450
*Laraiche—Vice-Consul*, Lewis Forde ..... 150
*Tetuan—Vice-Consul*, W. S. Bewicke..... 600
*Dar-al-Baida—Cons.*, F. E. Drummond Hay 300
*Vice-Consul*, E. G. Lomas .....
*Mazagan—Vice-Consul*, T. G. Spinney ...
*Mogador—Vice-Cons.*, A. M. Madden..... 300
*Morocco City (Marrakesh)—Cons. Agent*, A. Lennox .....
*Rabat—Vice-Consul*, G. E. Neroutsos ...
*Saffi—Vice-Consul*, George P. Hunot .....

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

## MUSCAT. (*See Oman.*)

## NEPAL. (*See* p. 502.)

## NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

*Queen*, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* 31st August, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; *mar.* 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
*Queen-Mother*, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.
*Minister of Interior*, Dr. P. Rink.
*Foreign Affairs*, Jhr. Dr. D. A. W. van Tets van Goudriaan.
*Finance*, Dr. Th. H. de Meester.
*Colonies*, Dr. D. Fock.
*Justice*, Dr. E. E. van Raalte.
*War*, H. P. Staal.
*Marine*, W. J. Cohen Stuart.
*Waterways*, J. Kraus.
*Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry*, Dr. J. D. Veegens.

*Minister in London*, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
*Councillor of Legation*, J. H. van Roijen, 6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.
*Chancellor*, H. N. Brouwer.
*Consul-Gen.*, H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Jan. 1, 1902, of 5,263,267. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water-courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief native products are cattle, horses, swine, sheep, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, butterine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

*Communications.*—There are 3,091 kilometres of railway open (31 Dec., 1905), and 31,975 kilometres of telegraph. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1904, consisted of 269 steamers, tonnage 965,847 cubic metres, and 463 sailing vessels (165,114 cubic metres), employing 9,369 men on 31 Dec., 1904.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1906, of 122 vessels (8 of them ironclads, 7 protected cruisers, 18 coast and harbour defence vessels, 43 torpedo-boats (8 for the colonies), 46 special service vessels).

*Trade and Commerce.*—Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the *Board of Trade* figures for imports from the United Kingdom in the year 1905:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cruutchouc | £111,412 | Leather | £192,790 |
| Chemical products | 245,783 | Machinery | 261,588 |
| Coal, coke, & fuel | 879,607 | Metals | 1,581,628 |
| Corn and grain | 157,691 | Oil | 238,346 |
| Cotton yarn | 1,389,654 | Oil & floor cloth | 120,458 |
| Cotton manufrs | 994,183 | Ships | 169,811 |
| Cycles | 112,242 | Wool | 184,383 |
| Grease, &c | 297,837 | Woollen manufts. | 467,767 |
| Horses | 204,673 | Woollen yarn | 131,843 |

The exports* to the U.K. for 1905 stand at the following amounts in *florins* in the Netherlands Government return:—

| | 1905. | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | fl.8,525,485 | Hides & leather | fl.4,056,026 |
| Cheese | 4,258,211 | Iron & steel, &c., excepting ord. | 66,974,943 |
| Chemical manfs. | 2,119,795 | Margarine | 37,712,321 |
| China, &c. | 116,046 | Mutton & pork | 24,804,359 |
| Cocoa & chocolate | 2,095,334 | Painters' colours, &c. | 419,610 |
| Cotton manfs. | 10,660,806 | Paper | 41,986,304 |
| Dye stuffs, & | 8,688,209 | Sugar, refined | 34,900,825 |
| Farinaceous substances, &c. | 9,060,259 | Tobacco | 955,602 |
| Fish, including oysters, mussels, shrimps, and lobsters | 3,217,500 | Mercury, including toys | 4,413,670 |
| Glass manufactures, &c. | 2,773,782 | Wool manufactures | 2,895,238 |
| | | Yeast | 2,653,704 |

| | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £13,976,262 | £14,286,024 | 177,740,765 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 14,573,633 | 15,142,852 | 185,971,268 |
| Army | 2,252,223 | 2,276,023 | 26,055,831 |
| Navy | 1,396,081 | 1,438,947 | 17,621,079 |
| Colonial Office | 251,659 | 259,759 | 3,080,668 |
| Public debt | 92,207,073 | 95,306,454 | 1,139,475,650 |

* In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British *Board of Trade* returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Dye Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | £189,810,364 | £202,627,878 fl. | 2,583,523,060 |
| Do. from U.K. | 21,418,807 | 22,062,316 | 265,850,928 |
| Exports | 162,579,775 | 165,465,556 | 1,903,764,379 |
| Do. to U.K. | 38,371,485 | 36,125,688 | 409,668,229 |

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,468.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900), 206,023.

*British Minister*, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £3,600
*1st Secretary*, Arthur R. Peel ..... 500
*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O. .....
*3rd Secretary*, Wm. F. A. Rattigan ..... 250
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A. ...
*Vice-Consul*, Gerrit Barger .....
*Amsterdam—Consul*, W. A. Churchill ... 600
" *Vice-Consul*, Francis A. Chambers
*Groningen—Vice-Consul*, U. J. Schilthuis
*Harlingen—Vice-Consul*, Dirk Fontein
*Helder—Vice-Consul*, W. J. Van Neck
*Ymuiden—V.-Cons.*, S. C. L. Reygersberg
*Batavia (Java)—Consul*, David G. Rose...
*Samarang—Vice-Consul*, Donald M. Campbell .....
*Sourabaya—V.-Cons.*, Arthur Thomson
*Balek Pappan (Dutch Borneo)—Vice-Cons.*, Frederick E. Jago .....
*Macassar (Celebes), V.-Cons.*, S. P. Stephens
*Curaçao—Consul*, Jacob Jesurun .....
*Paramaribo*—See *Surinam*.
*Rotterdam—Consul*, Henry Turing ..... 550
" *Vice-Consul*, J. W. van Dyk ...
*Brouwershaven—Cons. Agent*, G. A. de Kater .....
*Dordrecht—Vice-Consul*, J. G. Vriesendorp .....
*Flushing—V.-C.*, P. L. de Bruyne, C.V.O. 150
*Hellevoetsluis and Brielle—Cons. Agent*, Johannes Magdalenus Mes .....
*Maassluis—Cons. Agent*, G. Dirkzwager
*Terneuzen—Cons. A.*, J. A. van Rompu
" *V.-Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kissack
*Surinam—Consul*, J. R. W. Pigott..... 800
*Nickerié—Vice-Consul*, G. J. Hettasch
Transit, 12 hours.

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1900) of 35,412,000, of whom as many as 28,747,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1906, £1,652,250) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 36,927 men. The colonial revenue for 1906 was estimated at £12,657,077, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was £13,465,458. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1904, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £22,921,891, while the imports for the same year amounted to £16,428,990.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1905, £546,443; exports,

£369,311), embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 80,024 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇOA (imports, £266,343; exports, £38,411; population 31,090) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,979.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Exports to U.K. ..... | £1,407,170 | £2,162,880 |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 3,602,515 | 3,674,031 |

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, José Santos Zelaya, *born* 1852, *first elected* June, 1893; *re-elected* 1906 for 4 years.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of about 400,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 156 miles of railway open, and about 240 miles under construction, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A ship canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained, and the concession was revoked in August, 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up, the machinery lying scattered about in all directions.

The interest on the foreign loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

| | 1902. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue.....about | £165,000 | £240,000 |
| Public expenditure ... ,, | 230,000 | 200,000 |
| Public debt, internal... ,, | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Do. external 4 p.c. ... ,, | 270,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Imports (1899 and 1902) ,, | 530,800 | 453,000 |
| Exports (1899 and 1902) ,, | 278,000 | 288,000 |
| Imports from U.K. (1904–5) ... | 191,937 | 176,803 |
| Exports to U.K. (1904–5) ... | 83,776 | 67,077 |

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 30,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 30,000; Rivas, 10,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.

*British Minister Resident*, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....

*Managua—Consul*, Chas. Ed. Nicol.

*Corinto—Consular Agent*, Henry Palazio.

*Greytown—Consul*, Herbert F. Bingham.

*Bluefields—Vice-Consul*, J. A. Belanger.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF.

*King*, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* 26 Nov. 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

*Heir-Apparent*, Olaf, Crown Prince, *b.* 2 July, 1903.

*President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Chief of the Ministry of Public Accounts*, P. C. H. K. Michelsen.

*Foreign Affairs*, J. G. Lovland, *Minister of State.*

*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction*, Dr. Otto Jensen.

*Justice and Police*, H. Bothner.

*Commerce, Navigation, and Industry*, S. A. B. Arctander.

*Agriculture*, S. Aarrestad.

*Public Works*, K. D. Lehmkuhl.

*Defence*, Maj.-Gen. C. W. E. B. Olsson.

*Finance and Customs*, A. Berge.

*State Secretary*, N. Hesselberg.

*Minister in London*, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

*Offices of Legation*, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

*Secretary of Legation*, J. Irgens.

*Consul-General*, P. M. R. Ottesen, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." The western and northern portion of the peninsula is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1905) of 2,311,527. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocks & islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at £3,177,863 in 1905. The mineral products are similar to, but far less valuable than, those of Sweden. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at £3,610,628 in 1905, the value of wood-pulp alone being £1,520,925. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. The principal domestic exports from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1905 were paper and paper-making materials, timber, and condensed milk; and the principal domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1905 were coal, steamships, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 4 coast defence ships, 38 torpedo vessels, 14 gunboats, and a few smaller vessels, with 5,150 officers and men and as many in reserve.

*Education* (*see* p. 636).

*Communications.*—The total length of railways open in 1906 was 1,584 miles, of which 237 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in March, 1906, was 9,170 miles. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec. 1905, consisted of 7,269 vessels, of 1,486,502 tons.

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £4,692,102 | £5,102,632† |
| Expenditure | 5,280,043 | 5,529,438† |
| Public Debt | 16,790,947 | 18,854,984 |
| Total imports (1904-1905) | 16,087,412 | 17,199,119 |
| Do. from U.K. ( ,, ) | 4,117,836 | 4,281,277 |
| Total exports ( ,, ) | 10,617,307 | 12,002,202 |
| Do. to U. K. ( ,, ) | 4,229,257 | 4,524,615 |

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1905), 226,472.

*British Minister*, Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.V.O. ..... £2,500
*1st Secretary*, Stephen Leach ..... 500
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A. ..... 600
*Consul* (vacant)
*Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Morten Kallevig..
*Bergen—Vice-Consul*, Albert N. Gran ...
*Bodö—Vice-Consul*, Nils Falck .....
*Christiansand—Vice-Consul*, Ferdinand Reinhardt.....
*Christiansund—V.-Con.*, Gram Parelius
*Drammen—Vice-Consul*, Anders Sveaas..
*Egersund—Vice-Cons.*, O. M. Puntervold
*Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul*, J. P. M. Eyde..
*Frederikshald—Vice-Consul*, W. Klein ...
*Frederikstad—Vice-Cons.*, Oscar Thiis...
*Hammerfest—V.-C.*, Charles Robertson..
*Haugesund—V.-C.*, B. A. Stolt-Nielsen
*Kragero—Vice-Consul*, Tom Parker .....
*Larvik—Vice-Consul*, Christian Nielsen
*Lofoten—Vice-Consul*, John Berg .....
*Mandal—Vice-Cons.*, Tönnes F. Andorsen
*Molde—Vice-Consul*, Peter F. Dahll .....
*Mosjoen—Vice-Consul*, Erik Bathen .....
*Moss—Vice-Consul*, Jorgen H. Vogt .....
*Namsos—V.-Con.*, Johan Sommerschield
*Porsgrund—Vice-Cons.*, James Franklin
*Risor—Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne .....
*Stavanger—Vice-Consul*, T. Waage.....
*Tromso—Vice-Con.*, Ulrik F. C. Aagaard
*Trondhjem—V.-Con.*, Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.
*Vadsö—V.-Cons.*, Bernhard Akermand
*Vardö—Vice-Consul*, Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

## OMĀN.

*Sultan, or Sovereign*, Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., *born* 1864, *suc.* 4 June, 1888.

Omān (area 81,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is a Mohammedan State in N.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea. The small territory of Gwadar on the Mekran coast also belongs to it. The country rises from a bare and burning coast until in Jebel Akhdar it attains an elevation of 10,000 feet. The rainfall averages only about 6 inches annually. Among the Bedouins the authority of the Sultan is nominally recognised, but in the interior his authority is slight, and trade is hampered by robbery. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Banians and Khojas from Western India, Persians, East Africans, and Nubians. The Sultan is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and nine treaties and conventions have been made.

† Estimates for 1 April, 1906—31 March, 1907, are £5,250,551, and Expenditure £6,129,532.

British warships have upheld the Sultan's authority against rebellious tribesmen. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. The Viceroy of India visited Muscat in 1903. Omān has no independent coinage except copper pice; the Indian rupee is the chief currency at Muscat and the Maria Theresa dollar in the interior. Muscat, the capital, with its commercial suburb of Muttra (pop. 25,000), has a good harbour, and a considerable trade, amounting in 1905-6 to £550,000. About 83 per cent. of the trade is with England and India, and 92 per cent. of the shipping is British. Indians (who numbered 1,300 in 1903) do most of the business. The French have little trade here. Dates are the chief export, and rice, arms, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The imports from the United Kingdom were about £70,000 in 1905. An import duty of 5 per cent. is levied. There are three British steamship lines and a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay. There is a cable to India *via* Jask.

*British Consul and Political Agent*, Major W. G. Grey, I.A.

Transit, 18 to 20 days.

## PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, H.E. Manuel Amador Guerrero, *born* 1833, *assumed office* in 1904, for four years.
*Vice-President*, José Domingo de Obaldia.
*Secretary of Government, Foreign Affairs, and War*, Ricardo Arias.
*Treasury*, Dr. F. V. de la Espriella.
*Public Instruction*, Lasso de la Vega.
*Public Works*, Señor Manuel Quintero.

*Consul General*, C. R. Zachrisson, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpool.
*Consul at Manchester*, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. A treaty was concluded with the United States which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and also paid ten millions of dollars, in return for which Panama grants to the United States, in perpetuity, a zone of land for the construction and operation of a canal, of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side, with sovereign rights within the strip. A new port has been established at Cristobal, in the Atlantic, and Port Ancon, on the Pacific, is also administered by American officials and laws. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1904) about 330,000. There are 165 primary schools, at which 9,181 children attend; the present system of public instruction is to be thoroughly reorganised and reformed. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked along the North coast. The prosperity of the State depends upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports. A general import duty is now levied at the rate of 10 per cent. gold on the value of all imports, except liquors, which are provided for separately. A special agreement between the U.S. and Panama was signed in December, 1904, establishing free trade between the Republic and the

Canal Zone. Merchandise entering the zone for consumption pays import dues to the Panama Government identical with those levied on the importations into the Republic. All supplies imported for account of the Isthmian Canal Commission are exempted from all taxation. A railway 47 miles in length (fare, first class $2.40, second class $1.50) (luggage 2 cents a lb.) (U.S. gold) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1905 were valued at £845,000 (one-fourth from United Kingdom), and consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The exports (principally gold dust and bars, hides, rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, cabinet woods, bananas, and medicinal plants) at £200,000.

*The Panama Canal.*—A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at the Culebra cut until the sale of the property to the U.S. for forty millions of dollars in 1904. A lock canal has been definitely decided upon, in 85 ft. level, with 6 locks; 3 will be located at Gatun, 1 at Pedro Miguel, and 2 at La Boca, all in duplicate. With the work already done it is estimated it can be completed in 9 years at an additional outlay of £28,000,000. Total length will be about 46 miles, and at surface of water 150 ft.; depth, 30 ft.

*Panama—Consul*, Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. £800
*Vice-Consul*, £350 to 450
*Bocas del Toro—Cons. Agent*, Louis F. Ryan.
*Colon—Vice-Cons.*, Edward F. Hudson.
*Pedregal—Cons. Agent*, T. C. S. Preedy.

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every Thursday, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days.

## PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, General Berrigno Ferreira, *assumed office* 25 Nov. 1906 (for 4 years) ..... £1,900
*Vice-President*, Emiliano Gonzalez Navero.
*Foreign Secretary*, (vacant.)
*Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris*, Señor Eusebio Machain.
*Consul-General in London*, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
*Consul in London*, A. F. Baillie.

An inland State of South America, situate between 22° 4′—27° 30 S. lat and 54° 32′—61° 20′ W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population (1900) of about 635,600. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; the Quebracho, used for tanning, and the "Yerba Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant; there are also hardwood and other timber trees and medicinal plants. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, and timber. The army numbers about 30,000 men; there is no navy. A revolution, of several months' duration, came to an end in December, 1904. A railway, 155 miles in length, belongs to an English company.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £307,854 | £330,586 |
| Imports | 710,365 | 701,827 |
| Exports | 850,730 | 621,321 |
| Imports from U.K. | 227,809 | 165,633 |

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population (1903), 60,000.
*British Minister*, William H. D. Haggard, C.B. (Buenos Aires).
*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul*, Cecil W. Gosling ..... £600

## PERSIA.

*Sovereign*, Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, "King of Kings," *b.* 25 March, 1853; *suc.* 1 May, 1896.
*Heir-Apparent*, Mohammed Ali Mirza, Governor of Azerbaijan, *b.* 1872; *procld.* 1896.
*Grand Vizier*, H.E. Mushir-ed-Dowleh.
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, H.H. Prince Ala-es-Saltaneh, G.C.V.O.
*Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenty. in London*, H.E. Muhtasham-es-Saltaneh, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
*Councillor*, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Majd-es-Saltaneh.
*First Sec.*, Mirza Abdul Gaffar Khan.
*Consul-General*, Harry Seymour Foster.
*Do. for Scotland*, Sigismund Moritz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises 630,000 square miles. The Caspian Sea, with all the northern frontier from Tabriz to Meshed, is under Russian influence. The eastern frontier is in contact with Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and its ill-defined western frontier with Turkey. Disputes occurred regarding the Turco-Persian boundary in 1906. The Persian Gulf, on the south, is of great commercial importance to England and India (*see* p. 504). "We should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."—(Foreign Secretary in House of Lords, 5 May, 1903.) The population, widely scattered, is estimated at 10,000,000. The country is mostly a bare and arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 12,000 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only good navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohamerah to Ahwaz in 1888. Messrs. Lynch Bros., aided by a British-Indian subsidy, run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwaz, whence there is a new road to Ispahan made by British capital. The Upper Karun, navigable up to Shuster, is reserved to the Persian flag. There is one (Belgian) railway of eight miles running south from Tehran. The Shah bound himself to Russia in 1890, and again in 1899, not to allow the construction of railways in Persia for several years. Whenever construction is resumed, England has a right to build lines in S. Persia. Most of the telegraphs are managed by the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The main telegraph is from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire, whence there is a cable to Bombay. The convention for this telegraph lasts till 1925. A new land telegraph has been constructed by British agency, from the Indian frontier *viâ* Yezd and Kerman, to Tehran. It is leased to the Persian Government, but maintained by British directors and staff. The chief routes to Persia are those *viâ* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht, constructed and controlled by Russians, and closed to non-Russian merchandise except tea; the Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the Bunder Abbas route to Kerman, Yezd, and Seistan, liable to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan route, long and difficult; the Bussorah-Baghdad-Kermanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy

goods; and the increasingly popular Mohammerah-Ahwaz-Ispahan route, shorter, cheaper, and better than the Bushire route. Several good cart-roads have been made or are in progress. The Kazwin-Hamadan road (Russian) was completed in 1905. Travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English capitalist since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), Shiraz (50,000), &c. The Persians are mostly Shiah Mohammedans; there are also many Armenian Christians. The Shah has hitherto been an absolute monarch, subject only to divine law. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. An imperial order for the creation of a Ministry of Justice was issued in 1906. The Shah is assisted by a Grand Vizier and other ministers. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General. Owing to increasing popular misery and to discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, as well as to the collapse of Russian power, a reform movement began in December, 1905, under the auspices of the Mohammedan clergy. In August, 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The National Council (or Consultative Assembly) consists of 156 representatives of the princes, clergy, "kadjars" (the royal tribe), nobles, merchants and tradesmen, who are elected by their peers. The Council may deliberate on all important State affairs, and have a right to free expression of opinion on reforms. The results of their deliberations must be submitted for the Shah's approval. The first elections were held in October, 1906. The revenue, estimated at 1 to 1½ millions, is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, and lease of monopolies. Most of it has been spent on the Court, a worthless army, and a heavy pension list. Foreign trade is developing. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1904–5 were £6,033,000, and the exports £4,275,000. Russia had about 49 per cent. of the imports and 47 per cent. of the exports; the British Empire 34 per cent. of the imports and 11 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. Proximity to the best cultivated and most populous provinces, railways in Transcaspia, bounties on sugar, &c., a preferential tariff, and new roads from the frontier, have extended Russia's trade and influence. Persia's trade with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian (on which only Russian, and not Persian, steamers are allowed) or by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and with England and British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The sea-borne trade of Persia, which passes through the ports of Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas, and *vid* Bagdad, amounted in 1904 to over 2 millions. There are several English firms at Bushire, the chief port on the Gulf, and an *entrepôt* for trade with Shiraz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and many European business houses at Tehran, now the central exchange and money market, and at Tabriz, the *entrepôt* for European goods coming *vid* Trebizond. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is almost wholly British. A subsidised Russian line runs four steamers a year from Odessa. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from the British Empire and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with woollen goods, silk goods, cotton yarn, tea, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, carpets, and silk cocoons. A new specific tariff on imports and exports was introduced in 1903, when vexatious internal dues were abolished. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by Belgian officials. A commercial mission from India visited south-east Persia in 1904–5. Native dealers are reputed to be dishonest, and legal redress is hard to obtain. The (English) Imperial Bank of Persia has its head office at Tehran, with branches in the chief cities, and issues notes. There are also one Russian and two native banks. The foreign debt of Persia is about £3,400,000, at 6 per cent., borrowed in 1900 and 1902 from the Russian Banque d'Escompte for 75 years, and redeemable in 10 years. It is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and secured on the customs. Until it is redeemed no new foreign loan can be contracted, except with the consent of the Russian bank. It is rumoured, however (Nov. 1906), that a joint Anglo-Russian loan is being negotiated, and that British and Russian spheres of influence are being demarcated, without impairing the integrity of Persia. The number of British consuls has been increased in recent years.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1905 ... £488,179
Imports into ditto, 1905 ..... 152,098

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 300,000.

*Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General*, Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G. ..... £4,500
*Councillor*, Chas. M. Marling ..... 750
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Cl. J. A. Douglas (*I.A.*) 800
*Oriental Secretary*, G. P. Churchill (*acting*) 400
*2nd Sec.*, G. J. Kidston ..... £300 to 500
*3rd Sec.*, H. W. Kennard ..... 250
*Physician*, Dr. Anthony Neligan ..... 600
*Vice-Consul*, L. G. C. Graham ..... £350 to 450
*Bushire—Consul-General & Political Resident*, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (*I.A.*) Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
*Vice-Consul*, H. G. Chick ..... £350 to £450
*Bunder Abbas—Consul*, Lieut. C. H. Gabriel Rs. 500 *per mensem*
*Ispahan—Cons.-Gen.*, H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. £800
*Yezd—Vice-Consul*, Herbert Baggaly.
*Kerman—Consul*, Major Claude T. Ducat Rs. 900 *per mensem*
*Kermanshah—Consul*, Capt. L. B. H. Haworth ..... Rs. 500
*Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India* (*Meshed*), Major Percy M. Sykes, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 2,150 *per mensem*
*Vice-Consul*, Walter R. Battye .....
*Mohammerah—Consul*, Wm. McDouall ... £600
*Ahwaz—Vice-Consul*, Capt. R. D. L. Lorimer ..... Rs. 850

*Resht—Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....£350 to 450
*Seistan & Kain—Consul*, Lt. C. T. Daukes
Rs. 800 *per mensem*
*Vice-Consul*, Capt. T. H. Keyes
Rs. 900 *per mensem*
*Shiraz—Consul*, T. G. Grahame ..... £600
*Tabriz—Cons.-Gen.*, A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G. 800
*Vice-Consul*, Charles Stevens .....
*Turbat-i-Haidari—Vice-Con.*, Capt. T. B. Kelly .....

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, Señor José Pardo, *born* 24 Feb., 1864, *installed* 24 Sept., 1904, for four years.
*Premier, Finance and Commerce*, A. B. Leguia.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Javier Prado y Ugarteche.
*Interior*, Dr. Hernan Velarda.
*War and Marine*, General Pedro Muñiz.
*Justice*, Dr. Jorge Polar.
*Public Works*, Señor Delfin Vidalon.
*Minister in London*, Don Carlos G. Candamo (*Legation:* 104 Victoria St., S.W.).
*Chancellor*, —
*Secretary*, Don R. E. Lembcke.
*Attaché*, Don P. E. Caballero.
*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen.*, Don Eduardo Lembcke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
*Consul at Liverpool*, Don M. D. Derteano.
*Do., Southampton*, Carlos G. Estenos.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 62° 6′ and 81° 20′ 45″ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chili. The question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is to be settled by a *plebiscite*, which will determine to which of the two countries these territories are to belong. It has not yet been possible to arrive at an arrangement for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Ancon concerning these two provinces. Peru has a coast line of about 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. Peru has boundary questions with all the neighbouring republics. It is customary to estimate the area of Peru at about 500,000 square miles, but if the extreme claims of Peru be taken into consideration, the area is, of course, infinitely larger. The population is estimated at 4,000,000 by the Lima Geographical Society, but no census has been taken since 1876. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Piura, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco, and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide the guano.

The total length of the railways open (1905) was 100 miles. A railway from Guaqui, on the Bolivian side of Lake Titicaca, to La Paz, has been completed, and extensions are in hand on other lines, from Sicnani to Cuzco and from Oroya to Huancayo. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy consists of five vessels, two of which are in good condition. Two swift cruisers are building (1906) at Barrow. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals, and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, and rubber. A small quantity of coffee is also exported. Excepting the coffee grown in Yungas, Bolivia, there is no better coffee in the world than that grown in the Perené Chanchamayo and Huanuco districts.

For *Education*, see p. 636.

Peru has no foreign debt. An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, by the Peruvian Government for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over £50,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. There are disputes outstanding between the Government and the Corporation. A loan of £600,000 has been concluded with the German Bank, guaranteed by the salt tax.

The total amount of the capital of the interest-bearing funded debt is £2,660,645, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non-interest bearing funded debt, which is redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates. For the year 1905 the capital of this debt was £806,000.

Peru has now a gold standard, the unit being of the same weight and fineness as the £ sterling which, with the $10 piece, are legal tender. Half-sovereigns and $5 gold pieces are in circulation. Exchange was steady in 1905 at 24*d.* to the $.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue ..... | £1,990,568 | £2,178,320 |
| Public expenditure ..... | 1,884,949 | 2,089,462 |
| Total imports..... | 4,298,003 | 4,329,151 |
| Total exports ..... | 4,066,639 | 5,751,621 |
| Imports from U.K., India & Colonies ..... | 1,732,646 | 1,859,462 |
| Exports to U. K. and British Colonies ..... | 2,099,946 | 3,104,873 |

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1903), 130,000.

*British Minister*, W. Nelthorpe Beauclerk £2,000
*Vice-Consul*, Robert A. Clay .....
*Arequipa—Vice-Consul*, Geo. J. Clarke.
*Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent*, Henry Stone.
*Mollendo—Vice-Cons.*, Patrick T. Smart
*Payta—Vice-Consul*, J. P. Brophy.
*Perené—Vice-Consul*, J. A. Furlong ...

*Pisco—Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....
*Salaverry and Trujillo — Vice-Consul*, Robert Reid.....
*Callao—Cons.-Gen.*, Alfred St. John, C.M.G. £850
,, —*Vice-Consul*, George G. Wilson ... 400
*Iquitos—Consul*, David Cazes.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 29 days, or *vid* New York & Colon, about 23 days.

PORTUGAL.

*King*, Dom Carlos, *born* 28 September, 1863; *succ.* 19 Oct., 1889; *m.* 22 May, 1886, Amélie, dau. of the late Comte de Paris, *born* 28 Sept., 1865 (*issue*, 2 sons).
*Heir Apparent*, Prince Royal, Luiz Filippe, Duke of Braganza, *born* 21 March, 1887.
*President of Council and Minister of the Interior*, João Franco Castello Branco.
*Foreign Affairs*, L. de Magalhães.
*Finance*, E. D. Schroeter.
*Justice*, J. Novaes.
*War*, A. Vasconcellos Porto.
*Marine and Colonies*, Ayres d'Ornellas.
*Public Works*, J. Malheiro Reymão.

*Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London*, Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 12 Gloucester Place, W.
*Councillor of Legation*, J. da Camara Manoel, C.V.O.
*1st Sec.* (vacant.)
*2nd Sec.* (vacant.)
*Attachés*, Marquis de Jacome Correa; Count de Leça.
*Consul-General*, J. Batalha Reis, M.V.O.
*Financial Agent*, B. Perestrello.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it lies in 37° —42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,254 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,016,267, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 406,865) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,423,132. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. There is a commercial marine (1903) of 82 steamers and 509 sailing vessels, about 120,000 tonnage. Railways 1,348 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1901, and there are 5,301 miles of telegraph wire in 1902. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy consists of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,898 sailors.
*Education* (*see* p. 636).

| | 1904–1905. | 1906–1907. |
|---|---|---|
| *Revenue (estimate) ... | £13,082,709 | £14,829,755 |
| *Expenditure (estimate) | £13,115,738 | £15,459,998 |
| Debt, Consold. ..... | £160,000,000 | £155,442,950 |
| ,, Floating ..... Milreis | 63,000,000 | £16,100,000 |

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports ..... | £17,812,000 | £17,312,000 |
| Imports from U.K ..... | £2,675,580 | £2,826,257 |
| Exports ..... | £10,900,000 | £10,273,000 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | £2,864,014 | £2,929,634 |

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 365,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

*British Minister*, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....£3,500
*1st Secretary*, H. H. D. Beaumont ...£300 to 500
*2nd Sec.*, Wm. E. O'Reilly ..... 300 to 500
*Consul*, H. L. Churchill ..... 800
*Translator*, H. Oakley .. .....£200 to 300
*Belem—V.-Cons.*, Charles J. Ffrench Duff
*Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul*, Candido P. dos Santos .....
*Portimão—V.-Cons.*, José P. d'Azevedo
*Setubal—Vice-Cons.*, Joaquim P. Fryxell
*Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul*, Francisco José L. Tavares.....
*Beira—Consul*, R. C. F. Maugham..... 700
,, *Vice-Consul.*, R. B. Millar .....
*Chinde—V.-Cons.*, Stanley H. Fletcher 532
*Mozambique—V.-Cons.*, Arthur Frei .....
*Quilimane—Consular Agent*,
*Funchal (Madeira)—Consul*, E. Vicars..... 600
*Loanda—Consul*, H. G. A. Mackie ..... 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. R. Brock ...
*Benguella—Vice-Cons.*, J. W. H. Fussell.
*Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General*, Major J. G. Baldwin .....
,, *V.-Cons.*, Edmund W. Neel .....
*Inhambane—Vice-Cons.*, J. E. B. Horsfall
*Macao (China)—V.-C.*,
*Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con.*, Robert A. Becher .....
*Oporto—Consul*, Honorius Grant ..... 600
*Vice-Consul*, Reginald P. Ray .....
*Figueira—Vice-Consul*, George Laidley
*Leixoes—Vice-Consul*, T. Coverley.
*Vianna and Caminha — Vice-Consul*, João de Castro .....
*St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul*, Wm. Read.
*Vice-Consul*, Antonio J. Viveiros .....
*Fayal—Vice-Consul*, A. W. R. Dart ..... 150
*Flores—Vice-Consul*, James McKay .....
*St. George—Cons. Agent*, J. J. Cardozo...
*St. Vincent—Consul*, W. Rice .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. G. B. Langdon.....
*St. Jago—Cons. Agent*, J. R. da Silva ...
Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

MADEIRA (imports, 1904, £431,556; exports, £171,793) and the AZORES are an integral part of Portugal proper; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the Cape of that name in Senegambia, consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Boavista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 150,000; the capital is St. Vincent. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA COAST, with

* Budget proposals for 1905-6 were not passed by Cortes, and those for 1904-5 were therefore adopted provisionally.

the BISSAGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885; the capital is Cacheo, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of ST. THOMAS (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £1,715,000; principal export, cocoa) and PRINCIPE were obtained in 1879; area 420 square miles (population about 40,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 square miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast province of ANGOLA (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £2,163,000; principal export, rubber), with about 1,350 miles of coast-line and an area of 510,670 square miles (population about 4,000,000). The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda; railways, 300 miles open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. LORENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE together constitute PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA; area about 297,750 square miles, population 2,000,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) and Beira, and in the northern, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Ibo: the exports of Portuguese East Africa amounting to £1,500,000 in 1903, and the imports to £750,000. Parts of Mozambique are leased to the Mozambique Company and to the Nyassa Company; Railways—Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 60 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 200 miles. PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The territory of GOA contains an area of 1,080 sq. miles, and a population of 475,513 (1901). The city of NOVA GOA (New Goa or Panjim), capital of that territory, and of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for its cathedral and ancient buildings. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the harbour of Mormugao with the Southern Mahratta Railway in British India. The chief products are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India. Trade facilities were improved in 1906. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of natives of British India. A German steamship line plying between Bombay and Zanzibar, subsidised by Portugal, calls every three weeks. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, kerosene, sugar, tobacco, &c.; the principal exports are coco-nuts, fish, betel-nuts, &c. The other Portuguese possessions in India are DAMAUN (pop. 41,671, area 384 sq. miles), to the north of Bombay; and DIU, a town and fort on an island off the Gujarat coast (pop. 14,614, area 52 sq. miles). Of the total population (531,798) of Portuguese India, 262,648 are Catholics, 260,144 Hindus, and 8,431 Mohammedans. The revenue of the Portuguese possessions amounts to about £230,000.

*Governor-General*, Col. Novaes.

Portugal also possesses TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports from U.K. | £2,647,551 | £3,518,548 |
| Exports to U.K. | 324,109 | 341,208 |

## RUMANIA.

*King*, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 20 April, 1839 (O.S.); *elected Hereditary Prince* 26 Mar., 1866; *confirmed* 24 Oct., 1866; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; *crowned* 22 May, 1881; *mar.* 15 Nov., 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Sylva), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, *born* 29 Dec., 1843.

*Heir Presumptive*(Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 March, 1889; *mar.* 10 January, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has *issue* Carol, *b.* 15 (28) October, 1893, Elizabeth, *b.* 1894, Marie, *b.* 1900, and Nicolas, *b.* 5 (18) August, 1903.

*Premier and Interior*, George Cantacuzene.

*War*, General Mano.

*Finance*, Take Jonesco.

*Instruction*, C. Dissescu.

*Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Lands*, John Lahovary.

*Foreign Affairs*, General Lahovary.

*Public Works*, John Gradisteano.

*Justice*, D. Greciano.

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*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent.*, Al. Catargi, 61 Warwick Square, S.W.

*Secretary of Legation*, Alexis Catargi.

*Councillor of Legation*, N. Filodor.

*Attaché*, (vacant.)

*Consul-General in London*, Count Ward, 65 London Wall, E.C.

The Kingdom of Rumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 50,702 square miles, with a population of about 6,150,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (5,200,000); Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood and cattle. The total length of railways is 1,969 miles (1902), and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube; the British representative is Lt.-Col. H. Trotter, C.B., Consul-General. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila (Brahilov), and in 1896 a

canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered that hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). There is a small navy of 12 steamers.

*Education* (*see* p. 637).

| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £9,004,680 | £9,377,888 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 8,740,000 | 9,102,280 |
| | 1903. | 1904. |
| Public debt | 55,750,000 | 55,397,088 |
| Total imports | 11,700,000 | 11,756,000 |
| Imports from U.K. | 1,329,916 | 1,607,448 |
| Total exports | 15,000,000 | 14,250,000 |
| Exports to U.K. | 968,425 | 1,152,184 |

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 250,000.

*British Minister*, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. ..... £2,400
*2nd Secretary*, D. M. Crackanthorpe £300 to 500
*2nd Sec. Translator & Vice-Cons.*, H. E. Browne ..... 150
*Consul*, Oliver Wardrop ..... 700
*Galatz—Con.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Trotter, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... 650
" *Vice-Consul*, Alfred J. Ogston £350 to 450
*Constantza—V.-Cons.*, G. A. Pogson 350 to 450
*Ibraila—Vice-Cons.*, Wm. J. Norcop 350 to 450
*Sulina—Vice-Cons.*, Philip C. Sarell ..... 500
Transit, 3½ days.

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

*Tsar*, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, *b.* 6 (19) May, 1868; *succ.* 20 Oct. (1 Nov.), 1894; *m.* 14 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, *b.* 15 (27) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, *b.* 10 (22) June, 1897, Marie, *b.* 26 June (8 July), 1899, and Anastasia, *b.* 18 June (1 July), 1901.
*Heir Apparent*, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.
*President of the Council of the Empire*, M. Frigh.
*Minister of Imperial Household*, General Baron de Fredericks.
*President of the Council of Ministers*, M. Stolypine (also *Minister of Interior*).
*Foreign Affairs*, M. Iswolsky.
*Finance*, M. Kokovtsov.
*Public Instruction*, M. von Kauffman.
*Public Works*, General Schaffhauren.
*War*, General Rödiger.
*Marine*, Vice-Admiral Birileff.
*Justice*, M. Stcheglovitoff.
*Commerce*, M. Filosovoff.
*Agriculture and Crown Domains*, M. Vassilchikoff.
*Ambassador to France*, M. Nelidoff; *Germany*, Count Osten-Sacken; *Austria-Hungary*, Prince Urussoff; *Italy*, M. Muravieff; *Turkey*, M. Zinovieff; *U.S.A.*, Baron Rosen.
*Ambassador in London*, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
*Councillor*, M. S. Poklewski-Koziell.
*1st Secretary*, M. Botkine.
*2nd Secretaries*, M. Sevastopoulo, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski.
*Attachés*, M. Abrikossoff; Baron Megendorff; Count Constantine de Benckendorff.
*Military Attaché*, General Wogack.
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Behr.
*Agent of Ministry of Finances*, M. Rutkowski.
*Consul-General*, Baron Ungern Sternberg, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′—76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′—64° 23′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

| | English Square Miles. | Population in 1897.* |
|---|---|---|
| *European Russia:* | | |
| Russia Proper (50 Provs.) | 1,859,195 | 93,467,736 |
| Poland (10 Provs.) | 49,084 | 9,401,097 |
| Finland (Grand Duchy) | 144,211 | 2,527,801 |
| *Asiatic Russia:* | | |
| Caucasia (11 Provs.) | 181,550 | 9,291,090 |
| Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions) | 4,817,687 | 5,726,719 |
| Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions) | 1,327,317 | 7,740,394 |
| Russian subjects in Khiva and Bokhara | — | 6,412 |
| | 8,379,044 | 128,161,249 |

Of the total population 64,616,280 were men and 64,594,883 women, in 1897, and the population is 50·3 per sq. mile in European Russia, 51·2 in Caucasia, and 15·3 for the whole Empire.

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,313,300), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world. The various nationalities in 1882 were represented about as follows:—Russ, 69,770,000; Poles, 6,010,000; Lithuanians, 2,910,000; Germans, 1,120,000; Swedes, 270,000; Tajiks (Persians), &c., 1,125,000; Armenians, 800,000; Jews, 5,189,401; Caucasians, 2,850,000; Finns, 2,000,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; Mongols, 530,000; various, 584,000. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were (1897):—Orthodox Church, 87,384,480 (or 70 per cent. of the whole population); Dissenters, 2,173,738; Roman Catholics, 11,420,927; Protestants, 3,743,209; other Christians, 1,221,511; Jews, 5,189,401; Mohammedans, 13,889,421 (or 11 per cent. of whole population); and other non-Christians, 645,503. European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lubliu hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel,

* Estimated population, December, 1901, 135,000,000.

rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

A great portion of Russian territory is unfit for cultivation; in the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereal raised is wheat, of which Russia is the second largest grower in Europe, the average harvest in the period 1898–1902 being about 9,200,000 tons; other cereals are barley (4,600,000 tons), oats (9,800,000 tons), buckwheat, millet, and especially rye (18,500,000 tons), the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes and tobacco, 38,000 tons of the latter being produced in 1901 (mainly in the Poltava and Tchernigoff governments, and in the Crimea). The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 85,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons) in 1901, as against 69,000,000 barrels, the output of the U.S. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1902 was 15,750,000 tons (against 15,922,000 tons in 1900); other mineral products in 1903 were cast iron (2,405,000 tons); gold (1,134,000 oz.); platinum (366 poods = 6 tons, being 95 per cent. of the world's output), steel and rails (1901, 1,198,000 tons), copper (8,350 tons in 1902), and quicksilver (351 tons in 1901 and 400 tons in 1902).

The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depôt and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingförs and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The industrial production increased in the 9 years 1892–1900 as follows: Coal, 424 million to 985 million poods; cast iron, from 65 million to 177 million poods; wrought iron and steel, from 61 million to 124 million poods, and cotton goods, from 8·7 to 14·4 million poods. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow and bristles. The trade of Russia in 1903 was divided among the principal commercial nations as follows (in millions of £'s):—

| Imports from:— | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | Exports to:— | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 22·27 | 25·04 | 23·90 | Germany | 22·40 | 24·69 | 24·90 |
| U.K. .. | 13·89 | 16·16 | 15·28 | U.K. .... | 25·67 | 30·93 | 31·40 |
| U.S. .. | 3·68 | 6·64 | 6·64 | U.S. .... | ·50 | ·58 | ·46 |
| France | 2·85 | 2·98 | 2·77 | France .. | 5·80 | 8·06 | 6·58 |
| Holland | ·92 | 1·10 | 1·19 | Holland | 10·80 | 10·72 | 10·53 |
| Belgium | ·89 | ·67 | ·72 | Belgium | 3·00 | 4·62 | 4·69 |

The exports in 1905 to the United Kingdom were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter ..... | £2,246,503 | Manganese ore .. | £160,482 |
| Corn, wheat ..... | 9,142,146 | Oil-seed cake .... | 428,775 |
| ,, oats ..... | 3,063,205 | Paper, &c. ..... | 267,445 |
| ,, barley ..... | 2,576,771 | Petroleum ..... | 1,045,768 |
| ,, maize ..... | 113,263 | Poultry & Game.. | 291,917 |
| Bristles ..... | 126,698 | Seeds (linseed, &c.) | 483,157 |
| Eggs ..... | 2,426,029 | Wood, hewn or | |
| Flax and tow .... | 2,097,282 | sawn ..... | 6,259,548 |
| Hemp ..... | 394,222 | | |

The chief articles of import into Russia from the United Kingdom in 1905 were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coals, &c. ..... | £1,376,927 | Machinery ..... | £1,578,133 |
| Chemical products | 204,161 | Do., steam engines | 213,078 |
| Cotton yarn and | | Metals, all kinds | 1,132,712 |
| manufactures .. | 358,190 | Ships, &c. ..... | 125,846 |
| Herrings ..... | 576,093 | Wool, yarn, and | |
| Implements & tools | 157,157 | manufactures .. | 1,021,186 |
| Leather ..... | 147,749 | | |

DEFENCE (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy (for which £12,345,000 was allowed in 1905) consisted in December, 1905, of 15 battleships (including 4 building and 6 very old), 10 coast defence ships (very old), 12 first-class cruisers, 12 second-class cruisers, and 120 gunboats and torpedo craft. Of the above, 10 battleships (3 building and 5 very old) and 3 cruisers are in the Black Sea.

EDUCATION (*see* p. 637).

RAILWAYS, &c.—The total length of lines open for traffic on 1 January, 1904, was 35,939 miles, including 6,023 miles in Siberia and Manchuria, but exclusive of 2,106 miles in Finland. The

Southern portion of the Manchurian Railway is no longer under Russian control.

In 1901 the mileage and revenue were :—

| Line. | Mileage. | Gross Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| *European Russia.* | | |
| State | 18,477 | *rs.* 366,917,368 |
| Companies | 10,605 | 162,395,951 |
| Local | 1,032 | 3,297,838 |
| *Asiatic Russia.* | | |
| State | 4,965 | 35,156,873 |
| | 35,079 | *rs.* 567,768,030 |

In 1903 the gross revenue amounted to £72,000,000, and working expenses to £48,600,000. The gross revenue from the State railways is estimated at £49,800,000 in 1905, showing a net revenue of £5,400,000 after deducting expenses of working, improvements and purchase of rolling stock. The interest payable by the Government on railway bonds amounts to nearly £14,000,000.

There were (1901) 10,967 post-offices, carrying 996,379,947 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1901) 6,096 offices, with 106,913 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1903 of 2,489 sailing vessels and 810 steamers, with a total tounage of 668,550; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

REVENUE.—The main source of revenue is the liquor traffic. The gross revenue from the Government spirits monopoly (which has now been introduced practically throughout the Empire) is estimated at £59,000,000 (1906), and the net revenue at £42,000,000, exclusive of revenue from excise (£3,000,000).

| *Revenue— | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary* | £209,212,000 | £214,000,000 |
| *Extraordinary* | 291,000 | 210,000 |
| *Expenditure— | | |
| *Ordinary* | 202,759,000 | 214,000,000 |
| *Extraordinary* | 8,314,000 | 52,000,000 |
| Debt charge | 32,065,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Gold in State bank and in Treasury | 131,000,000 | 116,000,000 |
| Gold in circulation | 72,000,000 | ... |
| Notes in State bank and in Treasury / Notes in circulation. | 95,000,000 | 112,000,000 |
| †Total debt | 808,000,000 | 892,000,000 |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Imports | £62,090,106 | £55,700,000 |
| Do. from U.K. | 15,285,157 | 10,100,000 |
| Exports | 101,596,488 | 103,800,000 |
| Do. to U.K. | 31,402,838 | 26,500,000 |

* Budget estimates.

† War expenditure is not included in the Budget for 1905. It is stated to have amounted to £65,800,000 in 1904. It has been met by loans, the issue of Treasury bonds bearing interest at varying rates, and the issue of paper currency against gold deposited in the State Treasury. The total note circulation has been increased from £66,000,000 to £127,000,000. Foreign loans were placed at Paris and Berlin to a nominal amount of £56,000,000 (interest 5 and 4½ per cent), realising about 95 per cent.; and two Internal loans (interest 5 per cent.) were raised in 1905 of the total nominal amount of £42,328,000, issued to the public at 96 and 96½. Thus the permanent indebtedness of the Empire has been increased during the war by £98,000,000, of which £31,750,000, placed in Paris, is redeemable in 1909. Very little additional revenue has been raised by taxation. A new loan may, however, be necessary for the redemption of Treasury bonds issued during the war to the amount of £43,000,000.

## THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

*Grand Duke*, The Emperor of Russia.
*Governor-General*, M. Gerhard.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 2,851,000 in 1903, of whom about 2,432,000 are Finns, 395,000 Swedes, 20,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,697 students, of whom 563 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. The iron mines provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export. There are 2,106 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 2,589 vessels (mostly small), of which 334 are steamers.

The Diet consists of four estates, nobles, clergy, burgesses, and peasants, and is convoked triennially, and the country is chiefly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members. This form of government will give way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede true equality of the sexes; and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without recourse to "Suffragette" agitation. The Finnish troops have now been incorporated in the Russian army, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The revenue in 1903 was £4,582,067, and the expenditure £4,197,254; the debt amounts to £5,367,312. The imports in 1904 were £10,648,000 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £8,552,000. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 116,000 (including Russian garrison).

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1903), 1,534,000.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E. ..... £7,800
*Embassy*, 4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg.
*Councillor of Embassy*, H. J. O'Beirne, C.B. ..... 1,000
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Hon. V. Stanley, M.V.O., R.N. .....
*Military do.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, I.A. 800
*1st Secretary*, John C. T. Vaughan £300 to 500
" Claud Russell ..... 300 to 500
*3rd Secretary*, Charles H. Bentinck ..... 150
*Attaché*, Nevile Henderson .....
*Translator*, Captain Rowland Smith ... 300
*Consul* (vacant) ..... 700
*Vice-Consul*, C. H. Mackie .....
*Abo—Vice-Consul*, S. W. Wancke .....
*Archangel—Vice-Consul*, Sir C. Wolseley, Bart. .....
*Borga—Consular-Agent*, R. Lindroth ...
*Cronstadt—Vice-Consul*, A. Fishwick .....
*Frederickshamn—Vice-Con.* (vacant).
*Lovisa—Vice-Consul*, Gustav Hamberg.
*Moscow—Consul*, Henry M. Grove ..... 400
" *Commercial Agent*, H. A. Cooke 500
*Narva—Vice-Consul*, Edward Siricius ...
*Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul*, George Bucht
*Revel—Vice-C.*, Baron E. G. de Soucanton
*Tammerfors—Vice-Consul*, Baron G. Cronstedt .....
*Uleaborg, Vice-Consul*, B. Blunt .....

*Wiborg—Vice-Consul*, H. O. Gulbrandsen
*Batoum—Cons.*, Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens £700
*Baku—Vice-Consul*, Leslie Urquhart .....
*Novorossisk—Vice-Consul*, T. Sterne .....
*Poti—Vice-Consul*, John Pavoni (*acting*)
*Helsingfors—Consul*, C. J. Cooke..... 400
*Odessa—Cons.-Gen.*, Chas. S. Smith ..... 1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Picton Bagge £350 to 450
*Eupatoria—Consular Agent*, H. J. B. Martin
*Kieff—Consul*, Harry Paton Smith .....
*Nicolaieff—Vice-C.*, V. Bosanquet £350 to 450
*Sebastopol—Vice-C.*, Robert Erskine 350 to 450
*Theodosia—Vice-Consul*, William Rees ...
*Riga—Consul*, Arthur Woodhouse ..... 650
" *Vice-Consul*, William Breslau .....
*Libau—Vice-Consul*, C. J. Hill .....
*Pernau—Vice-Consul*, J. Dicks .....
*Windau—Vice-Consul*, E. H. Ruffmanu
*Rostov—Consul*, Arthur F. H. Medhurst ... 600
" *Vice-Cons.*, Wm. R. Martin .....
*Kertch—Vice-Consul*, Robt. Michell £350 to 450
*Mariupol—Vice-Consul*, W. S. Walton ...
*Taganrog—Vice-Consul*, W. H. Hunt.....
*Warsaw—Consul-Gen.*, Alex. Murray..... 800
" *Vice-Consul*, E. B. St. Clair .....

St. Petersburg, *viâ* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.

## SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

*President*, Pedro José Escalon, *b.* 21 March, 1857; installed 1 March, 1903, for four years.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Manuel Delgado.
*Public Instruction and Interior*, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque.
*War and Marine* (vacant).
*Finance*, Manuel Lopez Mencia.

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*Consul-General*, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,177 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triumfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. *A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of late years suffered comparative immunity. There are 85 post-offices and 168 telegraph offices, with 2,800 miles of wire.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | £638,476 | £644,855 | £682,917 |
| Expenditure | 616,380 | 704,800 | 762,024 |
| Imports | 617,604 | 802,075 | 869,214 |
| Exports | 1,116,442 | 1,327,089 | 1,127,907 |
| Internal debt | 837,937 | 733,060 | 832,431 |
| *External debt | *nil.* | *nil.* | *nil.* |
| Imports from U.K. | 221,715 | 260,693 | 262,799 |
| Exports to U.K. | 285,711 | 293,341 | 172,950 |

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 40,000.
*British Minister*, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....
*Consul*, Walter E. Coldwell .....
*Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson .....
*La Union—V. Cons.*, J. B. Courtade .....

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 33 days.

* The external debt was extinguished in 1899 by a Financial Syndicate, who also purchased the railway and obtained a concession to complete it as far as the capital.

## SAMOS.

*Prince Governor*, Costaki Caratheodory Bey.
*Senators*, Th. Sofoulis, M. Chadjidaki, S. Ioannides, and D. Constantinides.

A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia (1832), is one of the Anatolian Islands, with an area of 180 sq. miles and about 50,000 inhabitants, the capital (Vathy) having a good harbour. The whole island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil, and tobacco are produced and exported. The imports are valued at about £200,000 (of which about 25 per cent. are British), and the exports at the same figure, of which nearly four-fifths is wine. The revenue for 1905–6 was £27,500, and expenditure £26,000; there is no debt. Antimony, silver-lead, manganese, emery, and copper are known to exist in the island.

CAPITAL, Vathy. Pop. *circ.* 25,000.
*British Vice-Consul*, Gregory D. L. Marc.

## SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 11,000. There is an army of about 100. The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

*British Consul*, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence).

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*Consul-General for Great Britain*, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 8 Austin Friars, London, E.C.
*Consul*, Chevalier William Le Queux, Minories Chambers, Birmingham, and Villa Renata, Florence, Italy.

## SERVIA.

*King* Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), *b.* 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, Princess Zorka of Montenegro (who *died* 1890), and has issue Princes George (below) and Alexander, *b.* 1888, and Princess Helène, *b.* 1884.
*Heir Apparent*, Prince George, *b.* 1887.
*Premier and Foreign Affairs*, Nikolas Passitch.
*Interior*, Stoyan Protitch.
*War*, General Radomir Putnik.
*Justice*, Dr. Mileniko Vessnitch.
*Public Instruction*, Andra Nikolitch.
*Commerce and Agriculture*, Kosta Stoyanovitch.
*Finance*, Patchu.
*Public Works*, Jotsa Stankovitch.

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*Minister in London*, Dr. Militchevitch 17, Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.
*Consul-General in London*, Alexander Tucker, 17 Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament

elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 2,500,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11·6 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1902) 369 kilometres of railway, and, in 1894, 3,174 kilometres of telegraph, with 111 post-offices and 392 kilometres of telephone.

(For *Defence*, see p. 632.)
(For *Education*, see p. 637.)

| | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (estimated) | £3,665,911 | £3,521,440 |
| Expenditure ,, | 3,601,000 | 3,517,440 |
| Public debt ,, | 18,439,613 | ... |
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Total imports | ... | £2,800,062 |
| Imports from U.K. | £200,084 | 212,553 |
| Total exports | ... | 3,432,053 |
| Exports to U.K. | 100 | *nil* |

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1901, 72,000.

*Brit. Minister*, Jas. B. Whitehead ..... £1,800
*Vice-Consul*, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.
£350 to 450

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

## SIAM.

*King*, Somdeth Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalonkorn, *b.* 21 Sept., 1853; *succeeded* 1 Oct., 1868.
*Crown Prince*, Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, *b.* 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.
*Foreign Minister*, H.R.H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.
*Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London*, Phya Raja Nupraphandh, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
*Chargé d'Affaires*, Luang Chamnong Dithakar.
*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G.
*Secretary Interpreter*, Lewis C. Bateman.
*Attaché*, Nai Thew.
*Con.-Gen.* (vacant).

The Kingdom of Siam (estimated area, 220,000 square miles) is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1891. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the rivers Menam, Petchaburi, and Petriu, was neutralised, the two Governments agreeing not to send troops or obtain any exclusive advantages in it. The two Powers retained freedom of action in the portions of Siam west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion, adjoining British territory, includes the Malay States dependent on Siam. The eastern portion, the Mekong Valley, including Battambang and Angkor, adjoins Cambodia and the territories acquired by France under the treaty with Siam in 1893. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904, both Powers disclaimed any intention of annexing the Siamese territory in their respective spheres of influence. By an arrangement with Siam France abandoned Chantabun and the 25-kilometre neutral zone of the 1893 treaty; but the port of Krat became French, thus giving Cambodia access to the sea, while France received trading concessions on the right bank of the Mekong and power to make railways where navigation of the river is impossible. The provinces of Melupre and Bassac were recognised as French. The population, according to the first census (1905), numbers 6,686,000. Besides the Siamese there are many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), the rest being Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. About 80 per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steamship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. Bangkok has over 50 rice mills. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. Rice constitutes 80 per cent. and teak 14 per cent. of the exports; while pepper and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1905 the total imports were £3,994,000, and the exports £5,989,000 (rice £4,600,650, and teak £817,400). Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch. He appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with a general European adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, six royal princes, and from ten to twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed as departmental advisers. The administration of the revenue and of justice and the police has been improved. The revenue is derived from opium and spirit monopolies, land and capitation taxes, customs, &c. Gambling monopolies have been abolished, and increased land and fishery taxes and customs duties substituted. The first Siamese loan was raised in 1904 at 95, £1,000,000 being required for railways. Siam has an army of 8,000 men, and a few small gunboats. About 400 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles), and with Korat (165 miles). A State line that is being constructed from Ban Phagi to Chiengmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size, has reached Paknampho (162 miles). A line to Tachiu was opened in 1905. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the tical, of which the value was fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* on Nov. 1, 1906. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. The Mexican dollar is largely the currency of commerce. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is

current. The Government issues notes. A gold currency is proposed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue, 1905–6 | £2,945,000 |
| Exports from United Kingdom, 1905 | 544,522 |
| Imports into United Kingdom, 1905 | 322,682 |

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 400,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| *British Minister and Consul-General*, R. Paget, C.M.G. | £2,000 |
| *Bangkok—Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett | 800 |
| *Asst. Judge*, Arthur R. Vincent | 700 |
| *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Harold Lyle | 450 |
| *Chiengmai—Consul*, C. E. W. Stringer | 600 |
| *Lakhon—Vice-Consul*, G. H. R. Moor | 450 |
| *Chiengrai—Vice-Consul*, W. A. R. Wood | 400 |
| *Kedah—Consul*, Meadows Frost | 500 |
| *Judge of H.B.M. Court for Siam*, Skinner Turner | 1,000 |

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(*French Possession; see p.* 590.)

## SPAIN.

*King*, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886; *married* 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct., 1887).

*Heir Presumptive*, H.R.H. The Infante, Don Alfonso (son of the late Princess of Asturias and the Infante Don Carlos of Bourbon), *born* 28 Feb., 1903.

*Premier* (1906), Marshal Lopez Dominguez.

*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Pio Gullon.

*Interior*, Señor Bernabé Davila.

*Justice*, Count Romanones.

*War*, General de Luque.

*Public Works*, Señor Manuel Garcia Prieto.

*Public Instruction*, Señor Amalio Jimeno.

*Finance*, Señor Juan Navarro Reverter.

*Marine*, Señor Juan Alvarado.

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*Ambassador in London*, Señor Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

*Councillor of Embassy*, Marquis of Villalobar.

*2nd Secretary*, Duke de Vistahermosa.

*Attachés*, D. Barcenas, L. Pedroso, P. Churruca, E. Martinez, E. Pena.

*Military Attaché*, Major José de Manzanos.

*Consul-Gen.*, J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—722 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the ancient Provinces still best understood are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population (at the census of 1900) of 18,607,674. The principal towns are Madrid (pop.; 540,000), Barcelona (533,000), Valencia (214,000), Seville (150,000), Malaga (130,000), Murcia (112,000), and Saragossa (100,000); and there are also twelve other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The mercantile marine in 1905 consisted of 157 sailing vessels over 100 tons, and 515 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 711,509; during 1904 vessels of 14,847,363 tons entered, and of 15,742,322 tons cleared at Spanish ports; 3,912,359 tons of cargo were landed, and 10,938,878 tons were shipped.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 8,206 miles have been completed, and there are 18,000 miles of telegraph.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1905 were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | £1,264,057 | Pyrites | £830,720 |
| Cork | 246,936 | Olive Oil | 137,726 |
| Fruit, Preserved | 158,122 | Quicksilver | 237,492 |
| Grapes, Raw | 504,428 | Esparto, &c. | 217,560 |
| Oranges | 1,588,876 | Onions | 473,762 |
| Iron Ore | 4,125,919 | Silver Ore | 133,057 |
| Lead | 1,413,950 | Tomatoes | 100,695 |
| Nuts (inc. Almonds) | 422,904 | Wine | 437,213 |
| Raisins | 432,532 | | |

And the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1905 were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemicals | £238,487 | Manure | £634,562 |
| Coal and Coke | 1,224,779 | Metals, all sorts | 382,702 |
| Cotton Manufacts. | 244,866 | Wool, &c. | 114,936 |
| Machinery, all sorts | 486,426 | Yarn | 123,819 |

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632).

The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1897 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one second-class battleship of 10,000 tons, the *Pelayo* (1886); a cruiser of 10,122 tons, the *Carlos V.* (1895), and three of 7,000 tons, the *Cardinal Cisneros* (1897), *Cataluña* (1900), *Princesa de Asturias* (1896); two old armoured coast defence ships of 7,300 tons, *Numancia* (1863) and *Vitoria* (1865); the royal yacht *Giralda*, 2,057 tons; four cruisers of over 1,000 tons, four destroyers, three training ships, and small craft.

*Education* (*see* p. 637).

*Finance.*—By Law of 28 Nov., 1899, the financial year was fixed to begin on 1 Jan., ending on 31 Dec.

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £30,982,465 | *£30,683,550 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 30,308,1c5 | *29,974,404 |

National Debt, 1899–1900:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spanish | £385,195,906 |
| Cuban | 39,092,320 |
| Philippine | 7,918,000 |
| Treasury Bonds on Customs | 1,076,840 |
| | £433,283,066 |
| Interest on debts, 1904 | 15,000,000 |
| Total debts, 1904 | 387,000,000 |

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Total imports | £28,776,966 | £28,149,218 |
| Total exports | 28,541,400 | 29,144,029 |
| Imports from U.K. | 4,574,687 | 4,337,775 |
| Exports to U.K. | 13,959,237 | 13,672,210 |

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1900), 540,000.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £5,500
*Councillor of Embassy*, E. M. Grant Duff ..... 700
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Morgan, R.N., M.V.O.
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....
*2nd Secretary*, Lord Acton, M.V.O. £300 to 500
" " George Young .....300 to 500
*Commercial Attaché*, S. P. Cockerell ..... 725
*Attaché*, E. J. Hope Vere.....
*Hon. Attaché*, Hon. L. St. Aubyn .....
*Archivist & V.-Cons.*, Arthur Jackson £250 to 350
*Chaplain*, Rev. F. Bullock-Webster ..... 200
*Barcelona—Consul-Gen.*, J. F. Roberts ..... 800
" *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither.
*Alicante—V.-Cons.*, Jasper W. Cumming
*Burriana—Vice-Cons.*, .....
*Denia—Vice-Consul*, Joseph R. Morand
*Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul*, F. Romaguera
*Iviza—Vice-Cons.*, Narciso Puget .....
*Palamos—Vice-Consul*, Pablo Matas ...
*Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice.-Cons.*, B. Bosch y Cerda .....
*Port Mahon—Vice-Cons.*, B. Escudero ...
*San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons.*, José Sibils .....
*Saragossa—V.-Cons.*, Enrique Miret .....
*Tarragona—Vice-Consul*, James Hawes
*Valencia—Vice-Consul*, Edwark Harker
*Bilbao—Consul*, Allan Maclean ..... 700
*Vice-Consul*, Victor de Larrea .....
*Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons.*, R. V. Shade
*San Sebastian—V.-Cons.*, Maj. J. A. Nutt
*Santander—Vice-Consul*, Winter Single
*Cadiz—Consul*, Arthur Louis Keyser..... 600
*Algeciras—V.-Cons.*, Wm. J. Smith .....
*Cordoba—Vice-Consul*, Richard E. Carr...
*Huelva—Vice-Consul*, W. A. Bice.....
*Jerez—Vice-Consul*, W. J. Buck .....
*Port St. Mary—V.-Cons.*, Rbt. J. Pitman
*San Lucar—V.-Con.*, Arthur Williams ...
*San Roque—V.-Cons.*, Geo. F. Cornwell
*Seville—V.-Consul*,
*Corunna—Consul*, C. H. M. Trayner ..... 600
" *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt .....
*Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul*, Reginald Walker .....
*Corcubion—Vice-Cons.*, Manuel Pomiano
*Ferrol—Vice-Consul*, Emilio Anton .....

* Budget estimates.

*Gijon—Vice-Consul*, Arthur Lovelace.....
*Marin (Pont Vedra)—Vice-Consul*, José Acuna y Santos .....
*Vigo—Vice-Consul*, M. Barcena y Andres
*Vivero—Vice-Consul*, Benigno Lopez.....
*Fernando Po—Consul*, A. Nightingale (Boma) .....
*Malaga—Consul*, John G. Haggard ..... £600
*Adra—Cons. Agent*, Henry Benet .....
*Aguilas—Vice-Consul*, Thomas H. Naftel
*Almeria—V.-Cons.*, John Murison .....
*Carthagena—Vice-Consul*, John C. Gray
*Garrucha and Villaricos—Vice-Consul*, Francis Ford Walker .....
*Granada—Vice-Cons.*, C. E. S. Davenhill
*Linares—Vice-Consul*, John M. Power ...
*Marbella—Vice-Consul*, Miguel Calzado
*Mazarron—Cons. Agent*, E. G. Pearse ...
*Porman—Cons. Agent*, M. Zapata.....
*Teneriffe—Consul*, John E. Croker ..... 600
" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.....
*La Palma—Vice-Consul*, Manuel Yanes
*Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Vice-Consul*, Peter Swanston .....
*Orotava—Vice-Consul*, Thomas M. Reid...

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

### SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.

The over-sea possessions are regarded as an integral part of Spain, the head-quarters of the local administration being Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOBY islands off the coast of French Congo. On the mainland CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni, with the district bounded on the north by the German Cameroons, on the east by the 9th meridian E. of Paris, and on the south by the Muni river, while the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco is under protection. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 334,521), the capital being Santa Cruz (Tenerife). In Morocco are several "Presidios"; *IFNI, near Cape NON, TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000), opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zaffarin Islands. The total area of these possessions is about 244,000 square miles, with a population of about 135,000.

* At his trial at Gibraltar, Major Spilsbury, relying *(a)* on the Treaty of Tetuan, 1858, and *(b)* on "common knowledge" as demonstrated by the above entry in Whitaker's Almanack, pleaded that Ifni was a Spanish Possession. The court-martial decided, however, that Ifni was part of the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

### SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF.

*King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals*, Oscar II., *born* 21 January, 1829; *suc.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, *born* 9 July, 1836 (and has issue, 4 sons).
*Heir Apparent*, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wärmland, Crown Prince, *b.* 16 June, 1858; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862.
*Prime Minister*, S. A. A. Lindman.
*Foreign Affairs*, Eric B. Trolle.
*Minister of Justice*, G. A. Peterson.
*War*, Major-General L. Tingsten.
*Marine*, Rear-Admiral W. Dyrssen.
*Interior*, J. Juhlin.

*Finance*, C. J. G. Swartz.
*Instruction*, A. H. Hammarskjold.
*Agriculture*, A. Petersson.
*Ministers sans portefeuille*, C. F. W. Hederstierna and G. W. A. Roos.

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*Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Count H. Wrangel. *Legation*, 17 Stratford Place, W.
*Councillor of Legation*, Bon C. A. Beck-Friis.
*Chancellor*, J. G. Kihlman.
*Consul-General*, D. Danielsson, 10 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.
*Vice-Consul*, T. F. C. Stockenberg.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign from 1814 until the dissolution of the union in 1905.

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Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1905, of 5,294,885, nearly all Protestant. Nearly 54 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 246,000 being owners and 44,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief domestic exports to Great Britain in 1904 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials, and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1904 were coal, machinery, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 7,896 miles in length (of which 2,612 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1905; and 5,962 miles of telegraph (exclusive of 4,802 railway telegraph), 172 stations, and 1,535 railway and 676 other telegraph stations (1904). There were at the same date about 139,700 miles of telephone wires.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy consists of 79 fighting vessels (457 guns), 24 being ironclads, with some training ships, &c.

*Education* (*see* p. 637).

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £9,759,100 | £9,877,800 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 9,759,100 | 9,877,800 |
| *Debt (Jan.) | 21,142,296 | 20,970,188 |
| | 1903. | 1904. |
| Imports | £29,454,948 | £31,872,771 |
| Do. from U.K. | 7,653,385 | 8,216,110 |
| Exports | 24,307,092 | 22,851,315 |
| Do. to U.K. | 8,937,175 | 8,231,294 |

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1905), †324,488.

*British Minister*, Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; C.B. ..... £3,000
*1st Sec.*, H. G. Dering ..... £300 to 500
*Chaplain*, Rev. Edward Shepherd, M.A.
*Consul*, Henry M. Villiers ..... 600
*Vice-Consul*, C. A. E. Bolinder .....
*Borgholm—Cons. Agent*, G. E. Erickson
*Gäfle—Vice-Consul*, Robert Carrick .....
*Härnösand—Vice-Con.*, Paul Burchardt
*Hudiksvall—Vice-Con.*, C. J. Henric Amnéus .....
*Kalmar—Vice-Consul*, John Jeansson ...
*Luleå—Vice-Consul*, A. J. Westerberg...
*Norrköping—Vice-Cons.*, Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning .....
*Nyköping—Vice-Con.*, A. Helander .....
*Oland—Vice-Con.*, Capt. Svante Olivier Theodor Matthiesen .....
*Örnsköldsvik—V.-Con.*, Henric Öhngren
*Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul*, O. Wingren
*Skellefteå—Vice-Consul*, Emil Forssell...
*Söderhamn—V.-Con.*, Christoffer Myhre
*Sundsvall—V.-C.*, Jakob K. Barth.....
*Umea—Vice-Consul*, Andreas Grahn ...
*Vastervik Vice-Con.*, Erik W. Tillberg
*Visby (Gotland)—Vice-Consul*, Edvard Cramér .....
*Gottenburg—Consul*, John Duff .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Richard Duff ...
*Halmstad—Vice-Consul*, T. Schéle .....
*Helsingborg—Vice-Cons.*, Carl Westrup
*Karlskrona—Vice-Con.*, Adolf Palander
*Landskrona—V.-Con.*, Fred. E. Neess...
*Malmö—V.-Con.*, P. M. Flensburg .....
*Marstrand—V.-Cons.*, C. A. Christenson
*Strömstad—Vice-Consul*, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren .....
*Uddevalla—Vice-Consul*, Charles David Thorburn .....
*Varberg—Vice-Consul*, C. R. T. Jobson
*Ystad—Vice-Consul*, Emil A. Borg .....

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

†*President* (1907), M. Edouard Müller ..... £680
*Vice-President* (1907),
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, The President.
*Commerce, Industry, &c.*, M. Deucher.
*Pres. of National Council*, C. Zschokke.
*Pres. of Council of States*, A. Hoffmann.
*Federal Chancellor*, G. Ringier.
*Federal Tribunal (Lausanne)*, 19 members and representatives, *President*, F. A. Monnier.
*Director, International Posts*, E. Ruffy.
*Direc., International Telegraphs*, Emil Frey.
*International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts*, Henri Morel.
*Direc., Internat. Railway Offices*, Dr. Winkler.

* Expended in the construction of railways.
† The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

*Director-General of Posts*, Henri Lutz.
" " " *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.
*Department of War*, Colonel Müller.
*Interior*, M. Ruchet.
*Justice*, E. Brenner.

*Minister in London*, Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place, S.W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 84′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of about 3,313,000 in 1901, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1901) 150,000, Geneva 105,000, Basle 113,000, Berne 64,000, and Lausanne 56,000. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1899 there were 2,396 miles of railway in working order, and 4,384 miles of telegraph.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £720; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For *Defence*, see p. 632; for *Education*, see p. 637.)

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Public revenue (Budget) | £4,257,200 | £4,471,600 |
| Public expenditure | 4,421,800 | 4,605,800 |
| | 1902. | 1903. |
| National debt | £3,532,630 | £3,606,240 |
| Federal reserve | 3,958,440 | 4,059,640 |
| Total imports | 45,140,000 | 47,846,000 |
| Total exports | 32,970,000 | 35,541,000 |
| Imports from U.K. | 2,160,000 | 2,284,400 |
| Exports to U.K. | 7,400,000 | 7,054,000 |

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1900, 64,064.

*British Minister*, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart. £1,450
*2nd Secretary*, Ellice M. Hicks-Beach £300 to 500
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. G. H. Sissons, M.A.
*Consul*, Gaston de Muralt
*Neuchatel—Vice-Consul*, Edouard Chable
*Geneva—Consul*, Sir George Phillippo
" *Vice-Consul*, Lewis Stein
*Lausanne—Consul*, Alfred Galland
*Montreux—Vice-Cons.*, Marcel Cuénod.
*Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons)*, Henry Angst, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul & Commercial Agent*, John C. Milligan 300
*Bâle—Vice-Consul*, E. Paravicini
*Davos—Cons.*, Dr. W. R. Huggard.
*Lucerne—Consul*, Louis A. Falck
*St. Gall—Vice-Consul*, J. J. Nef-Kern.
*St. Moritz—Cons.*, Dr. Frank Holland.

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TIBET (see p. 505).

TONQUIN (see pp. 987–8).

TRIPOLI.

*Governor-General*, Field-Marshal Rejeb Pasha, *appointed* August, 1904.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713–1835) it was under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed under direct Turkish control in 1835. It comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessariflicks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the direct government of Constantinople since 1875. It has an area of 410,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,000,000 in Tripoli proper and Cyrenaica. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The military force of the country now numbers 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes, but steps are being taken to co-ordinate the incidence of taxation with that obtaining in other parts of Turkey. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few

Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total imports | £380,000 | £361,000 | £443,600 |
| Total exports | 388,000 | 386,500 | 377,400 |
| Imports from U.K. | 102,000 | 84,500 | 89,800 |
| Exports to U.K. | 207,000 | 175,000 | 137,920 |

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

*Consul-General*, Justin C. W. Alvarez ... £800
*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson ..... £350 to 450
*Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.....
*Khoms—Vice-Consul*, Joseph Tate.....
*Benghazi—Consul*, R. A. Fontana ..... 500
*Derna—Cons. Agent*, G. Farrugia .....

## TUNIS.

(*French Protectorate.*)

*Bey*, Mohamed el Hadi Pacha; *born* 24 June, 1855; *succ.* 11 June, 1902.
*Heir Apparent*, Mohamed Naceur Bey, *b.* 1855.
*French Resident-General*, Stephen Pichon (20 Dec., 1902).

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary dependency of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident. By treaty, 12 May, 1881, "the occupation is to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities recognize by common accord that the local government is capable of maintaining order." By a convention signed 10 July, 1882, France administers the country and collects the taxes in the name of the Bey, who is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the princes of the Beylical family a sum of £30,000. It is in the north of Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, between lat. 32° 20′—37° 25′ N. and long. 7° 40′—11° 15′ E. It comprises an area of 44,920 square miles, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants, of whom (1903) about 70,000 are Europeans.

The chief town, Tunis, is an inland port connected with the sea by a canal; it is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population estimated at 176,500, of whom 50,000 are Jews and 26,500 Christians (12,000 Italians, 5,000 Maltese, and 8,000 French). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, mantles, fez caps, bernouses, also otto of roses and jessamin. The chief exports are grain, oil, wool, esparto grass, and phosphates. N.E. of Tunis is the site of the ancient city of Carthage. There are 258 miles of railway and 1,245 of telegraph.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (Budget) | £1,549,807 | £1,204,983 |
| Expenditure (Budget) | 1,144,565 | 1,202,209 |

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| *Debt (Consolidated 1884) | £8,487,500 | £8,465,220 |
| Imports (1903-1904) | 3,344,515 | 3,335,377 |
| Exports (1903-1904) | 2,625,898 | 3,073,271 |
| Domestic imports from U.K. | 367,243 | 301,953 |
| Total exports to the U.K. | 270,886 | 329,884 |

* This total includes £631,580, being the first instalment of a Railway Loan (1903) and £125,000, being the amount of a Loan (1903) for the creation of a "Caisse de Prêts Commun aux," which means practically a central fund from which to issue Municipal Loans.

*Consul-General*, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B..... £900
*V.-Cons.*, Paul Wilkinson ..... £350 to 450
" R. Schembri.....
*Bizerta—Vice-Consul*, Hon. Terence Bourke
*Gabes—Cons. Agent*, F. Calleja .....
*Gerba, Cons. Agent*, Giacomo Pariente ...
*Mehdiah—Cons. Agent*, G. Violante .....
*Monastir, Cons. Agent*, Salvatore Diacono
*Sfax—Vice-Consul*, Silvio Leonardi .....
*Susa—Vice-Consul*, William Galea.....
Tunis, 1,350 miles.

## TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

*Sultan*, Abdul Hamid II., *b.* 22 September, 1842; *proclaimed* 31 August, 1876.
*Heir Presumptive*, his brother, Mehemmed Reshad Effendi, *born* 3 Nov., 1844.
*Prime Minister* (*Grand Vizier*), Ferid Pasha.
*Foreign Affs.* (*Khardjie-Naziri*), Tevfik Pasha.
*Interior*, Memdouh Pasha.
*Finance*, Zia Bey.
*Justice*, Abdurrahman Pasha.
*Public Instruction*, Hachim Pasha.
*Marine*, Djelal Pasha.
*War*, Riza Pasha.
*Commerce and Public Works*, Zihni Pasha.
*Pious Foundations* (*Evkafs*), Turkhan Pasha.
*President of Council of State*, Said Pasha.

*Mines and Forests*, Selim Pasha Melhamé.
*Police*, Shefik Pasha.

*Turkish Ambassador to France*, Salih Munir Pasha; *Russia*, Husni Pasha; *Germany*, Tewfik Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha; *Italy*, Mehemed Reshid Bey; *U.S.A.* (*Minister*), Chekib Bey.
*Ambassador in London*, S. Musurus Pasha Vezir, 69 Portland Place, W.
*Councillor of Embassy*, Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.
*1st. Secs.*, Essad Bey; Tueni Bey.
*2nd do.*, Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.
*3rd do.*, R. Danial Bey.
*Naval Attaché*, Mahmoud Bey.
*Imam*, Mehmed Redjai Effendi.
*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi Férédjullah, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C.

The Ottoman Empire comprises an area of about 66,500 square miles in South Eastern Europe, about 680,000 square miles in Asia, and about 399,000 square miles in Africa, containing altogether about 25,000,000 inhabitants. The Sultan is also suzerain of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and Egypt.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population (1901) of about 6,000,000, including about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,500,000 are Mohammedans. European Turkey comprises the vilayets of Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Monastir, Kossova, Scutari, and Janina. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital (pop. 1,100,000), Salonika (100,000), and Adrianople (80,000). A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. The principal rivers are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, barley, millet, sesame and other oil-seeds and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, Valonia oak, oak, lime, and ash, with the

palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. About 1,200 miles of railway were open in 1901.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, has a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. *Asia Minor* (pop. about 9,400,000) comprises the following vilayets: Broussa, Smyrna, Castamouni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas, Trebizond, the islands of the Archipelago, and the Mutessarifats of Ismid and Bigha; in *Armenia* (pop. about 2,500,000) the vilayets of Erzeroum, Mamouret, Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van; in *Arabia* (pop. about 2,500,000) Mossul, Baghdad, Basra, Hedjaz and Yemen; in *Syria* (pop. about 3,250,000) Aleppo, Zor, Syria and Beyrout, with Jerusalem (*see* p. 609) and Lebanon. The principal towns are Smyrna (200,000), Baghdad (145,000), Damascus (200,000), Aleppo (125,000), and Beyrut (120,000).

In ARABIA the *Turkish Pashalik of Basra* extends N.W. to Ali Garbi on the Tigris and Kalat-al-Daraj on the Euphrates. The higher basins of these rivers form the *Pashalik of Baghdad*, which extends to Syria and Kurdistan. Not far from the city of Baghdad (pop. 180,000) is Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the (British) Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The foreign trade is mainly done by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The exports from Bussorah and Baghdad in 1904 were valued at £1,306,000, and the imports at £1,261,000. Beyond these deserts are the Turkish provinces of the *Hejaz* and *Yemen*. The *Hejaz* includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, the home of Mohammed, with the port of Jeddah (pop. 40,000), the mainstay of which is the pilgrim traffic. In 1904 the imports were £1,405,000, and the exports £25,000. The trade with India is large and increasing. The Damascus-Mecca railway has reached the Hejaz. In *Yemen* are the towns of Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. During 1905 Yemen has been the scene of a serious rebellion. Hodeida (pop. 33,000), its chief port, had a total trade of £918,000 in 1904. Rebellion, piracy, cholera, and famine interfered with business. Coffee is the principal export. Jeddah and Hodeida have a considerable trade. The Sinai peninsula belongs politically to Egypt.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (*see* p. 623).

*Commerce.* — The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway, by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonica, and in the North of England (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Wm. Whittall; *Sec.*, H. E. Mountain. The commercial marine of Turkey consisted in 1901 of about 180 steamers, 60,000 tons, and 200 sea-going sailing vessels, 50,000 tons.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrut, and Baghdad.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1900 were corn, fruit, wool, and mohairs, and the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1900 were coal, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

*Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 632). The Navy consists of 102 steamers, all of an obsolete type (including 18 ironclads), and 25 torpedo boats, with a total peace strength of about 15,000 men.

*Education* (*see* p. 638).

*Finance.*—Sir Edgar Vincent's report of December, 1896, estimates an annual deficit of £1,253,070, but points out certain reforms by which this can be avoided. The total amount of the loans negotiated since the year 1854, and still outstanding, exceeds £100,000,000, and additional debts bring the total to about £125,000,000 (Russian war indemnity outstanding £25,000,000, out of a total of £32,100,000 originally owed; indemnity to Russian subjects £50,000 out of a total of £318,180, and £275,000 due to the Damascus Railway).

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue, 1897–98 (estimated) | £16,050,270 |
| Expenditure, 1897–98 ,, | 16,578,360 |
| Turkish Debt (Loans), 1906 | 100,000,000 |
| Indemnities owed, 1906 | 25,000,000 |
| Total Imports, 1900 | 21,050,000 |
| Total Exports, 1900 | 14,030,000 |
| Total Imports from U.K., 1905 | 6,979,147 |
| Total Exports to U.K., 1905 | 5,491,443 |

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1904), *circ.* 1,100,000.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ..... £8,000

*Councillor of Embassy*, Geo. H. Parclay, C.V.O., C.M.G. ..... 1,000

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Roger Keyes, R.N., M.V.O. .....

*Military Attaché*, Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. ..... 800

*Judge of Sup. Court*, R. B. P. Cator..... 1,000

*Assistant Judge*, George B. Piggott ..... 800

*Chief Dragoman*, H. H. Lamb .....£900 to 1,000

*1st Secretary*, J. A. C. Tilley (*acting*) .....

*Commercial Attaché*, E. Weakley ..... 800

*2nd Secretary*, R. Macleay .....£300 to 500

*Consul-General*, Harry C. A. Eyres ..... 800

*Chaplain*, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A. ... 300

*Physician*, Frank G. Clemow, M.D. ..... 700

*3rd Secretary*, P. L. Loraine..... 250

*Attaché*, Hon. Patrick Ramsay ..... 250

*Hon. Attachés*, Hon. A. Herbert, Capt. M. Sykes, and G. A. Lloyd.

*Dragoman (Embassy)*, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. .....£700 to 800

*Dragoman and Archivist*, £700 to 800
*Consul and Chief Dragoman*, Alex. T. Waugh ..... £650 to 750
*3rd Dragoman*, ..... £450 to 550
*Vice-Cons. Interpreter*, Andrew Ryan ... 425 to 500
*Brussa—Vice-Consul*, E. Gilbertson .....
*Dardanelles—V.-Consul*, Avalon Shipley £350 to 450
*Dede-Agatch—Vice-Consul*, Jacques A. Missir .....
*Gallipoli—Vice-Consul*, W. Grech .....
*Ismâit—Cons. Agent*, Percy Wills .....
*Panderma—Cons. Agent*, S. Christides...
*Rodosto—Vice-Consul*, Edmond Dussi ...
*Scutari (Albania)—Vice-Consul*, (Vacant) ..... £350 to 450
*Adrianople—Consul*, Capt. L. L. R. Samson 500
*Aleppo—Consul*, Henry Z. Longworth ..... 600
*Alexandretta—Vice-Consul*, Augustine Catoni .....
*Antioch & Swedia—Vice-Consul*, David Donëk .....
*Mersina—Vice-Cons.*, T. Loiso .....
*Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General*, Lt.-Col. L. S. Newmarch. Rs. 2,500 per month. *Paid by India.*
*Kerbala, &c. — V.-Cons.*, Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.....
*Mosul—Cons. Agent*, Nimrod Rassam...
*Basrah—Consul*, Francis E. Crow..... 700
*Beyrut—Cons.-Gen.*, Sir R. Hay Drummond Hay, C.M.G. ..... 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, £350 to 450
*Haifa—V.-Con.*, ..... 350 to 450
*Latakia—V.-Consul*, Nicholas Vitali ...
*Safed—Vice-Consul*, J. Micklasiewitz ...
*Sidon—Vice-Consul*, Joseph Abela .....
*Tripoli—Vice-Consul*, Dr. J. Abela .....
*Damascus—Consul*, Geo. P. Devey ..... 600
*Erzeroum—Consul*, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. 700
*Bitlis—Vice-Consul*, £350 to 450
*Diarbekir—Vice-Cons.*, Wm. B. Heard £350 to 450
*Van—Vice-Consul*, Capt. B. Dickson, R.A. 500
*Jeddah—Consul*, J. F. Jones ..... 600
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Shaikh Mohammad Hussain .....
*Hodeida—Vice-Con.*, Geo. A. Richardson
*Jerusalem—Consul*, E. C. Blech ..... 700
*Gaza—Consular Agent*, A. A. Knesevich
*Jaffa—Vice-Consul*, J. Falanga (*acting*) 300
*Monastir—Consul*, J. H Monahan ..... 600
*Salonica—Cons.-Gen.*, Robert W. Graves, C.M.G. ..... 1,000
*Cavalla—Vice-Cons.*, Stanislas Pecchioli
*Drama—V.-Cons.*, B. Gregoriades .....
*Janina—Cons. Agent*, G. Millelire (*actg.*)
*Prevesa—C. Agent*, C. Conemenos (*actg.*)
*Serres—V.-Cons.*, Dr. J. M. Theodorides (*acting*) .....
*Uskub—Vice-Consul*, H. E. Satow £350 to 450
*Serajevo—Consul*, P. J. C. McGregor ..... 600
*Smyrna—Con.-Gen.*, H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. ..... 900
,, ... *V.-Consul*, Horace E. W. Young £350 to 450
,, *Clerk*, E. F. A. Eldridge .....200 to 300
*Adalia—Vice-Consul*, Gustave A. Keun
*Aidin—Vice-Consul*, Edward Hadkinson
*Aivali, &c.—V.-Con.*, Assimaki Eliopulo
*Mitylene—V.-Consul*, Fredk. Hadkinson
*Rhodes—Vice-Consul*, ... ... ... £350 to 450
*Samos—Vice-Consul*, G. D. L. Marc.....
*Scala Nuova—Vice-Con.*, John Alexachi
*Scio and Tchesmé—Vice-Con.*, ... ...
*Tenedos—Vice-Cons.*, D. A. Tolmides
*Trebizond—Cons.*, Fred. G. Freeman ..... £600
*Samsoon—Cons. Agent*, H. de Cortanze

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit by ordinary daily train, 4 days; by express, thrice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is *via* Marseilles per Messageries steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14 days.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*President*, Theodore Roosevelt, *born* 27 Oct., 1858; came into office 14 Sept., 1901; *re-elected* 8 Nov., 1904 (*term expires* 4 March, 1909) ..... £10,000
*Sec. of State*, Hon. Elihu Root ..... 1,600
,, *Treasury*, Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou 1,600
,, *War*, Hon. William H. Taft ..... 1,600
,, *Navy*, Hon. Victor H. Metcalf ..... 1,600
,, *Interior*, Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock 1,600
,, *Agriculture*, Hon. James Wilson... 1,600
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. George Von L. Meyer ..... 1,600
*Attorney-General*, Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte 1,600
*Commerce and Labour*, Hon. Oscar S. Straus ..... 1,600
*Chief Justice of Supreme Court*, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller ..... 2,600
*American Ambassador to France*, Robert S. McCormick; *Germany*, Charlemange Tower; *Italy*, Henry White; *Russia*, (vacant); *Austria-Hung.*, Charles S. Francis; *Japan*, Luke E. Wright; *Turkey*, John G. A. Leishman .....

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*Office of Embassy*, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
*Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in London*, Hon. Whitelaw Reid. *Address*, Dorchester House, Park Lane, W. 3,500
*Secretary of Embassy*, John Ridgely Carter, 15 Chesham Street, S.W. ..... 525
*2nd Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth, 105 Mount St., W. ..... 400
*3rd Secretary*, U. Grant Smith ..... 240
*Sec. to Ambassador* (vacant).
*Naval Attaché*, Lieut.-Comm. John H. Gibbons .....
*Military Attaché*, Capt. Sydney Cloman...
*Consul-Gen. in London*, Robert J. Wynne, 12 St. Helen's Place, E.C. ..... 1,000
*Vice & Deputy do.*, Richard Westacott ...
*Deputy Con.-General*, Francis W. Frigout
*Consular Office*, 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*Despatch Agent*, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.

A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially independent States, 5 organized and 2 unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30′ W., and also the territory of Alaska and the island of Hawaii. The area is estimated at 3,622,933 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 55,562 square miles, excluding the water area of Alaska and Hawaii. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme north-

west of the continent, purchased from Russia 18 October, 1867, comprising 590,884 square miles. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1900, was 76,356,000. In 1890 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,417; off reservation, 115,836 (including 58,806 civilised Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 32,052 (23,531 Indians). The increase in the ten years, 1880–1890, was 12,466,467, and 1890–1900, 13,018,609, exclusive of certain districts above alluded to.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt and lead, which in Missouri, Colorado, and Idaho appears inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in large quantities.

*Finance.*—The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on 1 Oct., 1905 and 1906:—

| | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 % bonds | $542,909,950 | $625,942,350 |
| 3 % bonds | 77,135,360 | 63,945,460 |
| 4 % bonds and certificates | 275,113,370 | 235,271,390 |
| On which interest has ceased | 1,256,405 | 1,126,375 |
| Bearing no interest | 386,986,617 | 399,173,714 |
| Certificates & Treasury notes offset by cash | 1,003,859,969 | 1,067,323,869 |
| Total debt | $2,287,261,671 | $2,392,783,158 |
| Less cash and reserve in Treasury | 1,290,683,662 | 1,438,536,965 |
| Actual indebtedness | $996,578,009 | $954,246,193 |

The total decrease in the debt since 31 August, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, it amounted to $2,756,431,571, to 1 Oct., 1906, has been $1,802,185,378.

*Balance Sheet for Years ending 30 June, 1905 and 1906.*

| RECEIPTS:— | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $261,798,857 | $300,251,878 |
| Internal Revenue | 234,095,741 | 249,150,213 |
| Miscellaneous sources | 48,380,087 | 45,052,031 |
| | $544,274,685 | $594,454,122 |
| EXPENDITURE:— | | |
| Civil & Miscellaneous | $146,952,549 | $159,823,905 |
| War Department | 122,175,074 | 119,704,113 |
| Navy Department | 117,550,308 | 111,166,784 |
| Indians | 14,236,074 | 12,746,859 |
| Pensions | 141,773,964 | 141,034,562 |
| Interest on public debt | 24,590,944 | 24,308,576 |
| For the sinking fund | 3,808,411 | 1,651,611 |
| | $571,087,324 | $570,436,410 |

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE U.S. NAVY.
(To 30 June, 1906.)

| Type. | Completed. | Building. | Authorised. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First-class battleships | 26 | 9 | 3 |
| Second-class " | 2 | .. | .. |
| Armoured cruisers | 6 | 6 | .. |
| " ram | 1 | .. | .. |
| Single-turret monitors | 4 | .. | .. |
| Double-turret " | 6 | .. | .. |
| Protected cruisers | 20 | 2 | .. |
| Unprotected " | 3 | .. | .. |
| Scout " | .. | 3 | .. |
| Gunboats | 9 | .. | .. |
| Light-draft gunboats | 3 | .. | .. |
| Composite " | 8 | .. | .. |
| Sheathed training ship | 1 | .. | .. |
| Training ships | .. | 2 | .. |
| " " brig | 1 | .. | .. |
| Gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun) | .. | .. | 1 |
| Special class | 2 | .. | .. |
| Gunboats under 500 tons | 15 | .. | .. |
| Torpedo boat destroyers | 10 | .. | 3 |
| Torpedo-boats, steel | 35 | .. | .. |
| " " wood | 1 | .. | .. |
| Submarine torpedo boats | 8 | 4 | .. |
| Iron cruising vessels, steam | 7 | .. | .. |
| Wooden " " | 6 | .. | .. |
| " sailing vessels | 8 | .. | .. |
| Tugs | 41 | .. | 2 |
| Auxiliary cruisers | 5 | .. | .. |
| Converted Yachts | 23 | .. | .. |
| Colliers | 16 | .. | 2 |
| Supply ships and hospital ships | 13 | .. | .. |
| Wooden vessels unfit for sea service | 15 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 276 | 26 | 11 |

Enlisted men, July 1, 1904 (active list), 29,321; commissioned officers (active list), 1,442; warrant officers, &c. (active list), 649.

*Marine Corps:* Commiss. officers, July 1, 1905 (active list), 273; privates and non-com. officers (do.), 6,797.

*Army* (*see* p. 632).

*Education* (*see* p. 638).

*Constitution and Government.*—The government of the United States is, by the Constitution, entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The supreme judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

## TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The imports from, and domestic exports to, the U.K. are given below for the past ten years (provisional figures for 1905):—

| | Imports. | Dom. Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ..... | $169,963,434 | $401,145,205 | $571,108,639 |
| 1897 ..... | 167,947,820 | 478,448,592 | 646,396,412 |
| 1898 ..... | 108,945,185 | 534,398,302 | 643,343,487 |
| 1899 ..... | 118,488,217 | 505,668,925 | 624,157,142 |
| 1900 ..... | 159,582,401 | 527,784,340 | 687,366,741 |
| 1901 ..... | 143,388,501 | 624,216,404 | 767,604,905 |
| 1902 ..... | $165,746,560 | $542,001,128 | $707,747,688 |
| 1903 ..... | 190,021,658 | 516,986,416 | 707,008,074 |
| 1904 ..... | 165,785,368 | 530,849,224 | 696,634,592 |
| 1905 ..... | 175,811,918 | 518,105,398 | 693,917,316 |
| 1906 ..... | 210,029,437 | 578,023,505 | 788,052,942 |

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1905 were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animals, living | £7,424,350 | Fish | £620,934 |
| Apples | 935,868 | Hardware | 193,957 |
| Bacon | 5,823,392 | Lard | 3,030,837 |
| „ (Hams) | 2,409,993 | Leather | 2,964,777 |
| Beef (fresh) | 4,834,611 | Machinery | 2,622,977 |
| Boots & Shoes | 441,289 | Oil seed cake | 976,170 |
| Butter | 401,916 | Oleo-margarine | 339,168 |
| Cheese | 4,5,003 | Paper, &c. | 393,942 |
| Coffee | 375,808 | Paraffine | 970,281 |
| Copper, &c. | 2,451,724 | Petroleum | 3,908,567 |
| Corn, wheat | 2,453,527 | Pork | 403,472 |
| „ Barley | 754,000 | Preserved Meat | 1,803,557 |
| „ Oats | 699,978 | Rosin | 485,798 |
| „ Maize | 4,636,676 | Skins and Furs | 971,196 |
| „ Wheatmeal & flour | 2,896,317 | Sugar | 958,580 |
| Cotton, raw | 38,314,379 | Tobacco | 2,888,147 |
| Drugs | 365,873 | Turpentine | 972,693 |
| | | Wood, all kinds | 3,876,734 |

And the chief imports of domestic produce from the United Kingdom in 1905 were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beer and Ale | £240,842 | Leather | £336,028 |
| Books | 439,371 | Linens | 3,227,044 |
| Chemical products | 829,568 | Machinery | 762,652 |
| Cotton manfrs. | 3,203,567 | Metals, all kinds | 2,852,422 |
| „ yarn | 406,709 | Rags, &c. | 318,409 |
| Earth & chinaware | | Silk & manufrs. | 205,680 |
| Fish | 395,234 | Skins and furs | 1,019,049 |
| Hides, raw | 213,239 | Wool | 1,206,914 |
| Jute manufrs. | 1,101,604 | Woollens | 1,887,181 |

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1906, it consisted of 25,006 vessels, of which 9,500 were steamers, and 15,506 other than steamers, the total gross tonnage being 6,674,969.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Merchandise only (provisional figures for 1906).

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
| 1792 | ... | ... | 20,753,098 |
| 1879 | 710,439,441 | 445,777,775 | 1,156,217,216 |
| 1880 | 835,638,658 | 667,954,746 | 1,503,593,404 |
| 1881 | 902,377,346 | 642,664,628 | 1,545,041,974 |
| 1882 | 750,542,257 | 724,639,574 | 1,475,181,831 |
| 1883 | 823,839,402 | 723,180,914 | 1,547,020,316 |
| 1884 | 740,513,609 | 667,697,693 | 1,408,211,302 |
| 1885 | 742,189,755 | 577,527,329 | 1,319,717,084 |
| 1886 | 679,524,830 | 635,436,136 | 1,314,960,966 |
| 1887 | 716,183,211 | 692,319,768 | 1,408,502,979 |
| 1888 | 695,954,507 | 723,957,114 | 1,419,911,621 |
| 1889 | 742,401,375 | 745,131,652 | 1,487,533,027 |
| 1890 | 857,828,684 | 789,310,409 | 1,647,139,093 |
| 1891 | 884,480,810 | 844,916,196 | 1,729,397,006 |
| 1892 | 1,030,278,148 | 827,402,462 | 1,857,680,610 |
| 1893 | 847,665,194 | 866,400,922 | 1,714,066,116 |
| 1894 | 892,140,572 | 654,994,622 | 1,547,135,194 |
| 1895 | 807,538,165 | 731,969,965 | 1,539,508,130 |
| 1896 | 882,606,938 | 779,724,674 | 1,662,331,612 |
| 1897 | 1,050,993,556 | 764,730,412 | 1,815,723,968 |
| 1898 | 1,231,482,330 | 616,049,654 | 1,847,531,984 |
| 1899 | 1,227,023,302 | 697,148,489 | 1,924,171,791 |
| 1900 | 1,394,483,082 | 849,941,184 | 2,244,424,266 |
| 1901 | 1,487,764,991 | 823,172,165 | 2,310,937,156 |
| 1902 | 1,381,719,401 | 903,320,948 | 2,285,040,342 |
| 1903 | 1,420,141,679 | 1,025,719,237 | 2,445,860,916 |
| 1904 | 1,460,827,271 | 991,087,371 | 2,451,914,642 |
| 1905 | 1,518,561,666 | 1,117,513,071 | 2,636,074,737 |
| 1906 | 1,743,864,500 | 1,226,562,446 | 2,970,426,946 |

The total domestic exports for the last four fiscal years ending June 30 have been: 1903, $1,392,231,302; 1904, $1,435,179,017; 1905, $1,491,744,641; 1906, $1,717,953,382.

RAILWAYS. For the year ending June 30, 1904, the length of single track mileage was 213,904 miles, an increase of 5,927 since 1903. The mileage of tracks of all kinds for which operations were reported (including 212,243 miles of single track) was 297,073, increase 13,252 miles, and the gross earnings $1,975,174,091; the number of railway employees was 1,296,121.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1904, was 71,131. The postal revenue was $143,582,624. The number of inland money orders issued was 50,712,168, and the amount $383,452,373. Of international money orders the number issued was 1,888,730, value $37,876,265; postal expenditure, $152,362,116.

PRECIOUS METALS.—Approximate distribution by producing States and Territories of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1905 (as estimated by the Director of the Mint):—

| State or Territory. | Gold. | | Silver. | | Total value (Silver at Commercial value($). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fine ounces. | Value ($). | Fine ounces. | Commercial Value ($). | |
| Alabama | 2,008 | 41,500 | 300 | 183 | 41,683 |
| Alaska | 722,026 | 14,925,600 | 169,200 | 103,212 | 15,028,812 |
| Arizona | 130,192 | 2,691,300 | 2,605,700 | 1,589,477 | 4,280,777 |
| California | 928,660 | 19,197,100 | 1,082,000 | 660,020 | 19,857,120 |
| Colorado | 1,243,291 | 25,701,100 | 12,942,800 | 7,895,108 | 33,596,208 |
| Georgia | 4,687 | 96,900 | 900 | 549 | 97,449 |
| Idaho | 52,032 | 1,075,600 | 8,125,600 | 4,956,616 | 6,032,216 |
| Maryland | 716 | 14,800 | 100 | 61 | 14,861 |
| Michigan | — | — | 253,000 | 154,330 | 154,330 |
| Missouri | — | — | 12,900 | 7,869 | 7,869 |
| Montana | 236,520 | 4,889,300 | 13,454,700 | 8,207,367 | 13,096,667 |
| Nevada | 259,246 | 5,359,100 | 5,863,500 | 3,576,735 | 8,935,835 |
| New Mexico | 12,858 | 265,800 | 354,900 | 216,489 | 482,289 |
| North Carolina | 5,994 | 123,900 | 13,200 | 8,052 | 131,952 |
| Oregon | 60,222 | 1,244,900 | 88,900 | 54,229 | 1,299,129 |
| South Carolina | 4,600 | 95,100 | 100 | 61 | 95,161 |
| Dakota | 334,460 | 6,913,900 | 179,000 | 109,190 | 7,023,090 |
| Tennessee | 160 | 3,300 | 95,500 | 58,255 | 61,555 |
| Texas | 92 | 1,900 | 417,200 | 254,492 | 256,392 |
| Utah | 248,691 | 5,140,900 | 10,319,800 | 6,295,078 | 11,435,978 |
| Virginia | 242 | 5,000 | 200 | 122 | 5,122 |
| Washington | 17,899 | 370,000 | 119,400 | 72,834 | 442,834 |
| Wyoming | 1,146 | 23,700 | 2,700 | 1,647 | 25,347 |
| Total | 4,265,742 | 88,180,700 | 56,101,600 | 34,221,976 | 122,402,676 |

## TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the Island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the independent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress, and in 1899, under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U.S.A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a vast over-sea dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

*Hawaii* is a group of islands in the N. Pacific in lat. 19° to 22° 15′ N., and long. 154° 48′ to 160° 20′ W., with a total area of about 6,600 sq. miles, and a population of about 100,000 (75,000 Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese). The capital is Honolulu in Oaku, pop. about 30,000.

*The Samoan Islands.*—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov., 1899, the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 171° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

*In the West Indies:* The Island of PUERTO RICO, captured during the war, has an area of about 3,600 square miles, and 953,243 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 32,048, Ponce (27,952) and Mayaguez (15,187) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

*In the East Indies:* The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS have an area of about 115,026 square miles, with a population (1903) of 7,635,426 (civilised, or partly so, 6,987,686; wild and uncivilised 647,740). The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population 219,928), other large towns being Laoag (34,459), Lipa (37,943), Bauan (39,094), Batangas (33,131). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon. The total trade in 1903 was $33,811,384 for imports, and $32,396,746 for exports.

*Guam*, the largest island of the Ladrone (or Marianne) group, is situated in 145° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 224 square miles, with about 10,000 inhabitants. The capital is Agaña.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 1900, including the District of Columbia), 278,718.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

| States and Territories. | Date of Admission | Area. | Population 1900, White and Coloured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | sq. m. | |
| ORIGINAL 13 STATES. | | | |
| New Hampshire (N. H.) | | 9,305 | 411,588 |
| Massachusetts (Mass.) | | 8,315 | 2,805,346 |
| Rhode Island (R. I.) | | 1,250 | 428,556 |
| Connecticut (Conn.) | | 4,990 | 908,420 |
| New York (N. Y.) | | 49,170 | 7,268,894 |
| New Jersey (N. J.) | | 7,815 | 1,883,669 |
| Pennsylvania (Pa.) | | 45,215 | 6,302,115 |
| Delaware (Del.) | | 2,050 | 184,735 |
| Maryland (Md.) | | 12,210 | 1,188,044 |
| Virginia (Va.) | | 42,450 | 1,854,184 |
| North Carolina (N. C.) | | 52,250 | 1,893,810 |
| South Carolina (S. C.) | | 30,570 | 1,340,316 |
| Georgia (Ga.) | | 59,475 | 2,216,331 |
| OTHER STATES. | | | |
| Kentucky (Ky.) | 1792 | 40,400 | 2,147,174 |
| Vermont (Vt.) | 1791 | 9,565 | 343,641 |
| Tennessee (Tenn.) | 1796 | 42,050 | 2,020,616 |
| Maine (Me.) | 1820 | 33,040 | 694,466 |
| Texas (Tex.) | 1845 | 265,780 | 3,048,710 |
| West Virginia (W. Va.) | 1863 | 24,780 | 958,800 |
| Ohio | 1802 | 41,060 | 4,157,545 |
| Louisiana (La.) | 1812 | 48,720 | 1,381,625 |
| Indiana (Ind.) | 1816 | 36,350 | 2,516,462 |
| Mississippi (Miss.) | 1817 | 46,810 | 1,551,270 |
| Illinois (Ill.) | 1818 | 56,650 | 4,821,550 |
| Alabama (Ala.) | 1819 | 52,250 | 1,828,697 |
| Missouri (Mo.) | 1821 | 69,415 | 3,106,665 |
| Arkansas (Ark.) | 1836 | 53,850 | 1,311,564 |
| Michigan (Mich.) | 1837 | 58,915 | 2,420,982 |
| Florida (Fla.) | 1845 | 58,680 | 528,542 |
| Iowa | 1846 | 56,025 | 2,231,853 |
| Wisconsin (Wis.) | 1848 | 56,040 | 2,069,042 |
| California (Cal.) | 1850 | 158,360 | 1,485,053 |
| Minnesota (Minn.) | 1858 | 83,365 | 1,751,394 |
| Oregon (Oreg.) | 1859 | 96,030 | 413,536 |
| Kansas (Kans.) | 1861 | 82,080 | 1,470,495 |
| Nevada (Nev.) | 1864 | 110,700 | 42,335 |
| Nebraska (Nebr.) | 1867 | 77,510 | 1,066,300 |
| Colorado (Colo.) | 1876 | 103,925 | 539,700 |
| North Dakota (N. Dak.) | 1889 | 70,795 | 319,146 |
| South Dakota (S. Dak.) | 1889 | 77,650 | 401,570 |
| Montana (Mont.) | 1889 | 146,080 | 243,329 |
| Washington (Wash.) | 1889 | 69,180 | 518,103 |
| Idaho | 1890 | 84,800 | 161,772 |
| Wyoming (Wyo.) | 1890 | 97,890 | 92,531 |
| Utah | 1896 | 84,970 | 276,749 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | |
| New Mexico (N. Mex.) | 1850 | 122,580 | 195,310 |
| Arizona (Ariz.) | 1863 | 113,020 | 122,931 |
| Alaska | 1867 | 590,884 | 63,592 |
| Indian Territ. (Ind. T.) | 1834 | 31,400 | 392,060 |
| Dist. of Columbia (D. C.) | 1791 | 70 | 278,718 |
| Oklahoma (Okla.) | 1890 | 39,030 | 398,331 |
| Hawaii | *1898 | 6,449 | 154,001 |
| Total | | †3,622,933 | ‡76,303,387 |
| OTHER JURISDICTION. | | | |
| *Puerto Rico (P. R.)* | 1898 | *3,435* | *953,243* |
| *Philippine Is. (P. I.)* | 1898 | *115,542* | *7,635,426* |
| *Guam* | 1898 | *201* | *9,000* |
| *Tutuila, Samoan Is.* | 1899 | *81* | *6,100* |

* Date of annexation; organised as a Territory in 1900.

† Includes Delaware Bay, 620 square miles; Raritan Bay; and lower New York Bay, 100 square miles.

‡ Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..... £7,800

*Embassy*—Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

*Councillor of Embassy*, Walter B. Townley ..... 900

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, R.N.

*2nd Secretary*, Hon. R. C. Lindsay ... £300 to 500

*2nd* ,, C. M. S. Higgins ..... 300 to 500

*3rd* ,, William Seeds ..... 150

*Attaché*, Herbert A. G. Watson .....

*Baltimore, Md.—Consul*, Gilbert Fraser ... 900

*V.-Cons.*, Archibald C. Charlton £350 to 450

*Newport News—V.-Cons.*, J. Haughton...

*Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul*, Barton Myers

*Richmond, Va.—V.-Con.*, Phil. A. S. Brine

*Boston, Mass.—Con.*, Wm. Wyndham ..... 800

*V.-Cons.*, Lionel E. Keyser £350 to 450

*Portland, Me.—V.-Consul*, J. B. Keating

*Chicago, Ill.—Consul*, Alex. Finn ..... 800

*Vice-Cons.*, T. E. Erskine ... £350 to 450

*Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons.*, Alfred Cribben .....

*Duluth—Vice-Cons.*, Henry Taylor .....

*Kansas City, Mo.—V.-C.*, F. S. Young...

*Omaha—Vice-Cons.*, M. A. Hall .....

*St. Louis, Mo.—V.-Cons.*, W. Bascombe

*St. Paul—Vice-Cons.*, John W. Robinson

*Galveston, Tex.—Consul*, H. D. Nugent ... 800

*Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....

*Sabine Pass—Vice-Cons.*, Jn. R. Adams

*Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons.*, R. de B. Layard 800

*Vice-Consul*, Theophilus C. Davies

*Manila—Cons.-Gen.*, W. J. Kenny ..... 1,000

*Vice-Consul*, ..... 500

*Cebu—Vice-Consul*, .....

*Iloilo—Vice-Consul* P. H. Bethell Jones

*New Orleans, La.—Cons.*, H. T. Carew-Hunt 1,100

*Vice-Cons.*, Chas. A. S. Perceval £350 to 450

*Apalachicola—V.-Cons.*, Thos. F. Porter

*Biloxi—V.-Cons.*, J. J. Lemon.....

*Fernandina, Fla.—V.-Con.*, E. V. Nicholl

*Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con.*, E. Sudlow...

*Key West, Fla.—V.-C.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor

*Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con.*, Edmund J. Seiders

*Pensacola, Fla.—V.-C.*, J. A. Donnelly £350 to 450

*Port Tampa, Fla.—V.-C.*, Jas. W. Morris

*Punta Gorda—V.-Con.*, Albert F. Dewey

*New York, N.Y.—Cons.-Gen.*, Sir P. Sanderson, K.C.M.G. ..... 2,000

*Vice-Cons.*, C. Clive Bayley ..... 600

,, *Con.*, C. Clive Bayley .....

,, *Vice-Con.*, E. W. Paget-Thurstan £350 to 450

,, ,, J. P. Smithers ..... 350 to 450

,, *Commercial Agent*—E. Seymour Bell 500

*Providence, R.I.—Vice-Consul*, Geo. A. Stockwell .....

*Philadelphia, Penn.—Con.*, Wilfred Powell 900

*V.-C.*, Chas. L. M. Pearson £350 to 450

*Portland, Oregon Cons.*, J. Laidlaw .... 800

*Vice-Consul*, J. E. Laidlaw .....

*Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Consul*, P. L. Cherry

*Port Townsend, Washington—Vice-Con.*, Oscar Klocker .....

*Seattle, Vice-Consul*, Bernard Pelly .....

*Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Con.*, Rev. J. B. Alexander .....

*Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul*, Wm. B. Churchward..... 800

*Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waymouth

*Arecibo—Vice-Consul*, D. Wilson .....

*Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul*, John Charles McCormick .....

*Mayaguez—Vice-Con.*; Adolf Steffens ...
*Naguabo & Fajardo—V.-C.*, Antonio Roig
*Ponce—Vice-Consul*, Fernando M. Toro
*San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen.*, Courtenay Walter Bennett, C.I.E. ..... £1,200
" *Vice-Consul*, Wellesley Moore... £350 to 450
*Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-C.*, C. W. Mortimer
*San Diego, Cal.—V.-C.*, Maj. W. T. Allen
*Savannah, Ga.—C.*, H. W. R. de Coëtlogon 900
*Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C.*, Rosendo Torras
*Charleston, S.C.—Vice-Consul*, Alexander Harkness.....
*Darien—V.-Cons.*, R. Manson.....
*Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.—V.-C.*, Jn. E. Kessler.....
*Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C.*, James Sprunt

New York (pop. 3,437,202), transit, 6 days (now frequently less); Philadelphia (pop. 1,293,697), 6½ days; San Francisco (pop. 342,782), 11 days; Chicago (pop. 1,698,575), 8 days. There are also three cities with over 500,000, four with over 300,000, eight with over 200,000, and thirteen with over 100,000 inhabitants. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles.

## URUGUAY.

*President*, José Batlle, *born* 1852, *elected* 1 March, 1903, for four years.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. José Romeu.
*Interior*, Claudio Williman.
*War*, General Eduardo Vasquez.
*Education & Public Works*, J. Capurro.
*Finance*, José Serrato.

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary*, Daniel Muñoz.
*Secretary of Legation* (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
*Consul-Gen.*, Carlos Nery.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., containing an area of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated population of 990,158 (1905); was formerly a dependency of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation early in the present century, it was afterwards annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke and declared its independence 25 August, 1825. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognise Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,000,000 in 1906) and sheep (20,000,000 in 1906), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There are 1,268 miles of railway open (1906), and 4,025 miles of telegraph in 1891.

| | 1905-6. | 1906-7. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated revenue ..... | £3,637,587 | £4,085,106 |
| Total debt (Dec., 1904-5)... | 26,330,735 | 25,841,648 |
| Debt charge (1904-5) ..... | ... | 1,492,858 |
| Imports " ..... | 4,514,189 | 6,548,426 |
| Do. from U.K. " ..... | 1,410,942 | 2,098,532 |
| Exports " ..... | 8,102,163 | 6,547,712 |
| Do. to U.K. " ..... | 591,451 | 818,368 |

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1904), 284,794.

*British Minister Resident and Consul-General*, Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G. ... £1,600
*Consul*, V. K. Kestell-Cornish ..... 600
*Chaplain*, Rev. H. A. Allpass, B.A. .....
*Fray Bentos—V.-Cons.*, Luis Meyer ...
*Maldonado—V.-Consul*, Hy. W. Burnett
*Paysandu—Vice-Consul*, John Chaplin
*Salto—Vice-Consul*, J. J. Armstrong...

Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.

## VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

*President*, General Castro, *born* 12 Oct., 1860, assumed office 24 Oct., 1899, became Constitutional President, 23 May, 1905, for six years.
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. José de J. Paul.
*Interior*, Dr. Julio Torres Cardenas.
*Finance*, Dr. Eduardo Celis.
*War and Marine*, General Manuel Salvador Aranjo.
*Instruction*, Dr. L. Villanueva.
*Public Works*, Juan Casanova.
*Development*, H. J. R. Herrera Irigozen.

*Minister to Great Britain* (vacant).
*Consul-Gen.*, Dr. Carlos Villanueva.
*Vice-Consul*, J. Steineman.
*Consul at Southampton*, Juan Tinoco.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'—73° 15' W. long. It consists of 14 States and 5 territories, covering an area of 566,159 square miles, with a population, in 1891, of 2,323,527. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions and wine. The exports are principally to the U.S., France, and Netherlands, the imports coming mainly from the U.K., U.S., Germany, and France.

The prevailing religion of the country is Roman Catholic, there being but few of the Protestant faith. Education is free, and there are State schools for primary instruction, in addition to secondary schools and two universities. The Army consists of about 8,000 men, while service is nominally compulsory in the national militia. Owing to the proximity of British Guiana and the W. Indies, the United Kingdom is perpetually in relation with the Government of Venezuela. The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | £2,178,217 | £2,280,000 |
| Expenditure ..... | 2,096,039 | 2,096,000 |
| Debt, 31 Dec., Interior ... | 3,844,000 | ... |
| " " Exterior ... | 4,000,000 | ... |
| Imports from U.K. ..... | 725,311 | 479,977 |
| Exports to U.K. ..... | 171,234. | 204,778 |

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1904), 60,000.

*British Minister*, Outram Bax-Ironside £2,000
*Vice-Consul*, E. F. Gray ..... £350 to 450
*La Guayra Vice-Cons.*,
*Maracaibo—Vice-Consul*, F. Schröder
*Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul*, Ricardo Kolster .....
*Bolivar—Consul*, C. H. de Lemos .....
*Guiria—Vice-Consul*, E. G. Permuy ...
*Puerto Tablas—Cons. Agt.*, E. Mathison

Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, *viâ* Barbados, 17 days.

# Military Systems of the World.

In the 1906 Edition a detailed account was given of the Military System of each of the under-mentioned countries, on pp. 646–652. The following Table shows at a glance the Peace and War Effectives, the Army Expenditure, and the Military System in vogue in the case of each of the Principal Countries of the World.

| Country. | Effectives. | | Army Expenditure 1905–6. | Military System. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peace. | War. | £ | |
| Argentine | 12,500 | 490,000 | 1,400,000 | Universal compulsory service. |
| Austria-Hungary | 380,000 | 2,676,000 | 11,600,000 | do. |
| Belgium | 49,600 | 175,000 | 2,000,000 | Vol. supplemented by conscription. |
| Bulgaria | 56,500 | ... | 1,700,000 | Universal compulsory service. |
| Chile | 16,000 | 100,000 | 725,000 | do. |
| China | *40,000* | *80,000* | (?) | Non-existent. |
| Denmark | 14,000 | 75,000 | 600,000 | Universal compulsory service. |
| France | 550,000 | 3,340,000 | 27,000,000 | do. |
| German Empire | 600,000 | 4,000,000 | 29,000,000 | do. |
| Greece | 31,000 | 150,000 | 520,000 | do. |
| Italy | 221,000 | 3,330,000 | 7,500,000 | do. |
| Japan | 160,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 | do. |
| Mexico | 35,500 | 250,000 | 3,000,000 | Vol. supplemented by conscription. |
| Netherlands | 27,000 | 126,000 | 2,260,000 | do. |
| Norway | 27,000 | 80,000 | 900,000 | Universal compulsory service. |
| Peru | 4,200 | ... | ... | do. |
| Portugal | 34,000 | 174,000 | 1,500,000 | do. |
| Rumania | 64,000 | 175,000 | 1,500,000 | do. |
| Russia | 1,100,000 | 4,500,000 | 40,000,000 | do. |
| Servia | 23,000 | 300,000 | 725,000 | do. |
| Spain | 100,000 | 1,800,000 | 5,350,000 | do. |
| Sweden | 46,000 | ... | 3,000,000 | do. |
| Switzerland | *145,000 | *400,000 | 1,050,000 | do. |
| Turkey | ... | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 | do. |
| United Kingdom | 200,000 | 900,000 | 30,000,000 | Voluntary enlistment. |
| U.S.A. | 64,000 | 180,000 | †25,000,000 | do. |

* Militia. † Exclusive of £28,000,000 for pensions.

THE following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world. It is impossible to draft a similar account for the United Kingdom, as there is no "system" to epitomise.

### Argentine Republic.

*Primary: Secular, comp. and free.* Age 6–14. Control, in the capital and the 10 territories, by the National Educational Council; in the 14 provinces, by the Provincial Govts. Maintenance, by local taxation, with grants from Central Govt. Public expenditure, over $13,000,000, or £1,148,000, on 4,341 elementary schools, whereat average attendance is 379,120, or 45 p.c. of children of school age. Adult illiterates, however, are numerous.

*Secondary:* 35 normal schools, 16 lyceums, controlled by Central Govt. Average attendance, 6,000.

*Special:* 1 mining, 1 agricultural school; 1 naval, 1 military academy.

*Universities: National,* Buenos Aires, Cordoba. *Provincial,* La Plata, Santa Fe, Parana.

### Austria.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* Age 6–12, 13, or 14, according to the province. Control by the 17 Provincial Diets. Some 21,070 elementary schools are maintained by local taxation, State grants being exceptional. At 33 p.c. of above the language used is German, at 25 p.c. Czech, at 26 p.c. other Slav dialects; in a few cases more than one language is used, whilst Magyar, Italian, and Rumanian are also represented. Average attendance, over 3,800,000, or nearly 91 p.c. of school age.

*Secondary:* Inclusive of private intermediate schools, subject to similar control, 222 gymnasia (collegiate schools with an 8-yrs. course) and 118 realschulen (polytechnics with a 7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and the several Government technical high schools (8 of engineering, &c., and the Vienna School of Agriculture). The majority are maintained by local taxation, some by the Central Govt. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers.

*Special Schools:* 255 commercial, 1,180 industrial, 179 agricultural, &c., in all, 4,418; 48 theological colleges, mainly Roman Catholic.

*Universities: National, State-maintained,* Vienna, Prague (2), Lemberg, Cracow, Graz, Innsbruck, and Czernowitz.

*Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction,* 1906: Kr. 87,260,902 (£3,635,871).

### Hungary.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* Infants' schools, age 3–6, in each commune and parish, with, in some cases, a school for nurses. *First grade* age 6–12; repetition courses, age 12–15. *Second grade* (higher primary), course, 3 years for boys, 2 years for girls. *Burgher* (or "*City High*") *schools,* course, 6 years for boys, 4 years for girls. In all, 18,880 primary schools; average attendance 2,655,000, or 77 p.c. of school age. At 58 p.c. the language used is Magyar, at 18 p.c. Magyar with another tongue; Rumanian and other Slav dialects are also represented, whilst at only 2 p.c. is German alone the medium of instruction.

*Secondary:* 175 gymnasia and 42 realgymnasia, or realschulen, prepare for the University and the Budapest Polytechnic; course, 8 years. Such of these as are not State-maintained are State-aided. There are few private intermediate schools.

*Special:* 570 industrial, 65 agricultural, 155 commerc'l', 6 mining, 40 art, &c.; with 49 theological colleges, of which 29 are Roman Catholic.

*Universities: National,* Budapest, Kolozsvar, Zagrab.

*Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction,* 1906: Kr. 5,958,000 (£248,291).

### Belgium.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* 2,600 infants and over 7,000 primary schools are maintained by local taxation, aided by both State and provincial grants. In addition there are many private schools, chiefly under ecclesiastical control, and 54 normal primary schools.

*Secondary:* 128 high schools (of which 40 for girls), 35 Royal colleges, and many private institutions (65 boys' and 150 girls' high schools, and 80 colleges).

*Special:* 8 commercial, 72 industrial, 150 technical schools, the Royal Antwerp Academy of Arts, and numerous conservatoires of music.

*Universities: State,* Liège, Ghent. "Free," Louvain, Brussels. (Louvain alone has a faculty of Theology.)

*Public Expenditure on Education for* 1901 exceeded 42,000,000 francs (£1,750,000).

### Brazil.

*Primary: Secular and free,* but *not comp.* in practice. About 84 p.c. of the entire population is illiterate. Control, within the Federal district by the municipality, in the states by joint state and municipal administrations.

*Secondary: Not free.* The National Gymnasium is under Federal control, and the maintenance of similar institutions in the several states is encouraged. All other secondary schools are private.

*Special:* 1 school of mines, 4 of law, 2 of medicine, besides 1 naval and 4 military academies, are maintained by the Federal Govt.

### Bulgaria.

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.* Age 8–12. About 4,600 primary schools, cost of which is borne by the State to the extent of two-thirds, the remainder being defrayed by local taxation. Average attendance, 345,000.

*Secondary:* Besides the Bulgarian, American, Armenian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Jewish schools are maintained. State bears one-half the cost. In all, 163 intermediate schools, 96 technical and various, besides 16 gymnasia.

*Budget, Public Instruction,* 1906: Lev. 10,669,704 (£426,789).

### Chile.

*Primary: Free,* but *not comp.* 1,970 public and 500 private elementary schools. Average attendance, 139,000.

*Secondary:* State lyceums, for both boys and girls. Provincial colleges; 3 normal schools for men, and 3 for women. National Institute at Santiago. Numerous private secondary schools, of which some (under clerical control) have courses similar to the Government establishments.

*Special:* Provincial schools of agriculture, a National Conservatoire of Music, a School of Arts and Crafts, &c.

*Universities:* 1 State, 1 private (law and mathematics only).

*Budget, Public Instruction*, 1905: Pesos (gold) 135,033, (silver) 15,127,012 (£1,144,652).

## China.

There are signs that the educational paralysis of China is about to pass away. Recent events in the Far East have awakened the desire for Western literature and science, and Japanese influence is asserting itself. Persistent missionary efforts, too, are producing an effect. As yet, however, it cannot be said that any definite educational system is in sight, to replace the time-honoured studies of Chinese literature and moral philosophy, with their attendant system of examinations, so often described elsewhere. A degree in those subjects has, until quite recently, been necessary for all public appointments, examinations for that purpose being held twice in three years at each provincial capital. Examinations for the higher degrees were held once in three years, successful candidates being subjected to further tests until their number was reduced to correspond with the vacancies. The issue of an Imperial Edict has been (Oct., 1905) announced, which prescribes that for the future officials will be selected from amongst those who have received a modern education, and insists upon the desirability of despatching students abroad, especially to Great Britain and the U.S.A. This decided step is due, it is said, to the representations of the enlightened Yuan Shi Kai, who has done so much to modernise the Chinese military system. Mission schools are especially numerous in the coast towns, Roman Catholic predominating. At Pekin the so-called "Foreign College" teaches European languages and science, besides giving a Chinese education. Provincial and other colleges, special and technical schools, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and many Chinese students are finding their way abroad, notably to Japan. In the naval and military schools, too, foreign instructors are necessarily employed.

## Denmark.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* Age 7–14. Some 3,000 elementary schools are maintained by local taxation. Average attendance, 330,000.

*Secondary:* 14 State and 17 private Latin schools. 72 private high schools (State-aided).

*Special:* 99 technical and commercial institutes, 1 polytechnic, 1 Royal Academy of Arts, 1 veterinary and agricultural college, 12 schools of horticulture (State-aided).

*University*, Copenhagen, founded 1479, admits women.

*Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction*, 1906: Kr. 8,751,455 (£486,192).

## Egypt.

The Government system of schools consists of primary schools, in which from the earliest years a European language is taught, secondary schools, in which the bulk of the instruction is given through the medium of a European language, and professional colleges (law, medicine, engineering, and teaching), equipped and conducted on European models, in addition to a few special schools (agriculture, veterinary, technical, police cadets, and military cadets), whose courses are more or less in a European language, but are based upon attainments of a lower standard than those of the professional colleges. The system dates back to 1836, and owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Mohammed Ali Pasha, the first Viceroy.

In 1906 90 p.c. of the pupils in the schools and colleges under the Ministry of Education were being instructed in English, as compared with only 3 p.c. in French.

Until 1874 the schools were free, and the majority of the pupils were fed, clothed, boarded and maintained at the cost of the State. Since 1874 a more or less sustained effort has been made to establish the fee system in connection with the European system of education. In 1906 92 p.c. of the pupils in the schools of this class under the Ministry of Education were fee-paying, as compared with 30 p.c. in 1881, whilst the revenue from school fees has risen from £E.2,323 in 1881 to £E.107,000 (estimated) in 1906.

These increased resources have enabled the Ministry to extend its control to a number of indigenous schools, called "kuttabs," which have existed from time immemorial (10,000 in 1898, attended by some 200,000 scholars). In 1897 the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these "kuttabs" voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a simple system of inspection and reward. In 1906 there were 4,432 private "kuttabs" under inspection for grant-in-aid, with an attendance of 147,321 boys and 11,131 girls.

Considerable public support has been given to the movement, and during the last few years over 1,000 "kuttabs" under inspection have been newly established or rebuilt by private benevolence. To improve the teaching staff, the Ministry of Education has instituted weekly holiday classes for teachers at 30 centres, and has recently created 3 normal schools for male teachers in "kuttabs," and one for female teachers. The Ministry of Education also has some 119 "kuttabs," mostly derelict trust schools, under its direct management. The expenditure of the Ministry of Education on elementary vernacular education has grown from £E.3,000 in 1898 to an estimated expenditure of £E.61,38 in 1907.

On December 31, 1905, there were under Government 8 professional colleges, 4 special and technical schools, 3 secondary schools, and 3 primary schools, at which instruction was wholly or partly in a European language, with 748 staff and 10,312 pupils (378 female).

There were also 7 special and technical and 109 primary schools, where instruction was in the vernacular, with 252 staff and 8,350 pupils (1,902 female).

These figures do not include 13 private primary schools and 4,432 private "kuttabs," under the inspection of the Ministry of Education.

In addition to the Government schools, there are numerous primary schools and a few secondary schools belonging to various Protestant and Catholic missions and Moslem and Coptic benevolent societies. Most of these follow the Government syllabus and present candidates for the primary and secondary leaving certificates. The Mosque of Al-Azhar in Cairo has 317 teachers and 9,758 students, and the Mosque of El Ahmadi at Tanta has 70 teachers and 5,0 students.

### The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

An educational system is being developed. Elementary (native) schools number 13, higher schools 4, and others are being opened.

*Secondary:* The Gordon Memorial College at Khartum is well equipped, and gives both literary and technical education.

### France.

The educational system is highly developed. The Central Administration comprises: (*a*) The Minister of Public Instruction; (*b*) the Superior Educational Council, charged with the administration of the system; (*c*) the Consultative Committee, whose duties are solely advisory; (*d*) The Educational Bureaux, with their inspection staffs, the heads of which report direct to the Minister. The local administration is twofold, comprising: (*a*) The 17 *académies* (territorial districts), each with its inspection staff, the chief of which recommends teachers to the local council; (*b*) the Departmental Council, presided over by the Préfet, and charged with the management, maintenance, and inspection of the primary schools within its jurisdiction. Teachers are paid direct by the State, save in towns of over 150,000 inhabitants. The anti-clerical policy of the Government has resulted in the closing of many private schools under clerical control, but about one-half of those thus suppressed have been re-opened under lay management. The result, however, is a considerable diminution in the number of teaching establishments. It should be noted that for statistical purposes Algeria is included in French reports and returns.

*Primary Education* (male, female and mixed) is *secular, comp. and free.* Age 6-13. Schools are classified as: I. Infants (écoles maternelles), numbering, in 1904, some 2,570 (125 clerical); 2,050 private (about half clerical) with an average attendance of nearly 680,000. II. Primary and Higher Primary. Over 82,000 in same year, of which 68,000 were public and 14,000 private, with an attendance of over 5,500,000 (exclusive of those attending continuation courses). Adult primary courses attracted 620,000 (two-thirds male), whilst many private and philanthropic societies assist, occasionally with aid from local taxation. Primary certificates are granted on completion of the course. The expenditure of public money on primary education exceeds 238,000,000 frs. (£9,500,000), of which the State Budget contributes 175,000,000 frs. (£7,000,000).

*Secondary Education* (male). Recently re-organised in four distinct courses, 1 purely classical, 1 purely modern, and 2 combining classics with science and modern languages. Schools are classified as (1) public lycées, numbering 110 in 1904; (2) communal colleges, 228; (3) private (lay) establishments, 196; (4) private (clerical) establishments, 345; (5) ecclesiastical seminaries, about 140. The degree of Bachelor is conferred after completion of the 7-yrs. course. Secondary education for females is given in (1) public lycées, 42; (2) communal colleges, 30; (3) extension courses, 69; (4) municipal high schools (free); (5) private (lay and clerical) schools and courses.

*Special Schools*, both public and private, are very numerous, some being under the control of a Minister other than the Minister of Public Instruction. Amongst them are:—

*Under the Minister of Public Instruction:* The Collège de France (advanced literature, mathematics, languages, political economy, &c.); the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (higher mathematics, science, history, philology, religion, &c.); the Conservatoire of Music and Elocution; the School of Oriental Languages; the Louvre School of Art and Archæology, &c. *Under the Minister of Commerce:* The Conservatoire of Arts and Crafts; the Commercial College; some dozen commercial high schools. *Under the Minister of Agriculture:* Several veterinary and agricultural institutes. *Under the Minister of Public Works:* The Parisian School of Mines; the Ecole des ponts et chaussées, &c. *Under the Minister for the Colonies:* The St. Etienne School of Mines; the Colonial College, &c. *Under the Minister of Marine:* The Brest Naval Academy. *Under the Minister for War:* The Ecole Superieure de Guerre (Staff College); the Ecole Polytechnique; the Saumur Cavalry School; the St. Cyr Cadet College, &c.

*Higher Education*, generally, is given in State Universities and private faculties, the former alone being empowered to grant degrees. The several faculties are: *Paris*—*Law, Sc., Lit.*, Med., Protestant Theology; *Aix*—Law; *Algiers*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Angers*—*Law, Sc., Lit.*; *Besançon*—Sc., Lit.; *Bordeaux*—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; *Caen*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Clermont*—Sc., Lit.; *Dijon*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Grenoble*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Lille*—*Law, Med., Sc., Pharmacy, Lit., Theology*; *Lyon*—*Law*, Med., *Sc., Lit., Theology*; *Marseilles*—*Law*, Sc., Lit.: *Montauban*—Prot. Theology; *Montpelier*—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; *Nancy*—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; *Nantes*—*Law*; *Poitiers*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Rennes*—Law, Sc., Lit.; *Toulouse*—Law, Med., *Sc., Lit., Theology.*

(Italics indicate that the faculty is *free.*)

*Budget, Public Instruction*, 1906: Frs. 251,040,956 (£995,097).

### Germany.

The German educ. system is remarkable for the ease with which it accommodates itself to all possible requirements of every social class, and is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all its branches throughout the Empire.

The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, and is briefly as follows:—The Minister of Public Instruction controls all educ. establishments, public and private. The provincial school boards are directly charged with the management of secondary and normal schools and the curricula therein, also the selection and appointment of teachers. The town and other local councils administer the elementary schools within their jurisdiction.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* Age 6-14. 59,350 public and 643 private schools. Average attendance, nearly 9,000,000. Public expenditure, 419,000,000 marks (over £20,000,000), of which the Central Govt. contributed about 120,000,000 marks, or £6,000,000.

*Secondary:* Evening continuation classes for children of working folk. City intermediate schools. 468 gymnasia, some of which are State-maintained, prepare for the University and the learned professions, with a 9-yrs. course. (The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium). 100 progymnasia are similar, but lack the higher class of the gymnasia; 122 real-gymnasia confine classical instruction to Latin; 48 realprogymnasia bear the same relation to the

above that the progymnasia bear to the gymnasia; 64 oberrealschulen and 265 realschulen make a special feature of modern languages; 185 lehrer-seminarien and 33 fachschulen supply specialised instruction. In addition, there are some 55 private secondary schools, some of which are empowered to grant certificates qualifying pupils for service as 1-yr. volunteers. The secondary educ. of girls is provided for by girls' high schools (Töchterschulen), both public and private.

*Special Schools* for agriculture, commerce, industries, &c., are very numerous throughout the Empire. There are 15 schools of mining, 15 of architecture, 20 for naval engineering, and a very large number of special trade schools. Then there are 9 technical high schools, granting degrees, at Aix, Berlin, Brunswick, Darmstadt, Dresden, Hanover, Karlsruhe, Munich, and Stuttgart, the courses comprising chemistry, metallurgy, engineering, &c.; 9 institutes of forestry, and several brewing academies.

*Universities:* 21 Universities are State-maintained and State-administered, viz.: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, *Freiburg*, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Leipzig, Marburg, *München*, *Münster*, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and *Würtzburg*.

(Italics indicate that the faculty of theology is Roman Catholic; Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen comprise both Protestant and Roman Catholic, the remainder being Protestant.)

The naval and military establishments include the Kiel Naval Academy and School, the military academies of Berlin and Munich, besides several cadet and other schools, and the Technical Military Academy at Berlin.

### Greece.

*Primary: Free*, but *comp.* is not generally enforced. Age 5–12. 3,263 schools are maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Average attendance, over 200,000.

*Secondary:* 285 public high schools, 16 private high schools, 39 State gymnasia, 8 private gymnasia. 10 normal schools for men, 3 for women.

*Special:* 1 commercial, 2 agricultural, 2 industrial schools, industrial academy (Athens), 1 ecclesiastical seminary, 1 polytechnic.

*University:* Athens (founded A.D. 1836), with faculties of law, medicine, philosophy, chemistry, and theology; about 30 p.c. of the students are foreign, Turkish subjects predominating.

### Italy.

A great impulse to educ. has been given by the law of July, 1904, previous to which it was estimated that 49 per cent. of the population over 20 years of age was illiterate.

*Primary: Secular, comp. and free.* Lower grade, age 6–9; higher, age 9–12. Elementary schools, maintained by local taxation, with occasional State grants, comprise over 3,300 infants', 53,250 public, and 8,500 private primary schools. Average attendance, about 3,000,000. In addition, there are evening classes and continuation courses.

*Secondary:* 157 lyceums and 277 gymnasia (State-aided) supply a classical educ. In addition, there are over 700 private schools. 295 technical schools and 72 institutes (also State-aided) give secondary technical instruction.

*Special Schools* comprise 19 mercantile marine, 2 mining, 255 industrial and commercial, 13 Government art schools and 13 private art schools, 34 of agriculture, 5 Government schools of music and 52 private schools of music. The majority of these, if not State-maintained, are State-aided.

*Universities:* The following are *free*:—Perugia (founded A.D. 1276), Urbino, Camerino, and Ferrara. The following are *State Universities*:—Bologna (A.D. 1200), Cagliari, Catania, Genoa (A.D. 1243), Macerata (A.D. 1290), Messina, Modena, Naples (A.D. 1224), Padua (A.D. 1222), Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome (A.D. 1303), Sassari, Siena (A.D. 1300), and Turin. Many of these enjoy ancient revenues.

*Budget, Public Instruction*, 1906: Lire 61,400,629 (£2,433,636).

### Japan.

*Primary: Lower grade comp. and free.* Age 6–10. 264 kindergarten, over 20,000 elementary schools. Average attendance, over 5,000,000, or 80 p.c. of school age. Of these, some 54 p.c. complete the *Higher grade* course (age 10–14), for which a small monthly fee of 30–60 sen (7*d.*–1*s.* 2*d.*) is demanded. Local charges amount to nearly £3,000,000.

*Secondary:* Schools comprise 270 public intermediate (State-aided), with a uniform curriculum throughout the Empire and a 5-yrs. course. 34 private do. 8 high schools (State-maintained) prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to the study of foreign languages (in which, owing to the lack of vernacular textbooks, many of the higher branches of education are necessarily pursued). For girls, there are 84 public and 8 private high schools; course, 4–5 years, with extensions of 2–3 years for special subjects. Sixty-four normal schools are either locally maintained in connection with primary, or State-maintained in connection with secondary and high schools.

*Special Schools* comprise 5 of medicine, 1 of languages, 1 of art, 1 academy of music, and numerous industrial, commercial, and technical institutes.

*Universities: State*, Tokio (law, medicine, science, literature, agriculture, and engineering); Kyoto (law, medicine, science, literature, and engineering).

The principal naval and military establishments are: The Naval Cadets' College at Yetajima, the Imperial Naval Academy at Tokio, the (Army) War School, and the several Central and Provincial Cadet Colleges.

*Budget, Public Instruction*, 1906: Yen 4,704,300 (£480,231 approx.).

### Mexico.

Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate. These forming about 80 p.c. of the total population, the number of illiterates is estimated at nearly 10,000,000, but a yearly improvement is noticeable.

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.* 9,310 schools are maintained by local taxation, with grants from Central Govt. Average attendance, 485,000. In addition, some 2,300 schools are maintained by private associations, mostly under clerical control. Average attendance, 120,000.

*Secondary:* 49 higher schools (12 girls'), and 20 normal colleges (Federal or State).

*Special:* In all, some 65 institutions for commerce, engineering, mining, medicine, law, art, &c.

*Public expenditure*, over $6,000,000 (£1,320,000), of which rather more than half is contributed by the Federal Budget.

**Netherlands.**

*Primary: Comp.*, age 7–13, but private establishments (State-aided) are encouraged rather than public, though the latter are maintained by local authorities (with State subsidies) wherever private institutions are lacking. 1,112 infants' schools (968 private) and 4,796 elementary (1,580 private). Average attendance, over 810,000, or about 95 p.c. of school age.

*Secondary:* 83 intermediate, 29 higher classical, 196 adult (working class), also normal schools, &c.

*Special Schools* comprise numerous institutes of commerce, agriculture, horticulture, art, &c., and a Royal Conservatoire of Music at Amsterdam.

*Universities:* Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, besides a small private university.

*Budget, Public Instructim*, 1906: State Budget, Gl. 1.143,750; Communal Budget, Gl. 1,240,833 (total, £198,716).

**Norway.**

*Primary: Comp. and free.* Age 6½ or 7–14. 8,700 schools and classes locally maintained, with State aid to the extent of 25 p.c. of total outlay.

*Secondary:* 14 (State), 49 (local), and 27 private high schools; 6 public and 4 private normal schools.

*Special:* 52 industrial and technical institutes. (A complete and practical reformatory system is State-aided.)

*University:* Christiania.

*Budget, Public Instruction and Worship*, 1906–7: Kr. 7,680,000.

**Peru.**

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.* 1,870 schools are locally maintained. Average attendance, 77,000, or about 20 p.c. of school age.

*Secondary:* Govt. high schools in the capitals of the 18 departments, small fees charged, also a few private schools under European direction.

*Special:* School of mines and engineering, (Lima), and Agricultural College.

*University:* St. Marks (Lima).

**Portugal.**

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but over 70 p.c. of the population is illiterate. 4,500 public and 1,000 private elementary schools. Average attendance, 200,000. 175 adults' elementary schools.

*Secondary:* A State lyceum in each of the 21 districts, including Madeira and the Azores, and 3 other similar establishments. Girls' high school at Lisbon. Most other secondary schools are private.

*Special:* 4 technical institutes, 2 commercial colleges, a polytechnic, and schools of medicine, agriculture, art, literature, music, &c., all located in Lisbon or Oporto. 1 naval and 1 military academy.

*University:* Coimbra (founded A.D. 1290).

*Public expenditure:* 1,500,000 milrs. (£331,000).

**Rumania.**

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but the number of schools (about 4,100) is quite inadequate, and 70 p.c. of the total population is illiterate. Average attendance, 300,000, or 35 p.c. of school age.

*Secondary:* 107 high schools (75 boys').

*Special:* A few schools of agriculture, engineering, industries, &c.

*Universities:* Bucharest and Jassy.

**Russia.**

One result of the present upheaval in Russia will almost certainly be a betterment of the present unsatisfactory state of educational affairs.

Hitherto, educ. of the masses has been regarded, probably correctly, as tending directly towards subversion of the existing political system, and in consequence all initiative has been not merely discouraged but suppressed. Anything beyond the narrowest form of classical educ. has been regarded with suspicion.

Probably not 7 p.c. of the total population have received an educ. of any kind.

*Primary:* Some 40,000 schools are maintained under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, at a cost of about 12 million roubles (£1,500,000). Over 42,000 are nominally maintained by the Holy Synod, the governing body of the Orthodox Catholic Church, which receives a large proportion of the annual sum allotted to educ. in the Central Govt. Budget. About 2,000 schools are controlled by other associations, mostly ecclesiastical.

In many cases both equipment and curriculum leave much to be desired—indeed, a large number of schools are said to exist only on paper—whilst the qualifications of the teachers, especially in the remoter districts, are often more than dubious, quite uneducated persons being engaged by the priests.

There are very few private schools, but illiterate army recruits are at least taught to read and write in their regiments.

Average attendance at primary schools is perhaps 4,500,000.

*Secondary:* Some 240 gymnasia and progymnasia for males and 435 for females, 145 real-schools and technical institutes (nearly all of recent date), with about 70 normal schools, are controlled by the Minister for Public Instruction. In addition, the several Cossack *voiskos* maintain 119 gymnasia and progymnasia, of which 31 are for females.

*Special Schools* are comparatively few, comprising some 53 commercial, 70 industrial, &c., controlled by the Minister of Finance, besides 19 schools of agriculture, 5 of law, 1 of forestry, 2 of mining, 5 of medicine, &c.

A private Imperial Cabinet administers the various institutions founded by the Empress Maria (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) and called by her name.

The Holy Synod maintains, besides ecclesiastical seminaries, normal and high schools for girls.

There are Armenian, Jewish, and Mahommedan educational institutions in the districts where these nationalities predominate.

*Universities:* Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Yuriev, Warsaw, and Helsingfors (Finland, *q.v.*).

*Finland.*

As compared with that of Russia, the educational system is in every way superior.

*Primary:* Over 2,100 schools. Average attendance, 120,000.

*Secondary:* 51 lyceums (24 State-maintained), 38 girls' high schools, 23 real-schools, 8 normal colleges, &c.

*Special:* 59 industrial and technical, 9 com-

mercial, 24 agricultural schools, 1 polytechnic, several navigation, horticultural, and dairy-farming schools.

*University:* Helsingfors (admits women).

### Servia.

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but only about 20 p.c. of school age attend. 1,120 schools (average attendance, 110,000) maintained by local taxation, with State subsidies.

*Secondary:* 5 gymnasia, 6 progymnasia, 2 girls high schools, 2 normal colleges (State-maintained).

*Special:* 1 commercial, 1 horticultural, 1 agricultural school.

*University:* Belgrade (admits women).

*Public expenditure:* Din. 5,207,000 (£208,000).

### Siam.

In the capital much is done for education by British initiative.

*Primary:* 80 schools, of which 4 for girls; 1 purely English school.

*Secondary:* 9 schools, and 1 purely English school; 2 normal colleges.

*Special:* 1 medical, 1 civil service, 1 law school, besides the naval and military academies, police schools, &c.

In the interior, instruction is mainly in the hands of the Buddhist religious orders.

### Spain.

Education is largely in the hands of the religious orders, but recent legislation provides for more stringent Government control.

*Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but as yet far from being so in practice. 25,340 public and 6,150 private schools, maintained for the most part by local taxation.

*Secondary:* 27 provincial high schools, in which, however, the curriculum is defective.

*Special:* Several schools of agriculture, art, engineering, &c., are State-maintained.

*Universities:* Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

*Budget, Public Instruction*, 1905: Pes. 45 million (£1,800,000).

### Sweden.

The educational system is highly developed, and an illiterate Swede rare.

*Primary: Comp. and free.* 12,630 schools maintained by local taxation, with State aid to the extent of 25 p.c. of total outlay. Average attendance, 750,000. Public exp., over Kr. 24 million (£1,335,000).

*Secondary:* 82 high schools, 31 high schools for working classes, 14 normal schools.

*Special:* 8 industrial and technical institutes, 10 navigation schools, besides medical, veterinary and agricultural schools.

*Universities:* Lund and Upsala, besides several private faculties.

*Budget, Public Instruction and Worship*, 1905: Kr. 17,119,229 (£951,000).

### Switzerland.

Although there exists no Federal or central administration, the system leaves little to be desired, and works admirably in the hands of the cantonal and communal authorities, a close connection being maintained between public instruction and military service. There is a compulsory school course (age 16–20) of gymnastics, physical development, and musketry, as a preparation for army service.

*Primary: Comp. and free*, the school age and the measure of enforcement varying in the different cantons, the Roman Catholic never having applied compulsion in the thorough manner characteristic of the Protestant. 800 infants' and 4,700 elementary schools. Average attendance, 520,000.

*Secondary:* 580 high schools, 83 middle schools, 36 normal schools (of which some are private).

*Special:* 298 technical schools (mostly State-aided), 72 commercial colleges of various grades; the Zurich Polytechnic, and several schools of agriculture, horticulture, dairy-farming, &c. (State-aided). Over 200 girls' schools make a special feature of domestic economy.

*Universities:* Basle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich; to which may be added the Neuchâtel Academy.

*Public expenditure:* State, 25,000,000 frs.; local, 27,000,000 frs.; total, 52,000,000 frs. (£2,135,000).

### Turkey.

*Primary educ.* takes the form of instruction given by the Mahommedan priesthood attached to the principal mosques. It is nominally comp. (age 6–10 for girls, 6–11 for boys), but owing to the dubious qualifications of the teachers its efficiency is not great. There are a few intermediate schools, in which modern languages (especially French) and sciences are taught in an elementary manner. The University of Constantinople is of recent foundation (1900), the subjects studied being law, medicine, mathematics, philosophy, and Mahommedan theology. A considerable number of Turkish subjects attend the University of Athens. The various recognised non-Mahommedan religious orders maintain some few establishments of their own (*e.g.*, a Greek school, a theological college, &c.).

### United States of America.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten and elementary schools to the State colleges and universities. Control is vested in the State and local (county, township, and municipal) authorities, there being no Central (Federal) Educational Department other than the Bureau of the Educational Commission charged with the duty of "collecting statistics and diffusing information as to organisation and management." The degree of authority possessed by the chief educational officers differs in the several States, their powers being in some cases plenary, in others merely advisory.

*In 30 States, 1 Territory, and in Columbia educ. is comp.*, but the laws are not invariably enforced. *In 15 States there is no compulsion*, though the machinery is fully maintained. The census of 1900 showed 10·7 p.c. of the total pop. as illiterate, a figure that would stand at under 5 p.c. were it not for the fact that, whilst over 44 p.c. of the coloured pop. is uneducated, there is a constant influx of illiterate immigrants. Statistics as to the *number* of schools of primary and secondary grades are not readily available, but it is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at the public expense. These schools are supported mainly by local taxation, the Federal subsidies being for the most part indirect. The primary age is 8–14 yrs.

*Public elementary schools* comprise 8 grades of primary and grammar schools, with near

15,400,000 pupils. There are 1,500 public kindergartens in 15 States, great reliance being placed upon the kindergarten system as a preliminary.

*Evening schools* in the principal towns offer continuation classes to over 229,000 pupils.

*Public secondary establishments* include high schools and academies, numbering some 6,800; they enrol over 590,000 students (4-yrs. course). 173 *public normal schools* mustered 49,400 pupils.

There are reformatories, and Government and "public" schools for Indians; 43 *technical institutes*, granting scientific degrees; 630 *colleges for women*; and public institutions for the educ. of the blind, deaf, and mentally afflicted.

Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative, there being over 3,000 private kindergartens, private elementary schools with over 1,100,000 pupils, private high schools with 169,000, private normal schools with 15,700, commercial schools with 137,000, besides many orphan and other asylums, schools of art, music, &c.

The special or professional schools comprise 153 institutes of theology, 99 of law, 146 of medicine, 61 of pharmacy, 54 of dentistry, 11 of veterinary science, whilst no less than 552 institutions are devoted to the training of nurses.

Passing to the 464 "colleges and universities," it may be noted that the American "college" has no exact counterpart in Europe, its curriculum corresponding somewhat to that of the upper classes of a German gymnasium, or of the higher forms of a British public school. The term "university" is rather misleading, being applied to a large number of establishments of very varying efficiency and status. The institutions at which a university training (as understood in England) is given are: California, *The Catholic University of America*, Chicago, *Clark*, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, The John Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.

All the above, with the exception of those given in italics, are also "colleges."

A salient and characteristic feature of the American system is *co-education of the sexes* throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not *dual*.

## The League of the Empire.

*President*: THE RIGHT HON. LORD TENNYSON, G.C.M.G.
*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. ORD MARSHALL, Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I.

THE League of the Empire was founded in 1901. Its work is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its objects are to further the friendly and educational union of schools and other institutions of the Empire, to bring knowledge of the conditions of the different parts of the Empire within reach of all at the smallest expense and trouble, and to promote co-operation between the different countries for their mutual service.

Schemes for reciprocal education between the schools of the Empire were submitted by the League in February 1903 to the Colonial Governments, through the Agents-General, and later by means of a despatch issued by the Colonial Office. They have received the approval of the Administrative Authorities in all countries of the Empire. Schools of all grades are now affiliated to schools in other countries for valuable mutual work and intercourse.

The League has a Federal Council of Representative members in all parts of the Empire which includes His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada with other Colonial Governors, Colonial Secretaries, and Directors of Education. The President of the Society is Lord Tennyson; amongst the Vice-Presidents and Members of Committees are the Agents-General, the Earl of Meath, the Head Master of Eton College, Dr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Sir F. Pollock, Sir H. Craik, Professor Bury, the Principal of Trinity College, Oxford, Dr. Mahaffy, Principal Gregory Foster, Principal Reichel, Professor Ray Lankester, the Director of the Dublin Museum, Sir John Bramston, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Charles Lyall.

The League holds now a recognised position educationally, having obtained the co-operation of the Education Departments in all countries of the Empire, to a number of which it is the recognised Official Agent in all parts of the world. The work of the Society is sometimes conducted directly through the Education Offices, sometimes by Agents appointed by the Authorities for the purpose, and also by Branch Committees in the different Colonies, States, and Provinces. The work of the League permeates into the smallest Colonies, and the Individual Correspondence Branch of the Society numbers now over 6,000. Through its affiliated schools it already probably influences over 400,000 children. In South Africa the Society has forty local branches and two executive committees. In Adelaide it has over 2,000 members.

The League has a large staff of practised lecturers. During the last three years lectures have been given both in schools and public halls throughout the United Kingdom. Courses of weekly public lectures on the different Colonies have also been given in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Two courses of popularly written lectures on the "History of the British Empire," and also on the "Great Men of the Empire," fully illustrated by lantern slides, are published by Mr. John Murray, and are on sale or hire at the office of the League.

The education work of the League is directed by committees of experts. The History Section of the League (Chairman, Professor Bury) has undertaken the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books in co-operation with committees and representatives appointed by the Education Departments throughout the Empire. For this scheme a gift of £5,000 has been made the League.

An Exhibition of the "Schools of the Empire" has been held lately in the Crystal Palace, the schools exhibiting ranging from Eton College to the smallest primary school. Time-tables and photographs presented by the different Colonies are now filed in the Society's rooms for reference by teachers and others interested. Other sections for exhibition have been furnished to the Superintendent of Education for British Columbia and to schools in different parts of the Empire. The Reciprocal Education work originated by the League has intellectual as well as material value, the most isolated school being able to obtain comparison with school-work in other countries, and members much knowledge that is useful for their future life.

# Regulations respecting Passports, 1906.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations issued by the Foreign Office, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2*s*. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2*s*. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted only (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Barrister-at-law, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor or Notary, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required, especially when his name is of foreign origin; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Colonies upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECT, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, in order that he may cause the applicant to sign the Passport in his presence. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports may be renewed at the Foreign Office on personal application, or, if the applicant does not reside in London, on the receipt of a letter signed by him, returning the Passport previously issued to him, and enclosing a Postal Order for 2*s*.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outport, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. The bearer of every Passport granted by the Foreign Office *must* sign his Passport as soon as he receives it; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused or the validity of the Passport questioned abroad.

9. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 65 London Wall, E.C.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Italy in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country, except as an additional precaution, *which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date.*

10. Although travellers are now permitted to enter most Foreign Countries without Passports, and the rules respecting Passports have been generally relaxed, nevertheless British subjects travelling abroad are recommended to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to *reside* in Germany or in Switzerland should provide themselves with Passports.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

# Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1906.

A REVIEW of geographical progress can no longer be restricted to a consideration of exploratory work, and it will be desirable, after speaking of this, to touch upon researches which contribute in other ways to an improved knowledge of the Earth.

## Exploration and Survey.

*Polar Regions.*—The most striking achievements of the year have to do, as has so often been the case before, with the Polar Regions. Almost at the moment of going to press, news has been received of the safe return of the American explorer Peary, who has beaten all records by pushing north, over the icy sea north of Greenland, to 87° 6′, or only a little over 200 miles from the Pole. But full details are not yet to hand. The letters from Capt. Roald Amundsen, which reached this country in November, 1905, describing the work of his expedition during two seasons spent in the neighbourhood of the North Magnetic Pole, were quickly followed by the news that the enterprising traveller had virtually accomplished the North-west passage by reaching the mouth of the Mackenzie in his diminutive vessel the *Gjöa*. Having advanced thus far, the ship was caught by an unusually early approach of winter, and forced to remain until the break up of the ice in 1906. This seems to have taken place much later than usual, and it was only in September that news arrived that the *Gjöa* and her crew had reached Cape Nome, in Alaska, thus completing the passage, which had been accomplished before by no one ship. During the voyage every opportunity was taken of adding to our knowledge of these icy regions, and in particular the east coast of Victoria land was examined by Lieut. Hansen up to 72° 10′ N.

Two other travellers have reached this region in 1906, with the hope of throwing some light on the almost unknown area of the Beaufort Sea, north of the mouth of the Mackenzie. The first in the field was Mr. A. H. Harrison, who went overland to the mouth of the river, carrying out some surveys between the Red and Peel tributaries, and reaching Herschel Island in February. He found it impossible to obtain natives to go north, but paid a visit to Banks land, whither he hopes to return in 1907. The second expedition (that of Mr. E. Mikkelsen, a Dane, supported by funds contributed in this country and America) has secured a small vessel for exploring purposes, and is accompanied by several trained observers. Many difficulties have been encountered, owing to the unfavourable season, which so delayed the ship in its voyage eastward from Bering Strait that Point Barrow had not been passed on August 18, and the leader had little hope of reaching the proposed winter quarters in the western part of the Arctic Archipelago before being frozen in. His plan is, however, to stay out for two or three years, if necessary; and we may hope for some light on the question of the existence of land in the hitherto untraversed ocean to the north, besides valuable observations on various branches of science. A second Danish expedition has started for the east coast of Greenland, another part of the Arctic regions about which fuller information is much needed. It is led by Mr. Mylius Erichsen, who has already done work in West Greenland, and who hopes to trace the hitherto unvisited part of the east coast between Cape Bismarck and Independence Bay, besides making an effort to push on to the Pole, and possibly crossing to the West Greenland coast over the inland ice. A venturesome attempt on the Pole has been planned by the American, Mr. W. Wellman, who has had an airship specially built for the purpose, but, after reaching his base in Spitsbergen last summer, decided to postpone the start until 1907.

An international conference met at Brussels in September with a view to forming an association for the encouragement of Polar research and the co-ordination of the scientific work done by expeditions to the Polar regions. It is yet too soon to form an idea as to the outcome of this organisation. Some of its most active supporters are well-known Antarctic explorers, and of these Dr. Charcot (France), Dr. Nordenskjöld (Sweden), and M. Arctowski (Belgium) are already proposing to return to the far South; while M. Bénard, another French *savant*, hopes to organise a simultaneous expedition to the Arctic regions.

*Asia.*—The most important expedition that has returned from Central Asia during 1906 is that of the American travellers Mr. Barrett and Prof. Huntington, who, after skirting the whole length of the Takla Makan desert and examining the rivers which descend towards it from the mountains to the south, made a wide circuit to the east and north of Lob Nor, securing important observations on the past physical history of the region. Several explorers have set out for this or neighbouring parts of the continent, including Dr. M. A. Stein, who has made his way from Peshawar through the northern borderlands of Afghanistan to Kashgar, and is pushing on through the imperfectly known region of the Nanshan highlands towards China. Besides archæological investigation which is his own special subject, he hopes to add to our knowledge of the geography of the regions traversed. The indefatigable Swedish explorer Dr. Sven Hedin has undertaken a new expedition to Tibet, which he has entered by way of Leh, in Ladakh, after crossing the whole length of Persia in the outward journey. In that country he reports having made many valuable geographical observations. Both a French and a German archæological expedition are at work in Chinese Turkestan, the former under M. Pelliot, the latter under Dr. von Lecoq. An enterprising journey through the borderlands between China, Burma, and Assam has been made by an English engineer, Mr. E. C. Young, who, starting from Tongking, made his way to Tali-fu by the line of the French Yunnan railway, and then struck west towards Sadiya in Assam, crossing the least-known portion of the upper basin of the Irawadi.

In China itself a German geologist, Dr. Tafel, has examined the middle and upper Hwang-ho basin in various journeys, and has entered Tibet from the north-east, though previously forced to beat a retreat owing to an attack by Tibetan robbers. Surveys continue to be made in Northern China by British officers under the direction of Col. Wingate, and the results will be to greatly add to the accuracy of our maps. In Central China some interesting observations on the basin of the Poyang Lake, made by Mr.

Consul Clennell during the voyage of a British gunboat, were published as a Parliamentary Paper in December, 1905. British officers have done good work in several parts of Western Asia, the geography of Seistan, in Eastern Persia, having been described in an instructive paper before the R.G.S. by Sir H. McMahon, the commissioner for the delimitation of the Perso-Afghan frontier; while Major Sykes has also returned from his post in Khorasan, and given interesting accounts of the districts visited by him and their historical associations. Col. Maunsell, who for many years has travelled extensively in Kurdistan and neighbouring regions, has prepared a valuable map of a large part of Eastern Turkey in Asia.

*Africa.*—Recent exploring work in this continent has not, as a whole, been of a nature to attract popular attention. A party of naturalists sent out by the British Museum has visited the snowy range of Ruwenzori and climbed some of its peaks, one of its members, Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, being a member of the Alpine Club. A minor peak had previously been ascended by Herr Grauer (an Austrian) and Messrs. Maddox and Tegart, of the Church Missionary Society. The Duke of the Abruzzi, well known for his ascent of Mount St. Elias, and for his Arctic expedition, which still holds the record of "Farthest North," has likewise visited the range with a large and well-equipped expedition, and has succeeded in climbing all its chief snowy peaks and in accurately determining their altitude, though the results are not yet generally known. The expedition of Lieut. Boyd Alexander and Capt. Gosling, which began its operations in Nigeria some three years ago, has made its way across the north-eastern part of the Congo State to the vicinity of the Upper Nile, though it has cost the life of Capt. Gosling, the second European to succumb during the course of the expedition. One of the results of the journey was the observation, in its natural haunts, of that recluse animal the okapi, and the acquisition of a complete specimen. In the southern parts of the Congo State a German ethnologist, Dr. Frobenius, has traversed the region first traversed a quarter of a century ago by his compatriots Pogge and Wissmann, and has improved our knowledge of its geography as well as of the native races.

In North Africa French scientific explorers continue to do good work. M. Chudeau, a geologist who was with Prof. Gautier during the first part of the journey carried out by him in 1905, has, like the latter, completed the crossing of the desert by the route to Zinder and Lake Chad, making valuable geological observations and collections. M. Gautier has given a detailed account of his own journey, which has enabled us to look at the past history of the Central Sahara, both physical and human, from several new points of view. One of the most energetic of the French political officers in this region, Col. Laperrine, has made another of his "raids" to the south, and has reached Taodeni, in the desert north of Timbuktu. Another journey across the Sahara, by a more easterly route, has been undertaken by Mr. Hans Vischer, a British official in northern Nigeria, though of Swiss parentage. He set out from Tripoli on July 9, but has since had a hostile encounter with the Tuareg. He hopes to explore the Tibesti highlands, one of the least known areas in the whole of Africa. A serviceable basis for the mapping of Nigeria has been supplied by telegraphic determinations of longitude carried out by Captains Ommanney and Evans. A number of important centres have been fixed in longitude with reference to Lagos, the longitude of which had already been fixed by telegraph from Cape Town.

*America.*—As in Africa, one of the events of the year has been the first ascent of a great mountain peak, in this case the culminating point of the whole of North America. Dr. F. A. Cook, well known for the part which he took in the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, who had previously made the complete circuit of Mount McKinley in Alaska (20,464 feet), returned to the attack in 1906, and this time effected the conquest of the mountain. A full account of the ascent has not yet been received, but the feat is in any case a notable one by reason of the wild and inhospitable nature of the northern region in which the mountain lies. Among the items of geographical work constantly being done by the Canadian Geological Survey, one of the most important in 1906 has been the survey of the little-known region between the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers, including the course of the Peel River, a tributary of the latter, which was laid down by Mr. Camsell. The interior of Newfoundland, still imperfectly known in spite of its nearness to civilisation, has lately attracted the attention of more than one traveller, and a journey made in 1905 by Messrs. J. G. Millais and J. McGaw in the upper basin of the Gander River has been described by the former in the *Geographical Journal*.

No very striking journey of exploration has been made in South America or in Australia in 1906. The principal work undertaken for the enlargement of our knowledge of the Oceans is the magnetic survey of the Pacific, begun under the direction of the Carnegie Institute, and the voyage of the German surveying ship *Planet* to the Western Pacific by way of the Cape, Colombo and Batavia.

## Physical Geography.

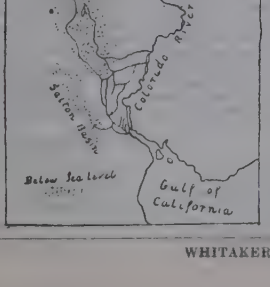
Many questions of importance relating to the constitution and physical history of the Earth continue to receive attention. That of the condition of the interior mass, below the insignificant surface-layer of which it is possible to obtain experimental knowledge, is likely to be a long a subject of debate, but certain directions in which light may be thrown on it have lately been indicated. Thus the accurate records of earthquake shocks now available have shown, according to Mr. R. D. Oldham, that the waves propagated through the interior are such as to indicate that a central core exists, of which the properties differ from those of the bulk of the surrounding mass, though it is premature to express an opinion as to their character. The study of seismic phenomena has received an impetus from the great earthquakes which have shaken the western side of the American Continent with unusually disastrous results, the cities of San Francisco and Valparaiso having been virtually destroyed, the former on April 18, the latter on August 16. Another destructive earthquake had occurred on the Coast of Colombia on January 31. Some new views regarding the origin of earthquakes have been suggested within the last few years by Major E. G. Harboe, of Copenhagen, but it has not yet been possible to pronounce a definite verdict upon them. The great eruption of Vesuvius in April, 1906, was

likewise very destructive of life and property. The attendant phenomena were carefully studied by various scientists, including Dr. Tempest Anderson, Dr. Johnston Lavis, Dr. Matteucci (Director of the Vesuvius Observatory), Dr. Sabatini, and others. A result has been that the pointed profile of the mountain has disappeared, the explosions having scattered the materials which made the summit and lowered the height by some 300 feet. Many other changes in the surface features also took place. A feature of the eruption which was specially noticed was the occurrence of avalanches of hot ashes, presenting the appearance of incandescent clouds.

The study of the oscillation of land levels continues to make progress. From an examination of the ledges or platforms, which are a noticeable feature of the Southern Coast of Cape Colony, Mr. E. H. L. Schwarz has deduced the history of such movements in that part of the world and compared them with those indicated in other regions. He is prepared to believe that vertical movements amounting to many thousands of feet have taken place within comparatively recent geological times, and considers that South Africa has nearly reached the highest point of such oscillatory motion. The effects of former glaciation have been studied in the Andes by Dr. R. Hauthal, who found that while in the ice age there had been a much greater extension of glaciers in the Cordillera of Bolivia and Peru, the climatic variations now prevailing had then also held good.

A change of climate, which comes nearer home to us at the present day, is that which seems to have taken place over a great part of Central Asia (and probably other parts of the world as well), and to which special attention was devoted by Prof. Huntington during the journey already alluded to. He believes that all the more arid part of Asia, from the Caspian eastward for over 2,500 miles, has been subject to a change whereby it has been growing less and less habitable for the last two or three thousand years, and that even the forces now in operation in this direction might be sufficient to account for the great migrations of the Dark Ages.

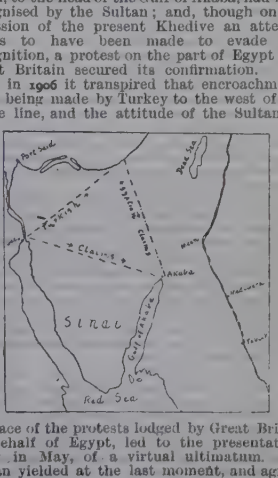
Mention may here be made of a somewhat remarkable, though possibly only temporary, modification of previously existing geography, caused by the irruption of the lower Colorado River, through newly opened irrigation channels, into the depressed Salton basin (see sketch-map), which evidently once formed the continuation of the Gulf of California, but has in recent times been for the most part a salt desert. A lake some hundreds of square miles in extent has thus been formed. Should the river continue to send water in this direction, it is possible that an appreciable modification of the climate of this area might result.




Lastly, the vexed question of the origin of mountain lakes has received some elucidation at the hands of Prof. Garwood, who has shown that in the case of certain tarns of the Canton Ticino, solution seems to have been the most important agent in the formation of the basins, there being nothing to indicate that ice played any real part in producing them.

### Political and Economic.

Of boundary questions, that which has attracted most attention from the threatening position it at one time assumed, has to do with the delimitation of the respective territories of Egypt and Turkey in the region of the Sinai peninsula. During the greater part of last century the rights of Egypt over the whole peninsula up to a line from Rafeh, near El Arish, to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, had been recognised by the Sultan; and, though on the accession of the present Khedive an attempt seems to have been made to evade this recognition, a protest on the part of Egypt and Great Britain secured its confirmation. But early in 1906 it transpired that encroachments were being made by Turkey to the west of the above line, and the attitude of the Sultan, in




the face of the protests lodged by Great Britain on behalf of Egypt, led to the presentation, early in May, of a virtual ultimatum. The Sultan yielded at the last moment, and agreed to the appointment of a mixed commission to lay down the line on the spot in accordance with the British claims. The accompanying sketch shows the line claimed by Turkey as well as that finally accepted. Difficulties which once threatened to arise between France and Turkey have been avoided through the Sultan's abandonment of a projected expedition to the Janet oasis, and acquiescence in the occupation by France of that of Bilma. Another important question, which had long been pending between Great Britain and the Congo State, was settled by an agreement signed on May 9, by which the lease of the Bahr Ghazal territory to the Congo State, which was arranged for in 1894, but never carried out, was definitely annulled, except as

regards the territory known as the Lado enclave, transport facilities by way of the Nile being conceded to the Congo State in return. The question of the frontier further South, in the neighbourhood of the Ruwenzori range, is not touched by this agreement. In West Africa the boundaries of Nigeria, with the French territory to the north and the German on the south, have been laid down in detail by representatives of the Powers concerned meeting in London. France secures a slight extension of territory near Zinder, but in their broad features the boundaries conform to previous arrangements. An international agreement which has settled a controversy of long standing is that between Great Britain, France, and Italy, arrived at in London in July, according to which the three Powers pledge themselves to maintain the *status quo* in Abyssinia—with commercial equality for all nations. The railway from Jibuti to the capital will remain French, but a British and an Italian representative will be added to the Board of Management, on the understanding that no competing line is made from the coast. Italy, however, may, with the consent of the Negus, make a line parallel to the coast to connect Eritrea with her possessions in Somaliland.

Territorial re-arrangements, not of an international character, have taken place in the Niger region, where the old colony of Lagos has been united with Southern Nigeria to form a single colony under the latter name; and in French Congo, where a re-adjustment of limits has been made between the "circonscriptions" of the Gabun and the Middle Congo, while the other two divisions, those of Ubangi-Shari and the Chad territories, are united administratively into a single "Colony."

The convention between Great Britain and Tibet, negotiated by Sir F. Younghusband in 1904, has been confirmed by a treaty with China signed at Peking on April 27, 1906, by which Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of the country, while China agrees not to permit any other State to do so. Great Britain is, however, permitted to connect the trade marts specified in the 1904 convention with India by telegraph. The long outstanding difficulty with regard to French and British claims in the New Hebrides group in the Pacific seems at last in a fair way to be overcome, a provisional arrangement having been signed in London on February 26 providing judicial and administrative machinery for the group. It is said to have since received the approval of all parties concerned. In another part of the Australasian region the British flag was hoisted on the Ashmore Islands, an insignificant group between Timor and Australia, towards the end of 1905. In South America the boundary between Brazil and Dutch Guiana has been definitely fixed by treaty (May 8, 1906) as following the watershed of the Tumuc Humac range from the headwaters of the Maroni to those of the Corentyn. Lastly, a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed April 19, 1905, but not finally ratified until August, 1906, recognises the incorporation in the Republic of the Mosquito territory formerly under the protection of Great Britain, while securing to the natives valuable privileges.

Among the items of progress in the matter of highways of communication, the most important is perhaps the formal opening of the Simplon Tunnel on May 30, 1906. The subsidiary schemes for the fuller utilisation of the new route continue to be subjects of discussion. In Asia, progress has been made with the Turkish railway from Damascus towards the Hejaz, which has reached a point south of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, and already possesses a considerable strategic importance. It was no doubt an underlying consideration in the aggressive action of Turkey with respect to the Sinai peninsula. One of the many projects for the opening of China by railways, to which the consent of China has been secured within recent years, attained completion by the opening of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 18, 1906. Another line (that from Peking to Hankow) had been completed in November, 1905. As regards the long-talked-of utilisation for purposes of trade of the sea route to Siberia, the large expedition despatched to the Yenesei by the Russian Government in 1905 seems to have met with a certain degree of success.

In Africa the most important event has been the opening by Lord Cromer, on January 27, of the line connecting the Nile near Berber with a new port on the Red Sea near Suakin, which has been named Port Sudan. The easy access to the Sudan thus secured for the first time should do much to promote the development of that region. On the Upper Congo, the line intended to provide communication past the Stanley Falls has been completed. Railway construction is proceeding, though not with great rapidity, in various parts of West Africa, and in Nigeria especially surveys have been made and schemes set on foot for an important system of lines.

### Literature.

Not many geographical works of the first rank have appeared in 1906. The following, however, deserve mention:—Professor J. W. Gregory's "Dead Heart of Australia," the account of an expedition to the region of Lake Eyre, with discussions of its past physical history, its inhabitants and their traditions; Capt. H. G. Lyons' "Physiography of the Nile and its Basin," the most complete treatise yet written on the hydrography of the famous river; Sir Harry Johnston's "Liberia," one of the profusely illustrated monographs on African territories to which we have become accustomed from his pen; "The Voyage of the *Scotia*," by three members of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition; and Mr. C. A. Sherring's "Western Tibet and the British Borderlands," the account of the work of a British political agent to the North of the Western Himalayas. The third and concluding volume of Mr. C. R. Beazley's monumental work on "The Dawn of Modern Geography" is, at the time of writing, about to appear almost immediately.

Edward Heawood.

# London Dramatic Summary, 1905–1906.

**Adelphi.** — *Nov.* 25, 1905 — A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM revived, with a cast including Mr. Oscar Asche and Mesdames Lily Brayton and Elizabeth Parkina.—*March* 20—MEASURE FOR MEASURE revived. Chief parts played by Messrs. Oscar Asche, Walter Hampden, Harcourt Williams, Chas. Rock, Mesdames Lily Brayton and Frances Dillon.—*May* 15.—A new play by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, entitled THE LONELY MILLIONAIRES, produced, with a cast including Miss Lily Brayton, Lottie Venne and Oscar Asche. —*June* 2—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW revived, with Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton in the chief parts.—*Sept.* 4—A new poetical drama by Comyns Carr, entitled TRISTRAM AND ISEULT, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Matheson Lang and Oscar Asche and Mesdames Edith Wynne Matthison and Lily Brayton.—*Oct.* 23—A new poetical drama by Rudolf Besier, entitled THE VIRGIN GODDESS, produced, with Mr. Oscar Asche and Mesdames Genevieve Ward and Lily Brayton in the cast.

**Aldwych.**—*Dec.* 23, 1905—This theatre was opened with a revival of BLUEBELL, in which Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks appeared.—*March* 19—A new musical play by Seymour Hicks and Cosmo Hamilton, with lyrics by Chas. H. Taylor and music by Robert Haines, entitled THE BEAUTY OF BATH, produced, with Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss in the chief parts.

**Apollo.** — *Nov.* 14 — A new musical play written and composed by Mr. Paul Reubens, entitled MR. POPPLE, produced, with Mr. G. P. Huntley and Miss Ethel Irving in the chief parts.—*April* 14—A new musical play, entitled THE DAIRYMAIDS, by A. M. Thompson and Robert Courtneidge, with lyrics by Paul Reubens and Arthur Wimperis and music by Paul Reubens and Frank S. Tours, produced, with Mr. Walter Passmore, Mesdames Agnes Fraser, Gracie Leigh, Florence Smithson, and Carrie Moore in the chief parts.

**Comedy.**—*Nov.* 21—A farce, entitled THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER, adapted from the German of Curt Kraatz by Cosmo Hamilton, produced, with Mr. Huntley Wright in the chief part. He was supported by Mesdames Lottie Venne, Grace Lane, Margaret Halstan and Messrs. Marsh Allen and Graham Browne. Preceded by a one-act comedy by Lloyd Osborne and Austin Strong, entitled THE LITTLE FATHER OF THE WILDERNESS, in which Mr. Huntley Wright appeared.—*Feb.* 21—A new comedy by Robert Marshall, entitled THE ALABASTER STAIRCASE, produced, with Mr. John Hare in the chief part.—*March* 14—Sydney Grundy's A PAIR OF SPECTACLES revived, with Messrs. John Hare, Charles Groves, and Miss Kate Rorke in the chief parts.—*April* 5—A triple bill, consisting of PUNCH, a toy tragedy by J. M. Barrie; JOSEPHINE, a review by J. M. Barrie, preceded by THE DRUMS OF OUDE, by Austin Strong, produced. Chief parts played by Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Graham Browne, Louis Calvert, A. E. Matthews, Kenneth Douglas, Matheson Lang, Mesdames Eva Moore, Grace Lane and Mabel Hackney.—*May* 12—A new comedy by E. W. Hornung and E. W. Presbrey, entitled RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN, produced, with Mr. Gerald Du Maurier in the name-part. Other parts by Messrs. Laurence Irving, Dion Boucicault, Graham Browne and Mesdames Sarah Brooke, Lettice Fairfax, and Jessie Bateman.

**Court.** — *Nov.* 28—Bernard Shaw's MAJOR BARBARA revived, with a cast including Mesdames Annie Russell, Rosina Filippi, Messrs. Louis Calvert and Granville Barker, for a series of matinées. Put into evening bill *Jan.* 1.—*Jan.* 16—Professor Gilbert Murray's translation of the ELECTRA of Euripides produced for a series of matinées, with Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison in the name-part.—*Feb.* 6—A QUESTION OF AGE, by L. V. Harcourt, produced for a series of matinées with Miss Fanny Brough and Mr. Fred Kerr in the chief parts. It was followed by THE CONVICT ON THE HEARTH, by Frederick Fenn, with Mr. Edmund Gwenn in the chief part.—*Feb.* 12—THE VOYSEY INHERITANCE, by Granville Barker, revived, with the author, Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mr. Charles Fulton, Miss Mabel Hackney and Miss Edyth Olive in the chief parts.—*Feb.* 27—PAN AND THE YOUNG SHEPHERD, a pastoral play by Maurice Hewlett, produced for a series of matinées, with a cast including Messrs. Norman McKinnel and Henry Ainley and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon, Grace Lane, and Lillah McCarthy. It was followed by THE YOUNGEST OF THE ANGELS, by the same author.—*March* 12—Revival of the ELECTRA of Euripides.—*March* 20—Bernard Shaw's comedy CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION, produced for a series of matinées, with Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Frederick Kerr in the chief parts.—*April* 16—CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION, with Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Frederick Kerr in the chief parts, transferred to the evening bill.—*April* 24—PRUNELLA, OR LOVE IN A DUTCH GARDEN, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, revived for a series of matinées, with Miss Dorothy Minto and Mr. Graham Browne in the chief parts.—*July* 9—YOU NEVER CAN TELL revived, with a cast including Messrs. Henry Ainley, J. H. Barnes, Norman Page and Louis Calvert and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Dorothy Minto and Lillah McCarthy.—*Sept.* 17—JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND revived, with Miss Ellen O'Malley, Mr. Ben Webster, and Mr. Louis Calvert in the cast.—*Sept.* 25—A new play by Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled THE SILVER BOX, produced for a series of matinées, with Messrs. James Hearn, Norman McKinnel, A. E. Matthews and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Sydney Fairbrother in the cast.—*Oct.* 23—A new comedy by Mr. St. John Hankin, entitled THE CHARITY THAT BEGINS AT HOME, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Ben Webster, Dennis Eadie, Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames May Martyn and Florence Haydon.—*Oct.* 29—MAN AND SUPERMAN revived, with Miss Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Granville Barker in the chief parts.

**Criterion.**—*Feb.* 14—A new farce by Michael Morton, entitled THE LITTLE STRANGER, produced, with Master Edward Garrett in the name-part. Other parts played by Messrs. Graham Browne, Charles Allan, Mesdames Audrey Ford and Sydney Fairbrother.—*May* 23—Mrs. Patrick Campbell opened her season with a play entitled THE WHIRLWIND, translated from the French by Harry Melvill, in which she played the chief part. It was preceded by W. L. Courtney's UNDINE, in which Mrs. Campbell also appeared. —*June* 19—A new play by Edith Lyttleton, entitled THE MACLEANS OF BAIENESS, produced

with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the chief part.—*July* 16.—A new play by E. W. Peple, entitled THE PRINCE CHAP, produced, with a cast including Messrs. H. R. Roberts, George Shelton, Sam Sothern and Mesdames Janet Alexander, Geraldine Wilson, Betty Green and Hilda Trevelyan.—*Oct.* 13—A new comedy by Mr. W. Kingsley Tarpey, entitled THE AMATEUR SOCIALIST, produced, with Mr. Eric Lewis in the title-rôle. Other parts were played by Mr. E. Dagnall and Mesdames Carlotta Addison and Lilian Braithwaite. It was preceded by a new curtain-raiser, entitled THE LEMONADE BOY, by Miss Gladys Unger.

**Daly's.**—*June* 18—THE GEISHA revived, with a cast including Mesdames May de Sousa, Marie Studholme, Mariette Sully, Messrs. Robert Evett, Louis Bradfield, Fred Wright and George Graves.—*Oct.* 27—A new comedy-opera, entitled LES MERVEILLEUSES, adapted from the French of Victorien Sardou by Capt. Basil Hood, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and music by Hugo Felix, produced, with a cast including Mesdames Denise Orme and Evie Greene and Messrs. Robert Evett, Louis Bradfield and W. H. Berry.

**Drury Lane.**—*Dec.* 26, 1905—The Christmas pantomime CINDERELLA, by Sir F. C. Burnand, J. Hickory Wood and Arthur Collins, produced, with Messrs. Walter Passmore, Harry Randall, Harry Fragson, Arthur Williams and Mesdames May de Sousa and Queenie Leighton in the chief parts.—*June* 12—The Ellen Terry Benefit Matinée, of which the chief features were: an act from MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which Miss Ellen Terry appeared; a scene from the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, played by leading actors and actresses; TRIAL BY JURY, with leading dramatists as jurymen; a nigger troupe composed of London's leading comedians; and a series of TABLEAUX VIVANTS arranged by famous artists, in which many leading actors and actresses appeared.—*Sept.* 20—A new drama by Hall Caine, entitled THE BONDMAN, produced, with Messrs. Henry Ainley and Frank Cooper and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the chief parts.

**Duke of York's.**—*Dec.* 19, 1905—J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN revived, with Miss Cecilia Loftus in the name part. Other parts by Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Pauline Chase and Hilda Trevelyan.—*Feb.* 27, 1906—A new comedy by Ernest Denny, entitled ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY, produced, with Miss Marie Tempest in the title-rôle. She was supported by Messrs. Gerald du Maurier, Eric Lewis, Alfred Bishop and Mesdames Kate Sergeantson and Ethel Matthews.—*May* 22—A new play by Charles Klein, entitled THE LION AND THE MOUSE, produced. Chief parts played by Miss Margaret Illington and Mr. Edward Breese.—*June* 9—THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY, adapted from the French by Sydney Grundy, revived, with Mesdames Marie Tempest, Ellis Jeffries and Messrs. Eric Lewis and Leonard Boyne. Preceded by a revival of J. M. Barrie's PANTALOON, with Mr. Albert Chevalier and Miss Pauline Chase in the chief parts.—*Sept.* 3—A new comedy, entitled TODDLES, adapted from the French of MM. Tristan Bernard and André Godfernaux, produced, with Mr. Cyril Maude in the name-part, supported by Messrs. Kenneth Douglas, Ivo Dawson and Alfred Bishop, Mesdames Lottie Venne, Gertrude Kingston, Nancy Price, Helen Ferrers and Alice Crawford. It was preceded by a wordless play by Albert Chevalier, entitled THE SCAPEGRACE, in which Miss Pauline Chase appeared.

**Gaiety.**—*Jan.* 8, 1906—A children's play, entitled TWO NAUGHTY BOYS, founded on the Picture Books of Wilhelm Busch and Palmer Cox, by George Grossmith, Jun., with music by Constance Tippett and lyrics by Percy Greenbank, produced, with Mr. Edmund Payne in the chief part, for a series of matinées.—*Sept.* 29—A new musical play, entitled THE NEW ALADDIN, by Messrs. J. T. Tanner, W. H. Risque, Adrian Ross, Percy Greenbank and George Grossmith, Jun., with music by Messrs. Ivan Caryll, Lionel Monckton and Frank Tours, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Edmund Payne and George Grossmith, Jun., and Mesdames Lily Elsie, Adrienne Augarde and Connie Ediss.

**Garrick.**—*Jan.* 22—A new version of the comedy BROTHER OFFICERS, by Leo Trevor, produced, with Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Mr. Arthur Bourchier in the chief parts. They were supported by Mesdames Muriel Beaumont and Kate Sergeantson and Messrs. George Trollope and O. B. Clarence.—*April* 9—First of a series of performances of the old morality play EVERYMAN.—*April* 14—Revival of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, with Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh in the chief parts.—*April* 26—A new comedy by Alfred Sutro, entitled THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELT, produced, with a cast including Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Messrs. Aubrey Smith, O. B. Clarence, George Trollope, Mesdames Muriel Beaumont and Henrietta Watson.—*May* 30—A new curtain-raiser by Mr. E. Francis, entitled THE FIRST TIME OF ASKING, produced, with Mr. Bourchier in the chief part.—*July* 24—A new play, entitled DOWN OUR ALLEY, adapted from the French of M. Anatole France by Mr. Arthur Bourchier, produced, with Mr. Arthur Bourchier in the chief part. It was preceded by MONSIEUR DE PARIS, in which Miss Violet Vanbrugh appeared.—*Aug.* 30—A new play by W. J. Locke, entitled THE MORALS OF MARCUS, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Julian L'Estrange and Aubrey Smith, Mesdames Lillah McCarthy and Alexandra Carlisle.

**Great Queen Street.**—Various German plays were produced during the season.

**Haymarket.**—*Dec.* 6—A new comedy, entitled THE INDECISION OF MR. KINGSBURY, adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Charles Hawtrey and Sydney Valentine and Mesdames Fanny Brough and Nina Boucicault.—*March* 24—Mr. F. Anstey's farce, THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S, revived, with Mr. Charles Hawtrey in the title-rôle. Other parts played by Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, Henry Kemble and Miss Fanny Brough.—*May* 8—A new comedy, entitled OLF AND THE LITTLE MAID, by M. E. Francis, produced as a front-piece to THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S, with Mr. Sydney Valentine and Miss Dorothy Minto in the chief parts.—*Sept.* 5—THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S revived. It was preceded by a new curtain-raiser, by Keble Howard, entitled COMPROMISING MARTHA.

**His Majesty's.**—*Nov.* 2—Ibsen's AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE produced, with Mr. Tree in the chief part.—*Dec.* 26, 1905—THE TEMPEST revived, with Mr. Tree and Miss Viola Tree in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 8, 1906—TWELFTH NIGHT revived, with Mr. Tree and Miss Viola Tree in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 15—OLIVER TWIST revived, with Mr. Tree and Miss Constance Collier in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 18—Ibsen's AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE revived, with Mr. Tree in the

chief part. It was followed by a revival of THE MAN THAT WAS, with Mr. Tree in the title-rôle. —*Jan.* 25—A new poetic play by Stephen Phillips, entitled NERO, produced, with Mr. Tree as the Emperor. He was supported by Mesdames Constance Collier, Dorothea Baird and Mrs. Tree and Messrs. C. W. Somerset, Lyn Harding and Basil Gill.—*April* 23–28—Shakespeare Festival Week, during which the following plays were revived: Monday, THE TEMPEST; Tuesday, HENRY IV.[1] (Part I.); Wednesday, HENRY IV., Part I. (matinée), TWELFTH NIGHT; Thursday, HAMLET; Friday, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Saturday, HAMLET (matinée), JULIUS CÆSAR. In all of these Mr. Tree played the chief part, and in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR he was supported by Miss Ellen Terry. —*May* 29—COLONEL NEWCOME, an adaptation of Thackeray's novel by Michael Morton, produced, with Mr. Tree in the name-part. He was supported by Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Marion Terry, Mrs. Tree, Messrs. Norman Forbes, Basil Gill, Lyn Harding and Sydney Brough.—*Sept.* 1— A WINTER'S TALE revived, with a cast including Miss Ellen Terry, Messrs. Charles Warner, Basil Gill, C. W. Somerset, and Miss Viola Tree and Mrs. Tree.—*Oct.* 29—COLONEL NEWCOME revived, with Mr. Tree in the name part.

**Imperial.**—*Jan.* 3, 1906—THE HARLEQUIN KING, a masquerade by Rudolph Lothar, adapted by Louis N. Parker and Selwyn Brinton, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Lewis Waller, Norman Mc Kinnel, A. E. George and Mesdames Mary Rorke, Sarah Brooke and Evelyn Millard.—*March* 3—A new romantic comedy by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, entitled BRIGADIER GERARD produced, with Mr. Lewis Waller in the name part. Other parts were played by Messrs. A. E. George, Edward O'Neill and Miss Evelyn Millard.—*May* 19—Mr. Martin Harvey opened his season with a new play by B. M. Dix and G. E. Sutherland, entitled BOY O'CARROLL, in which he appeared in the name-part, supported by Mr. Corbett Thalberg and Mesdames N. de Silva and Kate Rorke.

**Lyric.**—*March* 31—A new play, entitled MAURICETTE, adapted from the French by Mr. H. B. Irving, produced, with Messrs. H. B. Irving, Leslie Faber, and Mesdames Dorothea Baird and Marion Terry.—*April* 14—MARKHEIM, a stage version of Robert Louis Stevenson's story by W. L. Courtney, produced as a curtain-raiser to MAURICETTE, with Mr. H. B. Irving in the name-part.—*May* 14—BRIGADIER GERARD, transferred from the Imperial.—*May* 17—OTHELLO revived for a series of matinées, with Mr. Lewis Waller as the Moor. He was supported by Messrs. H. B. Irving, Henry Nevill, Henry Ainley, Mesdames Evelyn Millard and Edith Wynne Mathison.—*June* 17—OTHELLO put into the evening bill.—*June* 28—MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE revived, with Mr. Lewis Waller in the title-rôle.—*July* 21—The Moody-Manners Opera Company opened their season with LOHENGRIN.—*Aug.* 28—A new melodrama by Baroness Orczy and Montagu Barstow, entitled THE SIN OF WILLIAM JACKSON, produced, with Miss Nina Boucicault and Mr. Ernest Leicester in the chief parts.—*Oct.* 17—A new romance by Henry Hamilton and William Devereux, entitled ROBIN HOOD, produced, with Mr. Lewis Waller in the title-rôle. He was supported by Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Evelyn Millard, and Messrs. Phillip Cunningham, William Devereux and A. E. George.

**New.**—*Dec.* 26, 1905—THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL revived, with Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry in the chief parts.—*April* 14—A new play by Paul Kester and Charles Major, entitled DOROTHY O' THE HALL, produced, with Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry in the chief parts.—*Aug.* 9—A new comic opera, entitled AMASIS, by Frederick Fenn, with music by Philip Michael Faraday, produced, with Miss Ruth Vincent and Mr. Rutland Barrington in the chief parts.

**Prince of Wales's.**—*Jan.* 18, 1906—A new musical play by Owen Hall, music by Ivan Caryll, lyrics by Adrian Ross, entitled THE LITTLE CHERUB, produced, with Mesdames Zena Dare and Evie Greene, and Messrs. Fred Kaye and Maurice Farkoa in the chief parts.—*May* 5—A new musical play, entitled THE GIRL ON THE STAGE, founded on THE LITTLE CHERUB, produced, with Mesdames Zena Dare, Gabrielle Ray and Ruth Vincent and Messrs. Lionel McKinder and Willie Edouin in the chief parts.—*June* 20 —A new comic opera, entitled SEE-SEE, adapted from the French by Charles Brook, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and music by Sydney Jones and Frank Tours, produced, with a cast includin Messrs. Maurice Farkoa, W. H. Berry and Huntley Wright and Mesdames Denise Orme, Adrienne Augarde and Gabrielle Ray.

**New Royalty.**—This theatre was reopened in January with a French Season, during which the following plays were produced:—*Jan.* 8—DÉCORÉ, by H. Meilhac.—*Jan.* 10—HEUREUSE, by Hannequin and Bilhaud—*Jan.* 12.—LA RAFALE, by H. Bernstein—*Jan.* 15.—LE PAON, by F. de Croisset.—*Jan.* 17—CABOTINS, by E. Pailleron.—*Jan.* 19—LES AFFAIRES SONT LES AFFAIRES, by Octave Mirbeau.—*Jan.* 22—LE BARBIER DE SÉVILLE, by Beaumarchais.—*Jan.* 23—BRICHANTEAU, by de Féraudy.—*Jan* 25—LE PÈRE LEBONNARD, by Jean Aicard.—*Jan.* 30—LOUIS XI., by Casimir Delavigne.—*Feb.* 1—LA PETITE FONCTIONNAIRE, by Alfred Capus.—*Feb.* 5—UN CONSEIL JUDICIAIRE, by A. Bisson.—*Feb.* 8—LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE.—*Feb.* 12—RÉSURRECTION, adapted from Tolstoy's novel by Henry Bataille.—*Feb.* 15—LA MARCHE NUPTIALE, by Henry Bataille.—*Feb.* 19—LE DÉTOUR, by Bernstein.—*Feb.* 23—L'ETINCELLE and ON NE BADINE PAS AVEC L'AMOUR.—*Feb.* 26—MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR, by A. Bisson.—*Mar.* 1—JALOUSE, by MM. Bisson and Leclerq.—*April* 18—A new comic opera by Cosmo Hamilton and Eustace Ponsonby, music by Harry Fragson, Chueca and Valverde, produced, with Mr. Harry Fragson and Miss May de Sousa in the chief parts.—*May* 28—The French season opened with M. Coquelin in LES ROMANESQUES, followed by LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.—*June* 18—Mme. Réjane opened her season with a new comedy, entitled LA SUZERAINE, adapted from Henry Harland's novel THE LADY PARAMOUNT, by Dario Nicodemi. *July* 2—Mme. Marthe Brandes opened her season with LE PASSÉ, by Georges de Porto-Riche.—*July* 9—M. Huguenet and Mlle. Jeane Thomassin opened their season with LA BASCULE, by Maurice Donnay.—*July* 23—M. Antoine and his company opened their season with OISEAUX DE PASSAGE.

**St. James's.**—*Dec.* 27—BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH, adapted from Ian Maclaren's work by Augustus Thomas and James MacArthur, produced, with Messrs. William, Mollison and Henry Ainley and Miss Lilian Braithwaite in the

cast.—*Jan.* 9—AS YOU LIKE IT, revived for a series of matinées, with Messrs. William Mollison and Henry Ainley and Miss Lilian Braithwaite in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 18 AS YOU LIKE IT put into the evening bill.—*Thursday, Feb.* 1—A new comedy by Arthur Wing Pinero, entitled HIS HOUSE IN ORDER, produced, with Mr. George Alexander and Miss Irene Vanbrugh in the chief parts. They were supported by Messrs. Herbert Waring, Lyall Swete, and Mesdames Bella Pateman, Beryl Faber and Iris Hawkins.

**Savoy.**—*Jan.* 15—LIGHTS OUT, transferred from the Waldorf.—*March* 8—Miss Gertrude Kingston produced a triple bill, consisting of Mr. Laurence Binyon's PARIS AND OENONE, Mr. E. F. Benson's THE FRIEND IN THE GARDEN, and Mr. Bernard Shaw's HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND, for a special matinée, appearing herself in the first and last pieces.—*April* 19—A new play, entitled THE BOND OF NINON, by Clotilde Graves, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Henry Ainley and H. V. Esmond, Mesdames Beatrice Terry and Lena Ashwell.—*May* 12—A new play by Claude Askew and Edward Knoblauch, entitled THE SHULAMITE, produced, with Mesdames Lena Ashwell, Elsie Chester, and Messrs. Henry Ainley and Norman McKinnel in the chief parts.—*June* 12—A new version of THE SHULAMITE produced.

**Scala.**—*Nov.* 16, 1905—A new comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled MRS. GRUNDY, produced, with Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 13—A ROYAL DIVORCE revived, with a cast including Mesdames Edith Cole and Cecil Raleigh, and Messrs. Frank Lister and Geo. W. Cockburn. —*Sunday, Jan.* 28—The Stage Society gave a performance of Ibsen's LADY INGER OF OSTRAT. —*March* 10—A new comedy by Mr. Stanislaus Strange, entitled THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS, produced, with Miss Jessie Millward and Mr. Cooper Cliffe in the chief parts.

**Shaftesbury.**—*Jan.* 2—A new play by C. M. S. McLellan, entitled THE JURY OF FATE, produced, with Mr. H. B. Irving in the chief part. He was supported by Messrs. Matheson Lang and Frank Tyars, and Mesdames Chrystal Herne and Lillah McCarthy.—*Feb.* 10—Mr. Nat Goodwin appeared in a new comedy by H. G. Charlton, entitled A GILDED FOOL. He was supported by Messrs. J. H. Barnes, Cooper Cliffe and Mesdames Agnes Thomas and Jessie Bateman.—*Feb.* 22—Madeleine Lucette Ryley's comedy, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, revived, with Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Alexandra Carlyle in the chief parts.

**Terry's.**—*Dec.* 26—CHARLEY'S AUNT revived, with the author, Mr. Brandon Thomas, in the cast.—*Jan.* 24, 1906—A new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled THE HEROIC STUBBS, produced, with Mr. James Welch in the name-part. He was supported by Miss Gertrude Kingston, Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Eille Norwood, and Sydney Brough.—*March* 13—A new comedy by Brandon Thomas, entitled A JUDGE'S MEMORY, produced. Chief parts played by Messrs. James Welch, James Fernandez, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Beatrice Terry.—*March* 31—H. M. Paull's farce, THE NEW CLOWN, revived, with Mr. James Welch in the title-rôle.—*May* 24—CASTLES IN SPAIN, transferred from the Royalty.—*Sept.* 29—Revival of HE'S MUCH TO BLAME, by Thomas Holcroft, followed by the production of a new musical and satirical play, entitled YELLOW FOG ISLAND, by Messrs. Gilbert à Becket and Arthur Sturgess.—*Oct.* 22—HE'S MUCH TO BLAME replaced by a revival of A RESTLESS NIGHT, by Frederick Kay.

**Vaudeville.**—*April* 11—A new musical comedy, entitled THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR, by Charles H. E. Brookfield and Cosmo Hamilton, music by Leslie Stuart, produced, with a cast including Mesdames Edna May, Louie Pounds, and Messrs. Farren Soutar, Arthur Williams, and Courtice Pounds.

**Waldorf.**—*Jan.* 1, 1906—An original fairy play by Messrs. French and Brenden Stewart, entitled NOAH'S ARK, produced for a series of matinées, with Miss Madge Lessing and Mr. Harry Paulton in the chief parts.—*Jan.* 17—Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery opened their season with a new comedy by Sidney Bowkett, entitled THE SUPERIOR MISS PELLENDER, in which they both appeared, supported by Mesdames Beatrice Ferrar, Dagmar Wiehe, Madge Titheradge and Mr. Robert Bottomley. It was preceded by THE PARTIK'LER PET, by Max Maurey, adapted by Edward Knoblauch, in which Mr. Cyril Maude appeared.—*Feb.* 17—Goldsmith's comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, revived, with Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery in the chief parts. The cast also included Messrs. Paul Arthur, G. M. Graham, and Sydney Brough, and Miss Beatrice Ferrar and Mrs. Charles Calvert.—*March* 20—George Colman's comedy, THE HEIR-AT-LAW, revived at a special matinée, with a cast including Messrs. Cyril Maude, Harry Nicholls, Mesdames Mary Brough and Madge Crichton.—*April* 14—THE SECOND IN COMMAND revived, with Mr. Cyril Maude in the title-rôle.—*May* 21—A play, entitled SHORE ACRES, by James A. Hearne, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Edmund Maurice, Frank Mills and Cyril Maude, and Mesdames Alice Crawford and Mary Rorke.—*Sept.* 20—A new farce by Frank Wyatt and William Morris, entitled MR. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM, produced, with Miss Sybil Carlisle, Mr. Alan Aynesworth, and Mr. William Morris in the chief parts. It was preceded by a new one-act play by Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce, entitled HIS CHILD.

**Wyndham's.**—*Jan.* 1, 1906—CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE, transferred from the NEW after the Christmas holiday, Mr. Edmund Maurice taking Mr. Louis Calvert's place in the cast.—*March* 21—Justin Huntley McCarthy's farce, THE CANDIDATE, revived, with a cast including Charles Wyndham, Messrs. Edmund Maurice, Rutland Barrington, Mesdames Sybil Carlisle, June van Buskirk, and Helen Ferrers.—*April* 21—A new musical play by Leedham Bantock and Arthur Anderson, music by Howard Talbot, entitled THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER, produced, with a cast including Messrs. Hayden Coffin, Lawrence Grossmith, Mesdames Marie Daintor and Isabel Jay.—*Sept.* 12—A new comedy by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, entitled PETER'S MOTHER, produced, with Miss Marion Terry in the name part. Other parts played by Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Norman McKinnel, and Frederick Kerr. It was preceded by a new curtain-raiser by Mr. C. Hamilton, entitled THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

# British Army Reform.

THE numerous attempts at reforming the heterogenous Forces of the British Army in the past were mostly desultory efforts not founded on solid principles. Modelled more or less on Frederick the Great's Prussian army, after 1757 the British system was essentially a regimental one of regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries, companies, raised at different periods as necessitated by increasing territory. The Army was not permanently organised in brigades, divisions, &c., in peace. In 1743 the national defences had been neglected, and discipline had suffered much from civilian interference. The Duke of Cumberland, Commander-in-Chief in 1745, restored this, and Wm. Pitt (the elder) supported him. In 1792 General Dundas, alarmed by the looseness acquired in the American War, reformed the drill-book system of manœuvres. Sir John Moore, in May, 1803, trained in battalions and brigades the regiments of the Light Division, afterwards so distinguished in the Peninsular War (1808 to 1814), when the Army fought under Wellington in divisions. In 1815 Wellington formed his army which fought at Waterloo in two army corps and a reserve corps. After 40 years' peace the army sent to the Crimea was organised in Divisions only. The Crimean War brought to light many defects of organisation in supply, transport, and medical services. A Royal Commission was held to inquire into them. The medical services were in consequence organised in 1858, and in 1877 complete reorganisation into base and field hospitals and bearer companies on the German system took place. Camps were formed in 1856, and Volunteers raised largely in 1859. Large depôt battalions were formed, comprising the depôt companies of from five to seven battalions, where recruits were raised and trained before being drafted abroad. A large depôt for all regiments in India was formed at Chatham. The want of reserves was much felt, and during the Crimean War a Foreign Legion was enrolled, but disbanded after. During the Mutiny regiments and drafts were hurried out piecemeal to meet the emergency.

A reserve was wanted to reinforce the Army when called on for active service, for the pensioners in reserve after 21 years' service were not allowed to serve abroad; so the Duke of Cambridge (Commander-in-Chief 1856 to 1895) tried frequently to get an Army Reserve established. This was not done until the German victories in 1866 and 1870 drew public attention to their excellent military system. Lord Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, established in 1870–72 the territorial system, by which on a county or district basis each regiment of infantry was given two or more battalions, and had corresponding battalions of Militia and Volunteers affiliated to it. This was done to facilitate recruiting and to carry out foreign reliefs better, there being one battalion at home for every one abroad. Each had two depôt companies at the brigade depôt, as it was now called. These four companies were to form the *cadre* or framework of another battalion, the additional companies being raised on mobilisation (passing to a war footing). This intended expansion was not carried out owing to expense, but would have given a substantial increase of strength. Sixty-nine of these regimental districts, comprising the brigade depôt and the affiliated Militia and Volunteer battalions, under a colonel usually selected from the territorial regiment, were formed. This linked-battalion system answered for battalions of the same regiment; but where battalions hitherto strangers were linked together there were difficulties—overcome, however, eventually by good feeling and zeal—and it worked well for recruiting, but was too small for training, so recruits were soon sent to home battalions for training and discipline. These were reduced accordingly in strength, and became mere nurseries. This territorial system was completed by 1881. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley (Adjutant-General) laboured to get home battalions on higher establishment, as, unless kept up, they could not furnish quota of drafts for battalions abroad. It was expensive, as there were so many battalions at home, but enabled an expeditionary force to be rapidly sent out. In 1871 Lord Cardwell established short service,* and was instrumental in bringing about the abolition of purchase of commissions, officially recognised since Charles II.'s time (1683), and approved of by the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington, though wrong in principle.

For the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 and the Soudan War, 1885, special Brigades, Divisions, &c., were formed. In 1888 field army establishments and line of communication troops were reorganised, and Lord Wolseley addressed a minute from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War asking for three army corps for home defence; and on December 8 Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, issued his minute stating the objects for which our Army was maintained, on which a mobilisation scheme was framed. The Army was to consist of three Army Corps, each of three Divisions, and of four cavalry brigades (two army corps and one cavalry division, with line of communication troops, for expedition). There was to be a Volunteer reserve field army, made up of Volunteer field brigades and Volunteer artillery, with guns of position. The remaining Volunteers and other troops available at home were to garrison home fortresses, &c., and defend the capital. The scheme was based on home defence. But troops were still kept on a station basis, and for manœuvres or war brigades, divisions, &c., had to be formed. In July, 1895, a Defence Committee of the Cabinet had been formed. (It was reorganised in 1902.) In 1899, on the Boer War threatening, reserves were not called out till October 7. The ultimatum by the Boers was sent on 9th October, 1899. Ninety-six per cent. of the reservists joined at once, and mobilisation was rapidly and smoothly effected. In India the troops were mobilised in four days and embarked in ten. At home, though the cavalry transports were not ready, an army corps was promptly embarked, and a fifth division sailed on November 11, 1899. In 1902, after the war, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, tried to remedy defects in organisation. Strength of forces, though not increased, was to be maintained after the war. Six army corps were to be formed, complete in all requirements, stores, &c. Decentralisation was aimed at, so as to relieve War Office. Each army corps commander was

* That is, 6 years' colour service and 6 years' reserve service in 1867, and 7 years' colour service and 5 reserve service in 1870; so a good Army Reserve was formed.

to have increased powers, and supplies for mobilisation at his disposal. The pay of the men was to be increased, garrison battalions of old soldiers raised, &c. Land was bought on Salisbury Plain, new barracks, &c., built, which cost £1,500,000. Altogether the scheme cost about £2,000,000. Soldiers were to be enlisted for three years' service and nine reserve service, but they would not re-engage, so these terms had to be altered. The Army Reserve was by this, however, increased, and is now 120,000 strong. A Volunteer Reserve was to have been formed, &c.

Though efficiency would have been increased by this scheme, the expense was too great, and it was vigorously opposed as unsuited to the country's needs. It gave no men for an expeditionary force without calling up the reserves. In 1904 **Mr. Arnold-Forster**, Secretary of State for War, who differed from his predecessor in advocating reductions, brought in his scheme. Chief features: Two armies, one for foreign, one for home service—former, nine colour service and three reserve service; latter, two colour service and ten reserve service. Smallest numbers consistent with safety. Reductions: All garrison battalions, 14 home battalions, 38 battalions to 520 each, 26 foreign to 860 each; cavalry reserve, many Volunteer battalions; and greater strictness to ensure efficiency, also fourteen days' camp annually. 33 Militia battalions to be converted to home service battalions, commands reorganised, and brigade depôts to be collected together as grouped regimental districts (like old depôt battalions—see above). Home service reserves paid 4*d.* a day; foreign service ditto, 6*d.* Army Reserve to be periodically trained. 90,000 Army reserves would be produced, efficiency maintained, and a saving of £1,500,000 effected; Militia proposals not formulated when he resigned office with Conservative Government in December, 1905.

*Mr. Haldane's Army Reforms.*—On July 12, 1906, Mr. Haldane outlined his scheme. He differs from his immediate predecessor in all points but reductions, which he emphasises. His object is to cut down all useless expenditure, to give the lead to foreign Powers in Army reductions, and to devise a popular defence force in accordance with national, and to furnish an expeditionary force for war, requirements. Reductions: Two battalions Guards, eight battalions infantry, and six batteries artillery converted to training batteries—some four, some two guns; *cadres* of battalions reduced; total reductions, 20,000. Militia not to feed line, but to be improved, and serve abroad by battalions or companies if required. Volunteers and Yeomanry to garrison coast defences and form field army home defence. Volunteers to be reorganised, raised, and administered by county associations, who provide ranges, &c., but under general officers commanding for training. An expeditionary force for war to be arranged of six infantry Divisions, each of three brigades, and four cavalry Divisions, each of three brigades, and line communication troops=120,000 Regulars (including reserves), 30,000 Militia, with cavalry and artillery, &c., in proportion; total, 154,000. Economies effected by many services now exclusively military being performed by men on Militia basis, &c. On mobilisation for war a depôt battalion to be formed for each territorial regiment to furnish drafts. Terms of service as formerly—seven years' colour service and five years' reserve service; Guards, three years and nine years. No arrangements for training reserves are proposed. Great sanitary reforms to be effected, and trade apprenticeship in spare time in Army. No proposals are made for a great national reserve in case of a great war. It is too soon yet to judge whether this scheme can be carried out. Most people are agreed that the chief duties of our Army are: 1. Defence of possessions abroad. 2. To assist the Navy offensively when required. 3. To secure home defence. And the aim of all Army reformers is to ensure these with efficiency and economy.

Lord Roberts and the National Service League's proposals to this effect, as formulated in 1906, are universal military training—1st, in all schools; 2nd, in cadet corps, boys' brigades, &c., training and rifle shooting under State supervision, until 18 years of age; 3rd, all able-bodied young men not in Army, Navy, or Auxiliary Forces to undergo three or four months' military training to fit them for home service on emergency, and to improve the moral and physical condition of the nation.

*War Office Reform.*—In Charles II.'s time (1661) a Secretary of State to the Forces administered the Army. He was a civil servant of the Crown not responsible to Parliament. In 1667 a Paymaster-General was appointed to disburse pay, which Parliament voted. In 1691 Parliament asserted its right to audit the accounts. In 1710 boards of general officers inquired into administrative matters and reported to the King, who was assisted by the Secretary at War, a subordinate office held by an M.P. In 1793 he was made responsible to Parliament for estimates, accounts, &c., and the office was amalgamated with that of the Secretary for the Colonies. In 1828 a great Board of Ordnance was formed for the supervision of stores and manufactures, contracts, lands, barracks, &c. It kept its own accounts. The Commissariat were under the Treasury, the Militia under the Home Office. This dispersed method continued until after the Crimean War, when (1856) all were concentrated in the War Office, under the Secretary of State for War, who had, however, nothing to do with command or discipline. This had always been vested in the General or Commander of the Forces. In 1793 the office of General Commanding-in-Chief was established, with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General under him. In 1868 an Inspector-General of Reserve Forces (Reserves, Militia, Volunteers, Yeomanry, &c.) was appointed. In the War Office Act 1870, its three great departments were classified and their duties defined, viz.: 1. The Military Department, under Commander-in-Chief. 2. Ordnance Department, under Surveyor-General of Ordnance. 3. Financial Department, under Financial Secretary. In this Act the Parliamentary authority placed Secretary of State for War formally over Commander-in-Chief, and amalgamated the Horse Guards with the War Office. The office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance was abolished. The Order in Council of Feb. 21, 1888, again divided the War Office into two principal departments—(1) the Civil or Finance Department, (2) the Military Department—and defined the duties of each. In June, 1888, a Royal Commission, under Lord Hartington, sat to consider constitution of War Office. Report (issued May, 1890) recommended appointment of Chief of Staff, a War Office Council, and other changes. A Chief of the Staff

was, however, not appointed. In 1895 the Duke of Cambridge resigned the Command in Chief of the Army after thirty-nine years in chief command and fifty-eight years' service, and Lord Wolseley was appointed Commander-in-Chief for five years; being succeeded by Lord Roberts, K.G., V.C., &c., on Sept. 30, 1900. The changes in 1895 in War Office administration empowered the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General of the Forces, &c., to report direct to the Secretary of State for War, and not of necessity through the Commander-in-Chief, and reorganised all departments. This continued until after the Boer War of 1899–1902, when a Royal Commission (Lord Esher's) sat and reorganised the War Office somewhat on the lines of the Admiralty. The Commander-in-Chief was abolished and an **Inspector-General of the Forces** appointed. Mar. 1, 1904. The War Office was again divided into departments, and the **Army Council** created: 1. The Chief of the General Staff. 2. The Adjutant-General. 3. The Quartermaster-General. 4. The Master-General of the Ordnance. 5. The Civil Member of the Army Council. 6. The Inspector-General of the Forces. With the exception of the latter all these were constituted members of the Army Council under the Secretary of State for War, which consists of the above-named four officers as Military members, one Civil member, and one Finance member.

LT.-COL. E. GUNTER.

## Real Property Sales of the Season.

As in other recent seasons, so in the not very busy one to be now concisely noticed, changes in the ownership of estates of old and sometimes of historical associations has been a noteworthy feature of the real property market. Lord Willoughby de Broke disposed of large properties in the summer, selling the Thorpe Latimer and Frampton Estates, Lincolnshire (868 acres), for £28,745, and the Bramshall and Coppenhall Estates, Staffordshire (about 3,000 acres), for £66,121. Both sales took place on 19 June, and the auctioneers were Messrs. S. & G. Kingston and Messrs. Morris & Place, respectively. A further portion of his lordship's outlying estates, Poyntington Manor, Sherborne (972 acres), was sold (26 July) by Messrs. Roberts, Son & Tory for £20,000. Part of the Earl of Ancaster's and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's estates in Lincolnshire, amounting to 943 acres, was sold (20 to 23 July) by Messrs. Simons & Co. for £31,766. A much more extensive sale than this was that of the Meux Estates, in Wiltshire (total area 21,000 acres). Messrs. Giddy & Giddy were the auctioneers here, and obtained for the first and second portions of the property (17 and 18 July and 31 July) about £250,000. The Earl of Portsmouth's property at Coleridge, Devonshire (3,352 acres), was sold by Messrs. J. Hannaford & Son for £39,741 (20 July). The Somerby Hall Estate, Brigg, Lincolnshire (1,150 acres), was disposed of in January by private contract. In such cases the price given does not, as a rule, transpire. The rent-roll, however, was £1,500, and the property, which had been in the Laing family for 200 years, included an entire parish. Messrs. Nicholas Denyer & Co. were the auctioneers. Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis & Co. found, we understand, a client to give about £100,000 for Lissenden Park, Leighton Buzzard, which had been in the Lovett family for over five centuries; and another old property of interest was Sturry Court, near Canterbury (160 acres), which Messrs. Nicholas Denyer & Co. sold privately to Lord Milner for a country seat. The house was originally a convent, and was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Smythe, a well-known London merchant, and grandfather to the first Lord Strangford. Billesley Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, is mentioned in Domesday Book; it was sold privately (with 550 acres) in February by Messrs. Edmund Smith & Co.; and the same firm (in conjunction with Messrs. Osborn & Mercer) disposed of the Bourton Hall Estate, near Rugby (1,209 acres), including the whole village of Bourton ("Bartone" in Domesday Book). Messrs. Driver, Jonas & Co. on 2 and 3 August, and subsequently, sold for Lord Glanusk portions of the Pembridge Castle Estate, near Ross (2,490 acres). The castle, of course, has a long history; it sustained great damage in 1648, when it was besieged for six weeks by Oliver Cromwell. Messrs. Driver, Jonas & Co. also disposed of portions of the Seamer Estate of Lord Londesborough, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, for a total of over £120,000 (October); and also sold extensive estates belonging to Lord Glanusk, of which 3,794 acres at Routh, near Beverley, fetched close on £80,000, and the Brecon and Radnor Estates £56,600 (11 and 12 October). The Hawkstone Estate, Shropshire (8,500 acres), was sold privately by Messrs. Hannett, Raffety & Co. to Mr. George Whiteley, M.P.

Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co. sold the Elizabethan mansion, Stanton Court, Gloucestershire, and 882 acres for £25,200 on 26 June. On 6 July Messrs. Thurgood & Martin obtained £99,000 for the Draycott Estate, near Stoke-upon-Trent (3,800 acres), a number of farms and two villages being included in the sale; and in the early spring Messrs. Young & Gilling disposed privately of the Coverley Court, Prestbury Park, and other estates in Gloucestershire for over £100,000. Other transactions that may be mentioned are: Harefield and Middlesmoor Estate, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire (2,650 acres), £36,750 (25 May); Lord Leigh's Estate, Leicester (outlying parts), £30,000 (23 August); Stubbings House and Farm, Maidenhead Thicket (291 acres), £25,400 (16 July); Lord Harlech's Cemmaes Estate, Wales (1,443 acres), £20,275 (18 July); Broughton Grange, Melton Mowbray (570 acres), £20,000 (19 June); Red Lodge, Kingswood, Surrey (334 acres), £17,090 (23 May); and Greenside Hill and Hartside Farms, Ingram, Northumberland (2,051 acres, £17,000 (28 August). Private treaty sales were: Old Buckenham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk (the seat of Prince Dhuleep Singh); Great Thurlow Estate, Newmarket (3,857 acres, belonging to the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.); Grove Place, Nursling, Hampshire (150 acres, one of Queen Elizabeth's hunting boxes, at one time the property of the late Lord Palmerston); and the Meall Mhor Estate, Loch Fyneside, Argyllshire (1,200 acres).

With regard to residential and other premises in the West End, the leading auctioneers had, as usual, the transference of some important pro-

perties. Messrs. Elliott, Son & Boyton are always busy in this branch. Their sale of the freehold business premises No. 396, Oxford Street, with No. 53, Duke Street, adjoining, for £21,000 (29 October) constituted, we believe, a record. On 25 June they sold the shop premises Nos. 18 and 19, Warwick Street, Regent Street (lease 73 years, net rent £950), for £15,100; and in March No. 148, Oxford Street (lease 35 years) fetched in their hands £7,350. The Vere Street firm also obtained £10,000 for two residences further west, namely, Nos. 10 and 11, Bramham Gardens, South Kensington (lease 67 years). On 13 June Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield sold the freehold of No. 140, Strand for £17,500. £60,000 was the price obtained by Messrs. G. Trollope & Sons for No. 47, Parliament Street, Westminster (the Whitehall Club), a freehold property (area 4,025 ft.), of which the price works out at £15 per ft. Messrs. Trollope also sold No. 27, Green Street, Park Lane, and No. 17, Eaton Square, but these were private transactions and the prices are not available. On 29 March Messrs. May & Rowden sold some high-class properties. Nos. 57 and 112, New Bond Street fetched £31,000. These were gilt-edged "Corporation leases," yielding a rental of £1,095. No. 196, Regent Street was sold privately; and Nos. 11 and 12, Haymarket (area 3,350 ft.) let at £1,450 per annum. Messrs. W. Grogan & Boyd obtained £60,000 for No. 39, Berkeley Square (5 May), and £11,000 for No. 32, Old Bond Street (23 June). They also sold No. 16, Belgrave Square (lease 17 years, ground rent £150) privately, the purchaser being the Duke of Bedford. No. 86, Eaton Square, and No. 19, Stratford Place, were two other fashionable residences which changed hands, the purchaser of the former being Emily, Lady Ampthill. Messrs. Garrett, White & Poland in the spring of the year disposed of two properties held by Corporation lease—No. 40, Conduit Street (yearly rental £450) for £14,500; and No. 17 to 21, Dering Street, Oxford Street (yearly rental £290), for £8,000. For the premises of the Junior Army and Navy Club, King Street, St. James's, Messrs. Glasier & Sons obtained £27,100. Messrs. Barker & Neale sold No. 58, Great Cumberland Place, and No. 2, Lowndes Square, by private treaty; and by the same method Messrs. Hampton & Sons disposed of several notable properties, including No. 117, Victoria Street, S.W., No. 38, Portland Place, No. 30, Hamilton Terrace, and No. 7, Sloane Court; whilst, coming further west, Messrs. Chesterton & Sons on 3 May sold Nos. 113 and 115, High Street, Kensington (Crown leases 44 years, ground rent £130, net income £870), for £13,500, and half-shares in Nos. 29 and 31 in the same ever-improving thoroughfare (freehold, yearly rental £950) for £11,100.

For substantial City properties a special class of buyers is required, and it may be added that such properties are commonly placed by vendors in the hands of a select circle of auctioneers. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co., Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield, and other firms might be cited as examples, but the exigencies of space compel us to be sparing in giving results. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co. on 26 June held a very successful sale of the City and West-end estate of the late Mr. J. Prince, when £24,045 was the amount realised (including £6,000 for No. 13, Watling Street, and No. 208, Upper Thames Street). Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis & Co. sold warehouse premises in Mitre Square, Aldgate (area 3,100 ft.), for £25,000 (25 July); and (28 July) Mr. J. Stower privately disposed of No. 57, Old Broad Street at what must have been a long figure, judging from the sum (£68,500) at which the property was withdrawn when previously submitted at auction. On 19 June Messrs. G. A. Wilkinson & Son let Nos. 6 and 7, Queen Street, Cheapside (area 2,550 ft.), on building lease at £1,300 per annum (*ios. 2d.* per ft.); and on 2 July the same firm sold No. 42, Bishopsgate Street Within, which, with No. 18, North Street, Brighton, made £10,690. Other transactions which may be mentioned are: On 7 November Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield let by auction on a building lease Nos. 7 and 8, Poultry, and Nos. 36 and 37, Bucklersbury (area just on 2,700 ft. super.), at £2,000 per annum. No. 47, Fleet Street (freehold), £20,000 (Messrs. Slade & Butler, 5 May); No. 35, Camomile Street, £14,000 (Messrs. David Burnett & Co., 23 May); Nos. 73, 74, and 75, Minories, £13,000 (Messrs. Herring, Son & Daw, 18 June); and No. 9, Worship Street (freehold), £3,750 (Messrs. Elliott, Son & Boyton, 28 May). Turning to what may be called metropolitan as distinguished from City properties, on 27 March Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co. obtained £20,500 for the Church of St. Michael, Burleigh Street, Strand. On 14 June Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield sold for £17,500 a freehold in the same district—No. 140, Strand, part of the estate of the late Mr. Henry Sotheran. The Bedford Head Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, was sold on 24 April by Messrs. Orgill, Marks & Barley for £27,200. The shops Nos. 248, 249, and 250, Tottenham Court Road (Duke of Bedford's estate) realised £9,000 (Messrs. Elliott, Son & Boyton, 26 February); and 41 properties in Vauxhall Bridge Road and the neighbourhood were disposed of in one lot for £60,000 by Messrs. E. & H. Lumley, the area being 49,266 ft., and the yearly rental £1,714.

"Greater London" becomes greater every year, and new trains, "tubes," trams, and motor omnibuses are constantly stimulating the enterprise of builders and of speculators in house and "flat" property. This remark applies, perhaps, with special force to West London and West Middlesex, and one may guess the ultimate purpose to which the late show-ground of the Royal Agricultural Society at Park Royal, Twyford, will be put. This little "lot" (101 acres) was sold in the summer for £28,500 by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co. Ruislip Park, near Harrow (41 acres), was sold by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper for £9,500 (4 May); and six acres (Church Road, Hanwell), with "The Spring and Hermitage," by Messrs. Humbert & Flint for £4,175 (20 June). Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield (in conjunction with Mr. G. Ravenshear) obtained £10,500 for the freehold of Nos. 1 and 17, The Broadway, Ealing, on which the yearly rental amounted to £653 (1 May). On 2 May Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield disposed of certain freehold and leasehold investments—houses, shops, &c.—in Upper Street, Islington, and the district for £23,145. Important blocks of flats which changed hands were Hurlingham Court, Fulham (lease 99 years, producing £2,630 per annum, ground rent £180), which fetched £12,500 (Messrs. Jones, Lang & Co., 9 April); and Nos. 13, 15, 17, 25, and 27, Delaware Mansions, Delaware Road, Maida Vale, and 8, 12, and 14, Castellain Mansions (leases 75 and 94 years, producing, les

ground rent, £2,715 per annum), for which £14,700 was obtained (Messrs. Dunn, Soman & Coverdale, 15 January). Other suburban sales which may be referred to are: Grove Hall, Bow (building estate, 12 acres), £22,300 (Messrs. Mark Lieli & Son, 24 July); the freehold premises Nos. 52 to 64, Broadway, Stratford, £21,500 (Messrs. David Burnett & Co., 2 July); 162 acres building land, Goodmayes and Chadwell Heath, Ilford, £16,210 (Messrs. A. Savill & Son, 23 July); freehold waterside premises and wharf, Greenwich, £11,500 (Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield, 21 February); Craven Park Estate, Stamford Hill (9 acres), £11,875 (Messrs. Hobson, Richards & Co., 18 July); Mascot House Estate, Watford (16 acres), £12,900 (Messrs. Humbert & Flint, 26 May); building estate (20 acres), Stoat's Nest, Brighton Road, Smitham Bottom, £11,600 (Messrs. D. Watney & Sons, 12 July); 15 lots of freehold property, with certain ground rents, in London Fields, £11,535 (Messrs. Weatherall & Green, 25 June); and Nos. 330 to 334, High Road, Kilburn, and nine other properties, £10,700 (Messrs. Douglas, Young & Co., 23 May).

In those favourite investments, freehold ground rents, two or three exceptional transactions may be recorded. In their final sale (14 February) of properties comprised in the Burrage Estate, Woolwich, previous sales of which have been noticed in this article, Messrs. Debenham, Tewson & Co. (acting in conjunction with Messrs. Matthews, Matthews & Goodman) disposed of freehold ground rents to the amount of £1,400 for a total of £43,490. The seven sales of the Burrage property realised a grand total of £596,940—a record of the favour in which first-class real property investments are held which is not likely to be exceeded for a long time to come. On 23 and 24 July Messrs. G. Gouldsmith, Son & Co. obtained £143,995 for freehold ground rents amounting to £533 secured on 73 Cubitt-built residences in Belgravia belonging to the Lowndes Estate (estimated rental £25,300, reversions in 22 years); and another large deal took place on 25 and 26 June, when Messrs. Moss & Jameson disposed of for £100,185 freehold ground rents (Milner-Gibson Estate, Islington) of £1,736 (reversion in 8 to 21 years). Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield may be said to be specialists in high-class City and other ground rents, and amongst the transactions to the credit of the well-known Gresham Street firm may be mentioned: £11,450 for ground rents of £451 on Nos. 42 and 43, Basinghall Street (7 February); £5,050 for ground rents of £220 on No. 171, Upper Thames Street, reversion in 51 years (27 March); £15,005 for ground rents of £1,138 secured on property in Islington (2 May); £5,440 for ground rents of £225 secured on properties in Fulham and elsewhere (11 April); and £8,555 for freehold ground rents of £353 arising from houses in Shepherd's Bush, Fulham, and elsewhere. Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield on 14 April disposed by private treaty of freehold ground rents amounting to £1,500 secured on Basil Mansions, Belgravia (estimated rental £7,923, lease 90 years); and £12,150 was the sum obtained by Messrs. Wriford, Dixon & Winder for ground rents of £370 arising from No. 132, High Street, Borough, and other properties in Hoxton and elsewhere (29 June). £16,680 for freehold ground rents of £672 on property in Stoke Newington and Lower Edmonton (Messrs. Osborn & Mercer, 16 February); £12,695 for £414 secured on the Norbury Manor Estate (Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 19 July); £9,315 for £397 on property in Tollington Park (Messrs. Humbert & Flint, 2 May); and £3,560 for a freehold ground rent of £60 secured on No. 2, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, reversion in 31 years, estimated rental £1,000 (Mr. W. B. Hallett, 13 July), are additions to what is, of course, the briefest of abstracts of ground rent transactions.

## THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1837.

| Year. | Ministry. | Opposition. | Majority. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | 352 *Whigs.* | 301 *Cons.* | 51 *Whigs* |
| 1841 | 367 *Cons.* | 286 *Whigs.* | 81 *Cons.* |
| 1847 | 327 *Whigs.* | 326 *Cons.* | 1 *Whig.* |
| 1852 | 333 *Lib.* | 320 ,, | 13 *Lib.* |
| 1857 | 366 ,, | 287 ,, | 79 ,, |
| 1859 | 348 ,, | 305 ,, | 43 ,, |
| 1865 | 361 ,, | 294 ,, | 67 ,, |
| 1868 | 393 ,, | 265 ,, | 128 ,, |
| 1874 | 349 *Cons.* | 303 { 247 *Lib.* 56 *Nat.* | 46 *Cons.* |
| 1880 | 357 *Lib.* | 295 { 233 *Cons.* 62 *Nat.* | 62 *Lib.* |
| 1885 | 413 { 331 *Lib.* 82 *Nat.* | 247 *Cons.* | 166 *Lib. & Nat.* |
| 1886 | 395 { 314 *Cons.* 81 *L. U.* | 272 { 188 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.* | 123 *Cons.* |
| 1892 | 354 { 273 *Lib.* 72 *A.-P.* 9 *P.* | 315 { 268 *Cons.* 47 *L. U.* | 39 *Lib.* |
| 1895 | 411 { 340 *Cons.* 71 *Un.* | 259 { 177 *Lib.* 71 *A.-P.* 11 *P.* | 152 *Un.* |
| 1900 | 402 { 334 *Cons.* 68 *Un.* | 268 { 186 *Lib.* 82 *N.* | 134 *Un.* |
| 1905 | 512 { 387 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.* 41 *Lab.* | 158 *C. & U.* | 354 *Lib.* |

## SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1660. Sir H. Grimston. | 1680. W. Williams. |
| 1661. Sir E. Turner. | 1685. †Sir John Trevor. |
| 1673. Sir J. Charlton. | 1688. H. Powle. |
| 1673. *Edwd. Seymour. | 1694. Paul Foley. |
| 1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer. | 1698. Sir T. Lyttleton. |
| 1679. Serjeant William Gregory. | 1700. Robert Harley. |
| | 1702. John Smith. |

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1708. Sir Richd. Onslow. | 1761. Sir John Cust. |
| 1710. Wm. Bromley. | 1770. Sir F. Norton. |
| 1713. Sir Th. Hanmer. | 1780. C. W. Cornwall. |
| 1715. Spencer Compton. | 1788. Hn. W. Grenville. |
| 1727. Arthur Onslow. | 1789. ‡Hy. Addington. |

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (*created Lord Redesdale*).
1802. Charles Abbot (*created Lord Colchester*).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (*cr. Visct. Canterbury*).
1835. James Abercromby (*cr. Lord Dunfermline*).
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (*cr. Visct. Eversley*).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (*cr. Visct. Ossington*).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (*cr. Visct. Hampden*).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (*created Visct. Peel*).
1895. William Court Gully (*created Visct. Selby*).
1905. James William Lowther.

* Re-elected 1678, but King Charles II. refused to sanction election. † Re-elected 1689, but expelled for accepting a bribe, 1691. ‡ Created Viscount Sidmouth.

THERE is no need to go back fifty or sixty years in order to draw a vivid comparison between the travelling facilities of the Metropolis before and since the advent of the "Tube" railways, motor omnibuses, and electric tramways. Their development has been so rapid that he must be indeed a young man and very unobservant who does not realise the wonderful growth in the means of getting about London during the past six years. Historically, the use of the "Tube" railway dates from the opening of the City and South London Railway in 1890, from the Monument to Stockwell, by the King (then Prince of Wales); but it is more statistically accurate to say that travelling by "tube" really came into vogue with the opening ten years later (also by the King) of the Central London Railway from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush in 1900–1. Down to 1899 the City and South London Railway had only been carrying (exclusive of season ticket passengers) about 6,500,000 passengers per annum, whereas the Central London Railway started in its first year with 41,000,000, the City and South London immediately jumping up to about 19,000,000 per annum. It may, therefore, be said that the Central London Railway made "tube" travelling fashionable, and brought its advantages of economy of time and money under the notice of that large West-end population, not a few of whom were accustomed to go down to the City in cabs. We will, however, for the purpose of this article, survey the various railways in the order of their opening:—

CITY AND SOUTH LONDON.—This railway was the pioneer, having originally been formed as the City of London and Southwark Subway, to construct and work an underground railway along a route about one and one-third miles in length from a point in King William Street, adjacent to the Monument Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and passing under the River Thames, the Borough High Street, and Newington Causeway to the Elephant and Castle. It was extended to Stockwell in 1889, to Moorgate Street, City, and Clapham Common in 1900, to Islington in 1901, and before 1906 is out the engineers will have completed the extension of the line from Islington to King's Cross, St. Pancras, and Euston Stations, the total length being about eight miles.

CENTRAL LONDON.—This railway was constructed to meet the requirements of the immense number of persons who travel daily from the West-end of London to the City. Although powers were obtained to build the line from Shepherd's Bush to Liverpool Street it was not proceeded with beyond the Bank. Its length is about six and a half miles, and it takes a more direct route than any other railway constructed under London streets, the line being practically a straight one between Chancery Lane and Shepherd's Bush. It connects in the City by subways with the City and South London Railway and the Waterloo and City Railway, and at Oxford Circus with the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway, whilst it is fed at Shepherd's Bush by the extensive system of the London United Tramways Company.

GREAT NORTHERN AND CITY.—This company was incorporated in 1892 to construct a line from Finsbury Pavement in the City to Finsbury Park (a distance of three miles forty-one chains), and the whole line was completed and brought into use in February, 1904. The promoters have power to extend the line to Lothbury. This railway enables the City man to travel direct from the City to the busy junction of Finsbury Park (thus gaining access to North and North-west London trains) instead of proceeding from Broad Street or King's Cross.

BAKER STREET AND WATERLOO.—The original extent of this railway when it was incorporated in 1893 was three miles between the points named in the title, but the promoters have materially assisted in the development of the underground system of "tube" railways by extending the line to Elephant and Castle in the south (connecting with the City and South London line) and to Paddington in the north (connecting with the Great Western Railway), the latter portion to be completed shortly. The line is the only means of direct communication between the South-eastern and the South-western parts of London, and has proved a fine piece of engineering work. As an example, it may be mentioned that a shaft was sunk at the top of the Haymarket in Piccadilly, and the engineers had to drive from that towards the stage in the river, without any communication with the outer surface, to meet the tunnel from the river. The tunnels met at the bottom of the Haymarket, and there was less than an inch of deviation. The line from Kensington to Baker Street was opened in March, 1906, by Sir Edwin Cornwall, chairman of the London County Council.

GREAT NORTHERN, PICCADILLY AND BROMPTON.—This line was originally known as the Brompton and Piccadilly Circus, it being the intention of the promoters to connect up South Kensington and the Metropolitan District Railway with Piccadilly by a line of about two miles in length. The advent of the motor omnibus made the development of line on a more extensive scale desirable, and in 1901 the undertaking of the Great Northern and Strand was acquired and the name changed to its present form. The railway is expected to be opened in January, 1907, and when completed will extend from Finsbury Park to Hammersmith, coming to the surface at a point between West Kensington and Hammersmith by arrangement with the Metropolitan District Railway. A spur will connect the Strand (where the station has been built on the site of the old Strand Theatre) with the main line at Holborn.

CHARING CROSS, EUSTON AND HAMPSTEAD.—The difficulty of getting from the South Eastern terminus at Charing Cross to the London and North Western terminus at Euston (now connected by a railway omnibus service) suggested the construction of this line. The lines are in course of construction, and when completed will form the connection mentioned, and also extend from Euston to Camden Town, where one branch will run to Kentish Town and Highgate Hill, and another to Hampstead and Golder's Green. It will connect up the Midland, North Western and South Eastern Railways. It is anticipated that the railway will be opened in June, 1907.

Parliamentary powers have been obtained or are being applied for to construct additional "tube" railways to nearly every part of London and the near suburbs not already opened up by underground lines, but as these undertakings have not yet taken practical shape, they do not come within our survey.

When the six railways, of which details are given, are completed the total amount expended will be nearly twenty-five million pounds. The following table summarises the amounts as given

by the last half-yearly reports of each company, with the approximate cost per mile and equipment. The last column is interesting, but varies considerably owing to the vast difference in the value of the land the railways pass through. Hence the much lower cost of the City and South London line, which is the only one at present running to any distance outside the heart of the Metropolis.

| RAILWAY. | Mileage. Miles. | Mileage. Chains. | Amount expended to June 30, 1906. | Approximate cost per mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City and South London | 12 | 70 | £2,896,373 | £222,000 |
| Central London | 6 | 34 | 3,907,285 | 600,000 |
| Baker Street and Waterloo | 3 | 10 | 2,818,448 | 939,000 |
| Great Northern and City | 2 | 57 | 2,324,541 | 774,847 |
| Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton | *7 | 72 | 5,738,240 | †900,000 |
| Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead | *8 | 18 | 4,370,879 | ‡721,000 |
| Totals | 41 | 21 | £22,055,766 | £607,820 |

* Nearing completion. † Estimated further expenditure, £1,467,760. ‡ Estimated further expenditure, £2,397,121.

It has already been shown by the results attending the simultaneous development of these underground railways with the improved methods of locomotion overhead, that the increase of traffic facilities in the Metropolis do not tend to reduce the traffic by any particular routes; and the fact that many millions more passengers are being carried underground, whilst the streets are just as crowded as before the "tube" railways were built, goes to prove the truth of the old axiom that traffic facilities beget traffic. Twenty years ago the average passenger journeys of the people of London was eighty, to-day it is one hundred and seventy. Yet we still lag behind the average journeys of other large cities. In New York it is three hundred, in Berlin two hundred and seventy, and in Paris two hundred, so there is scope yet for the development of additional travelling facilities before London is as fully equipped as other leading cities. The following table indicates the total number of passengers carried since 1901 on the different lines:—

| RAILWAY. | Years. 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (*To June* 30 *only.*) |
| City and South London | 12,896,628 | 19,069,319 | 18,222,512 | 17,628,833 | 17,270,074 | 9,045,120 |
| Central London | 41,188,389 | 45,305,110 | 44,953,988 | 44,875,547 | 44,731,501 | 22,336,489 |
| Great Northern and City | — | — | — | 8,821,289 | 14,911,017 | 8,087,740 |
| Baker Street and Waterloo | — | — | — | — | — | *3,006,276 |
| Total Passengers | 54,085,017 | 64,374,429 | 63,176,500 | 71,325,669 | 76,912,591 | 42,475,625 |

* Sixteen weeks only.

It will be seen from the above figures that although there have been two new lines opened since 1904, the number of passengers carried on the existing lines do not show any decrease. Estimating the passengers carried in one year by the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway on the basis of the sixteen weeks' figures, we find that passengers are being carried on the twenty four and a half miles in operation at the rate of 4,800,000 per mile per annum. Accepting this as a rough working estimate, we arrive at 196,800,000 as the number of passengers that will be carried by the present system of six underground "tubes" when completed and in working order. Yet there are no signs at the present time of reduction in the number of passengers who use the road services, the falling off in the number using the horse omnibuses having been more than compensated for by the numbers making use of the many motor vehicles. It is quite clear, therefore, that Londoners are travelling more since they have had the increased facilities.

A striking example of the facilities now afforded is shown by the fact that it is possible—or will be possible within a few days of this article appearing in print—to descend to the City and South London Railway at Clapham Common and proceed by "tubes" to the City, thence by subway to the Central London line and thus to Oxford Street, by subway to Baker Street and Waterloo line and thus to Paddington, by subway to Metropolitan Electric railway and thus to Gloucester Road, by the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton line and thus to Finsbury Park, returning by the Great Northern and City line to Finsbury Pavement, and back by City and South London line to Clapham Common, having been north, south, east and west of Charing Cross without once coming to the surface, whilst the total expense would be about a shilling. The journey would occupy little more than an hour, as against three hours a few years ago.

HERBERT H. BASSETT.

EXCLUSIVE of quasi-military bodies whose functions are essentially those of police, the land forces of the British Empire may be said to include the troops maintained by the United Kingdom in the British Islands, and in the Indian Empire; the Indian Army proper; special Colonial corps serving at the expense of the Imperial Government; and those retained primarily for their own local defence by the great self-governing Colonies.

In treating of the British military system the purpose of this article will be to describe in some detail so much of that system as pertains more especially to the United Kingdom, to give a brief account of the Army in India, and to confine allusion to the purely Colonial forces within narrow limits.

The British military system differs fundamentally from the systems adopted, in many cases as a result of disastrous experience, by the other Powers of Europe, and by Japan, the great Power of the Far East. In so far as the word "system" implies method, order, regularity, and homogeneity, it is probably correct to say that Great Britain has no military system.

We possess unrivalled resources both of *personnel* and *matériel*, and several forms of machinery for the raising and maintaining of armed forces; but these machineries, operating without co-ordination or common settled purpose, are incapable of organising our resources in a manner ensuring a prompt, effective, or direct response to the call of serious war.

Our armed strength embraces a veritable mosaic of components put together at various times and in divers manners, each designed with the particular object of meeting the particular need of a particular moment.

Inevitable changes, the fruits of development, have not been permitted to exert their legitimate influence upon our military system, which to-day is complex, whereas the essence of a sound system is simplicity; heterogeneous, whereas the utmost attainable degree of homogeneity is a vital feature; full of uncertainties and of possibilities (too often reckoned as certainties), whereas the elimination of all that is doubtful is a prime object of military organisation; inordinately costly, whereas the size of modern armies calls imperatively for cheapness.

Before alluding to the forces themselves, it seems desirable to outline the methods by which these forces are governed. At first sight it might appear more logical to detail the methods by which the forces are raised, but save for certain enactments that have long been in abeyance and are likely to remain so, English law is silent as to the raising of troops, whilst it is eloquent on the subject of their control.

### The Military Code.

Parliamentary control is so complete as to extend to the *annual* giving of Parliamentary sanction to the existence of a Regular Army, a process accomplished by the passing of the *Army Annual Act*, whose preamble, following ancient custom, expressly states that, "Whereas the raising or keeping of a standing Army within the United Kingdom *in time of peace*, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law, . . . and whereas it is considered advisable to maintain a force of . . . therefore . . . .," &c.

The *Army Annual Act*, therefore, legalises the maintenance for the ensuing twelvemonth of a prescribed force of regular troops, at the same time renewing the operation of the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) for a like period, and effecting any necessary amendments in this the Code of Government of persons subject to military law. It also fixes the prices to be paid for billets during the year.

The *Army Act* itself is divided into six parts, dealing with (1) discipline, (2) enlistment, (3) billeting and impressment of carriages, animals, or vessels for military service, offences and punishments in respect of the foregoing, (4) supplemental provisions, (5) application of military law to the several categories of troops, saving provisions and definitions, and (6) schedules relative to oaths, billeting, impressment, &c.

*Rules of Procedure*, made by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Crown, under the authority of the Army Act, lay down in great detail the course and operation of military justice, courts-martial, courts of inquiry, &c.

Throughout the Military Code the salient principle is insisted upon, which prescribes that the officer and soldier remain subject to the ordinary law as any other citizen, civil obligations being limited only in so far as they may conflict with an engagement to serve the Crown in arms. The individual officer or soldier receives no especial consideration, and enjoys no personal privilege as such, save exemption from county, municipal, and jury service, some minor concessions as regards postal charges and the power of making a nuncupative will on active service.

The following are subject to military law at all times:—

(1) All officers and men of the Regular Army on the active list.
(2) Officers of Militia and of Imperial Yeomanry (if commissioned after August 18, 1901).
(3) Officers and men of Colonial Forces maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government.

The following are subject only on the occasions named:—

(1) Regular officers, not on the active list, but employed in military duty.
(2) Officers and men of the Royal Marines when not borne on the books of a ship.
(3) Officers of Volunteers, when in actual military service, ordered on duty with their own consent, attached to troops already subject, and when in command of men subject.
(4) Non-commissioned officers and men of Army or Militia Reserve, when engaged in preliminary drill or training, attached to troops already subject, embodied by Proclamation, or called out in aid of civil power.
(5) Non-commissioned officers and men of Imperial Yeomanry, when at training, attached as above, embodied, or voluntarily assembled in aid of civil power.
(6) Non-commissioned officers and men of Volunteers, when training with or attached to troops subject, when on actual military service. In every case other than actual military service, previous warning must be given of the liability incurred, and opportunity offered for abstention from the duty involving subjection to military law.

In addition, persons not belonging to the Forces, but permitted or directed to accompany

them in the field, are subject to military law, as also are specially raised troops, or the forces of a Colony, when employed in conjunction with Regular Army.

Natives of India, however, are always governed by Indian military law and not by the Army Act.

### Government.

*The Sovereign* is the supreme head, whose signature is appended to the commission of the officer, and to whom the soldier on attestation swears to render faithful service.

The *Military Directorate* comprises the *Army Council*, constituted in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Esher's Committee, by Letters Patent, dated February 6, 1904, and composed of three Civil and four Military members, who, in their individual capacity, superintend each a Department of the War Office, administer the votes allotted thereto, give effect to decisions arrived at in Council, and bring forward such questions as require the decision of superior authority. Collectively, the Council deals with general military policy and preparation for the eventuality of war.

1. The Secretary of State for War is the constitutional adviser of the Crown in Army affairs, but our constitutional practice has never in recent years admitted a soldier to the office.

2. The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military member) is charged with the war training and education of the Army, and with the plans of possible warlike operations.

3. The Adjutant-General to the Forces (2nd Military member) deals with the organisation, discipline, and schools of the Army, administers the Medical Service and the Auxiliary Forces, and is responsible for the mobilisation for war.

4. The Quartermaster-General to the Forces (3rd Military member) deals with matters of transport, supply, railways, movements and quarterings by sea and land, remounts, equipment and Ordnance stores, contracts, and administers the veterinary service.

5. The Master-General of the Ordnance (4th Military member) is concerned with armaments, Ordnance factories, fortifications, barrack maintenance, custody of War Department lands and ranges, the various technical committees on weapons, explosives, &c.

6. The Civil member (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State) sits in Parliament (in the present Government in the House of Lords), administers barrack construction, the non-effective votes, and the Army Chaplains' Department.

7. The Finance member (Financial Secretary) prepares estimates, examines accounts, and controls the cash transactions of the Army.

Each Military member, as also the Civil and Finance members, is assisted in the administration of his Department by directors, assistant-directors, and staff officers dealing with the several sub-heads above mentioned.

The Inspector-General of the Forces is charged with the personal inspection of the Army, and reports to the Army Council the practical effects of their policy, as shown by the efficiency of the various branches.

The Naval Adviser to the Army Council forms a link with the Admiralty, and assists in co-ordinating naval and military preparations.

The Judge-Advocate-General reviews proceedings under military law, thus ensuring that accused persons brought before military courts do not suffer through any misapprehension of legal intricacies.

The Defence Committee of the Cabinet is not an executive, but a purely consultative and advisory assemblage sitting under the presidency of the Prime Minister, collecting and collating the information, naval as well as military, which must be possessed by the statesmen responsible for the guidance of national policy. Its composition is indefinite, special summonses being issued for each meeting. There is a small permanent Secretariat, whilst expert opinion, representative of naval, military, Indian and Colonial interests, is bidden as may be necessary.

### The Forces.

A recapitulation of the Forces of the Crown written at the present moment must suffer from the fact that many of their components are once more about to be committed to the melting-pot of reform. So far, however, as the home establishment is concerned, there are four principal categories of troops, each separately raised, governed, maintained, and trained by a distinct machinery which competes with the other three machineries for the able-bodied recruit.

*The Regular Army* is charged with the duty of maintaining the permanent garrisons at home and abroad, of policing the Empire, providing the bulk of the first forces to be employed in warfare oversea, and training the numerous classes of second-line and third-line forces. It may be regarded as a small, highly-trained professional Army, itself numerically inadequate for the tasks it may be compelled to undertake without substantial and continuous reinforcement, provision for which is still in the nebulous stages of organisation.

The Regular officer and soldier are, by the conditions of their service and engagement, available for duty in any quarter of the globe, though in practice employment in certain of the more conspicuously unhealthy climates (*e.g.*, the West Coast of Africa) is restricted during peace to volunteers for special service. As regards the soldier in particular, the conditions of enlistment and engagement vary as between the several branches and also from time to time in relation to the exigencies of recruiting. When this languishes, physical standards are of necessity relaxed. When authorised establishments are attained, the influx of recruits is checked by the imposition of an enhanced standard. The total legal period of first engagement being twelve years, its division into periods of Colour and Reserve service is a matter of prime importance, for here peace and war requirements conflict in a most perplexing manner. Peace considerations call for the maintenance of sufficient men bound to a long term of Colour service, which alone can justify on economic grounds their allocation to our various oversea garrisons and forces of occupation by obviating the necessity for reliefs at short intervals, whilst preparation for war imperatively demands the building-up of as strong a Reserve as possible, by passing through the ranks of the active Army the maximum numbers that can be trained by short periods of Colour service.

Attempts to reconcile matters have hitherto taken the form of periodical changes in the terms of enlistment, each resulting in the balance taking too decided a turn in one or the other direction, so that periods of acute difficulty in

finding foreign drafts have alternated with periods of Reserve starvation.

Again, the age at which recruits are accepted is a most significant factor, a consensus of opinion agreeing that twenty years is the minimum at which the young soldier is constitutionally capable of active service, whilst this age is all too young for service in tropical climates. We are compelled, by the conditions imposed by the voluntary system, to accept our recruits at eighteen years, which implies the presence with the Colours of a high proportion of immature *personnel*, the necessity of the home establishment making large demands on the trained Reserve to effect mobilisation, the consequent non-availability of that Reserve for its true function of maintaining the establishments in the field, and a host of concomitant drawbacks, not the least of which is the fact that very many recruits, never having attained proficiency at a trade or employment previous to enlistment, suffer accordingly when transferred to the Reserve and obliged to compete in the labour market with men who have never incurred any such obligations.

Owing, too, to our entire reliance upon voluntary engagement, and to the competition for recruits already noticed, recruiting for the Regular Army (as, indeed, for the other branches) is a quite unstable quantity.

Whilst requirements over a given period of peace-time can be forecasted with tolerable accuracy, no authority can foretell either the number or the standard of recruits who are likely to offer themselves. It is true that the figures of recent years show a remarkable constancy, but there is nothing approaching certainty, no assurance of continuity; and any pronounced increase of oversea responsibilities, any slackening of recruiting consequent upon improved conditions in the trade and employment of the country, is sufficient to upset all estimates.

Two remedies, and two alone, are applicable in the case of a recruiting deficit. An increase of inducements must be effected in the direction of extra pay, &c., a method usually, but by no means assuredly, effective for a time. But such increases tend to swell expenditure to an alarming degree, present no aspect of finality, and cannot be reconsidered after producing their effect. The alternative is a reduction of obligations to meet altered conditions, a policy that may have the disastrous effect of conjuring up fresh series of yet more onerous obligations, as has been exemplified in the recent unrest in Natal, Egypt, and elsewhere. In all probability, too, the reduction and abandonment of garrisons in South Africa, Canada, the West Indies, Malta, &c., are due at least as much to this policy as to any decided progress of these territories in capability for self-defence.

A determined effort to grapple with the problem was made by the late Conservative Government, which introduced a scheme of short-service enlistment concurrently with the engagement for longer terms of men who should be especially available for foreign service. The avowed object was the constitution of a short-service home Army, feeding the trained Reserve, side by side with a longer-service Army mainly employed oversea, whilst the whole were available for world-wide application in war.

This plan, which, in the opinion of many well qualified to judge, promised exceedingly well, has now been abandoned in favour of the policy of reducing obligations, whilst at the same time, by a logical process at present incomprehensible, the total establishment of the Regular Forces is materially reduced. Meantime, the feature of the Cardwell system, which requires the maintenance of foreign establishments by drafts from units on the home roster, is persisted in. The original intention was, as regards infantry, that for each battalion abroad a feeding battalion should be retained at home. The gradual growth of our foreign responsibilities has forbidden the maintenance of this precise equilibrium, which, moreover, is inapplicable to the other arms of the Service. One objectionable result is the annual denudation of the home units by the drafting of their best *personnel*, a result which invited the celebrated comparison with "squeezed lemons."

The Regular Army, then, consists of Cavalry (in numbers all insufficient); Artillery (horse and field, garrison and mountain); Engineers (field, fortress, railway, telegraph, bridging, ballooning, survey, &c.); Infantry (Brigade of Guards, territorial regiments, and non-territorial rifle regiments); Mounted Infantry (formed by *personnel* selected from the Foot battalions); Army Service Corps (Supply and Transport); Army Medical Staff and Corps, Army Veterinary Corps, Army Ordnance Department, Army Accounts Department, Pay Department and Corps, Chaplains' Department, and the several staffs of commands, districts, stations, and field units.

Of the above, only the sixty-seven regiments of territorial infantry possess a territorial organisation, a term implying a species of domicile in an assigned portion of the United Kingdom, within which the regimental headquarters, depôt, record office, &c., are located, and whence the bulk of its recruits are supposed to be drawn.

The Reserve consists legally of two classes—the one available for world-wide service, the other for the internal defence of the United Kingdom only. In point of fact the second class is extinct. Class I. consists of three sections, A, B, and D.

Section A comprises men of Artillery, Infantry, A.S.C., and R.A.M.C., who, by a special contract, are liable to recall if required for service without the United Kingdom when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress. They are not liable to serve for more than twelve months, unless some portion of the Reserve is in permanent service under Section 12, Reserve Forces Act, 1882. This section was constituted to avoid the inconvenience of calling out the Reserve as a whole in minor wars and punitive expeditions. Its numbers are limited to 5,000, and the rate of Reserve pay is 1*s.* a day.

Section B (with which is amalgamated the former Section C) is composed of men who have completed their period of Colour service or converted some portion of Colour service into Reserve service in accordance with regulations. Rate of pay, 6*d.* a day.

Section D (which it is proposed to extinguish) comprises men specially engaged for a period of four years at a time, to an age limit of 50 years, after completing their original terms. Rate of pay, 6*d.* a day.

Reservists are commanded by officers commanding grouped regimental districts in the case of infantry, and by officers holding ana-

logous commands in the case of the other arms and departments. They are liable to certain periods of military training, but this presents grave difficulties, since withdrawal from civil occupations for the purpose prejudices the men's interests, in view of the facts that very few employers recognise its necessity, whilst there are plenty of men available who have incurred no such patriotic obligations.

Reservists are liable also to be called out in aid of the Civil power on requisition made by Civil authority.

Calling-out for permanent service is effected by Proclamation of His Majesty in Council, in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency, the occasion being first communicated to Parliament, if sitting, or declared in Council and notified in the Proclamation if Parliament be not then sitting.

It remains to note that increasing difficulty is being experienced in obtaining officers for the cavalry (of necessity an expensive branch), whilst, though officers' general responsibility and duties have been greatly increased of late years, they have shared in none of the concessions made to the rank-and-file as regards increase of emoluments, &c., these remaining, so far as the commissioned ranks are concerned, at figures fixed somewhere about the time of Queen Anne.

From the foregoing it is clear that even in times of peace our military problems are such as to occasion grave anxiety. This feeling of uneasiness is much aggravated when the condition of the Auxiliary Forces is reviewed, it being borne in mind that these represent our only available reservoir for the expansion of an insufficient Regular Army.

*The Militia.*—An adequate account of the history and constitutional origin of the Militia would exceed the limits of this article. Nevertheless, the subject is one of great importance, as embodying the fundamental principles of British law regarding military service. A study of "Clode's Military Forces" (2 vols., 1869), and of the numerous Acts dealing with the Militia, will repay the student.

The Militia of to-day is the General or Regular Militia, representative of the early Trained Bands, and has, since 1852, been raised exclusively by voluntary enlistment, though the machinery for obligatory service, in the form of a ballot in each county for a prescribed quota, is still held in abeyance, being annually suspended by operation of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act.

It is improbable in the extreme that these latent powers will ever again be applied, if only for the reason that the forces they would call into being would respond to few modern requirements. The age limits for men liable to the ballot are 18 and 30 years, the term of service is five years, and counties are liable to a fine of £10 for each man of the quota deficient. Substitutions are permitted, and there are certain classes of exemptions. It is significant that in the past the great majority of persons balloted for availed themselves of the privilege of finding a substitute.

A local Militia, representative of the still more ancient general levy, might still legally be raised, but is now entirely in abeyance. Its law provides for the application of the ballot on lines similar to those of the general Militia, but the period of service would be four years, no substitution is permitted, there are fewer exemptions, and the fine is £15 for each man deficient.

The maximum period of preliminary training provided for is six months in the case of each category, whilst the original annual training was fixed at a maximum of fifty-six days, though this has recently been extended to meet the needs of such recently-raised Militia Corps as the Field Artillery (Lancashire).

The existing Militia Force includes the above Corps (which contains an important Regular element), regiments of Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Medical units, with a strictly "county" organisation, affiliated to corresponding branches and units of the Regular Army, the closest connection being that between the Line and Militia battalions of territorial Infantry.

The first salient characteristic of the Militia is that of not being available for service without the United Kingdom, save by its own consent, given by each unit on each occasion. It is proposed to make a radical alteration in this respect, by rendering the Militia, as a whole, available for exterior application by constitution; indeed, it is intended to rely upon troops trained "on a Militia basis" for many of the non-combatant and Auxiliary Services of our Field Army. The proposition is at present viewed with some misgivings, which more intimate acquaintance may perhaps dispel.

Amongst the disabilities peculiar to the Militia may be mentioned the difficulty of attracting desirable recruits, and of retaining them when obtained, since many make Militia service a stepping-stone to enlistment in the Regular Army; the serious and increasing difficulties experienced in obtaining and retaining suitable officers, many passing in a similar way into the Regular Service; the difficulty of educating both officers and N.C.O.'s to the needful extent; and the lack of cohesion, discipline, and general military proficiency due to intermittent periods of service. Perusal of the evidence taken by the Duke of Norfolk's Royal Commission on Militia and Volunteers is strongly recommended.

The Militiaman enlists for a period of six years, with the option of re-engaging for periods of four years at a time to the age of forty-five. The recruit is instructed either at the territorial or corresponding depôt, or else with the other recruits of his unit at "preliminary drills" held previous to the annual training. The Force is both armed and clothed by Government, and all ranks receive pay whilst performing military duty. The various units differ very widely in strength, physique, and efficiency, owing to the variation in conditions pertaining to their several staple civil occupations, recruiting facilities, &c. Unfortunately, too, former misconceptions with regard to national defence have led to the creation of certain units (notably Garrison Artillery) in excess of modern requirements, whilst the Force is without staffs or transport, and important specialist branches—such as visual signalling—are in a very rudimentary state of development.

Each unit has a permanent staff of Regular officers and N.C.O.'s, charged with instruction, maintenance, and recruiting both for the unit and for the Regular Army.

With a view to enhancing efficiency the experiment is to be made of drilling the recruits of twenty selected battalions for six months during the present winter under their own Militia officers. These battalions will train for

six weeks in 1907 (*i.e.*, for considerably longer than the normal period), and the experiences gained will probably affect the future of the Force very considerably.

The Militia Reserve—now proposed for extinction—is composed of certain classes of ex-Regular soldiers, together with men who engage therein after completing ten years' Militia service. It was created but recently as a Reserve for the Militia, whereas the old Militia Reserve which it replaced was a Reserve of serving Militiamen bound to join the Regular Army on summons.

The Militia may be embodied in case of imminent national danger or great emergency by Proclamation of His Majesty in Council, the occasion being first notified as in the case of the Army Reserve. Parliament must be summoned to meet within ten days of the above Proclamation.

The establishment and strength on October 1, 1905, were :—

| | Establishment. | Strength. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Militia of the U.K. ... | 132,408 | 92,672 | 39,736 |
| Militia Reserve ..... | 7,500 | 7,657 | 157 (Surplus) |
| Militia of Channel Islands, Malta, and Bermuda ..... | 5 744 | 5,168 | 576 |

N.B.—Service in the Militia of the Channel Islands is legally obligatory upon their inhabitants. Clergy, members of learned professions, and persons in Government service are exempt. The Bermuda Militia is available only for local defence, and is maintained by voluntary engagement at the cost of the Imperial Government.

The *Imperial Yeomanry*, as reorganised since the conclusion of the war in South Africa, constitutes practically a Militia cavalry, maintained by voluntary enlistment on a territorial basis ("county," save in the case of the Irish and certain Scottish regiments).

Like the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry may be embodied in case of national danger; it may also be called out, and may voluntarily assemble, in aid of the Civil Power or for the duty of escorting the Sovereign.

Generally speaking, the enactments of the Militia Law apply also to the Imperial Yeomanry, but there is no "preliminary drill," and the period of annual training is only fourteen to eighteen days. As in the Militia, each regiment is provided with a permanent staff of a Regular adjutant and Regular N.C.O.'s.

Unlike the Militia, however, the Force is provided by Government only with arms, ammunition, and certain indispensable equipment, whilst a Capitation Grant of £3, £2, or £1 is paid into the corps funds annually in respect of each efficient (*i.e.*, in respect of those officers and Yeomen who are serving on the last day of annual training, and who have completed the following courses of instruction since the training previous : —(1) Recruits' drills, twenty attendances ; or (2) squadron training, ten attendances ; also (3) musketry training and practice ; and (4) regimental training for sixteen days. The Yeoman enlists for a term of three years, with option of re-engaging for periods of one year at a time to the age of forty-seven. He may purchase his discharge for £1.

The Force as a whole does not experience quite the same disabilities as the Militia, finding considerably less difficulty in attracting good recruits, and including in its commissioned ranks many officers who have served with distinction in the Regular Army. Thus establishments are better maintained than in the other Auxiliary branches, but the periods of instruction are all too short for the attainment of real proficiency in mounted duties, whilst the number of rank-and-file in a position to find and use their own horses (as was once almost universally the custom) shows a marked diminution. The consequent incidental expenses of clothing equipment and horse-hire are, therefore, serious, and probably no regiment could be maintained were it not for the liberality of its own officers. The Imperial Yeomanry may then be described as the most efficient of the Auxiliary Forces, with an excellent *personnel* capable of seconding our inadequate Regular cavalry in a serious manner ; indeed, it is now proposed to rely upon it for many of the less exacting mounted functions (divisional mounted troops, &c.) hitherto allotted to Regular cavalry of the Field Army.

At the same time it is proposed to introduce liability to foreign service in time of war—a step which would assuredly raise the status of the Force very appreciably. There is no Yeomanry Reserve.

The establishment and strength on October 1, 1905, were for fifty-six regiments of Imperial Yeomanry :—Establishment, 27,638 ; strength, 25,159 ; deficit, 2,479.

*The Volunteers.*—Much regrettable controversy has of late centred around the future of the *Volunteer Force*. As in the case of the Militia, any sufficient historical notice is impossible.

The Force is, of course, maintained by purely voluntary engagement, is practically unpaid, and is available by its constitution for the internal defence of the United Kingdom alone.

Seeing that the total authorised establishment of the Imperial Forces amounted to 909,123 men in 1905, of whom no less than 341,822, or 37·6 per cent., were Volunteers, the student of our military system (who will already have learned that our chiefest obligations lie beyond the seas, whilst invasion of the British Islands is presumed impossible owing to our command of those seas) may well inquire how it is that so important a force is maintained upon a basis that *ipso facto* excludes it (as a force) from participation in the more probable conflicts that may confront us. He will also notice that the Volunteer Force differs from the Landsturms and Landwehrs of other Powers, in that these are mainly composed of men who have passed through the active Army and the several categories of Reserve, whereas the Volunteer Force is recruited *ad hoc*, in competition with the Regular Army, Militia, and Yeomanry.

Some historical notice is clearly called for.

Originally accepted as individuals in aid of the balloted Militia, it was not until about 1794 that the Volunteers commenced to develop an organisation of their own.

Enrolment in a Volunteer corps thenceforth conferred immunity from the more onerous conditions of Militia service, and it is rational to suppose that much of the rapid growth that

characterised the movement during the early years of the nineteenth century (when over 400,000 were mustered) was due to this feature of the panic legislation precipitated by the threat of Napoleon's invasion.

It is noteworthy, too, that the limited sphere of utility of the Force caused it to be regarded in certain quarters as a danger rather than as a safeguard, in that its existence tended to starve the other and more highly-trained Forces available for offensive action, even then recognised as the soundest defence of all. It is at least certain that the totals disposed of by Wellington in the Peninsula bore but a sorry proportion to those nominally under arms in the United Kingdom. And the Peninsula was a decisive point, whereas the United Kingdom for the time being was an indecisive point. Nor was Wellington at all sanguine as to the capability of the home forces to expel Napoleon, did he but succeed in landing.

In any future review of our military system as a whole this same characteristic of the Volunteer Force (*i.e.*, its non-availability for oversea wars, save as a result of tedious formalities and reorganisations) must claim serious attention, the more so as the Force admittedly contains some of the best *personnel* furnished by our resources. Nothing can be more prejudicial to the well-being and efficiency of a military body than to restrict the possibility of its active employment to a remote contingency, whilst excluding it as an organisation from all more probable contingencies. The more efficient and devoted the individuals composing the Force, the graver the objections to thus locking it up and of excluding its proffered services.

From 1814–1858 the Volunteers languished, together with British military ardour in the abstract. A revival was brought about in the latter year by dread of another invasion and by a misapprehension of the theories of insular defence.

To-day the force is subject to the Volunteer Act of 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65), as amended by subsequent enactments. Viewed from the standpoint of the military administrator, this Act contains many objectionable features, making inadequate provision for discipline and serious training, besides burdening the Volunteer commander with financial responsibilities out of place in a combatant organisation, conflicting directly with military requirements, and constituting a trust that no combatant officer should be called upon to bear.

Volunteers reorganised in corps of heavy and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Army Service and Medical units. These are affiliated to the corresponding branches of the Regular Army and Militia, but often the connection is ill-maintained owing to the distance at which corps are located from a military centre. The excellence of much of the *personnel* has already been alluded to, but unfortunately the standard of physique constituting the minimum for enrolment has in the past been low, ill-defined, and occasionally not insisted upon, with the result that a serious proportion of the men are not considered capable of enduring military fatigue, for which their civil occupations are often but an indifferent preparation.

Consequently, the standard of physique, like the standard of technical proficiency, varies very greatly. Moreover, the units themselves have not hitherto been raised upon any definite plan, so that Garrison Artillery corps, for example, are maintained in excess of requirements, and often at a prohibitive distance from facilities for exercise, whilst some units are composed largely of men who are, in fact, already serving the State in capacities whose importance would be enhanced by war (*e.g.*, railway, dockyard, and Ordnance factory *employés*).

Each unit includes a permanent staff of Regular N.C.O.'s and a Regular adjutant, recruits for itself, and largely sets up its own standard of discipline, which, since the Force is subject to military law only on the rare occasions already noted, depends very largely upon individual goodwill, *esprit de corps* (often very high), supported by "Corps Rules" made by the unit and approved by the Secretary of State. These Rules may inflict fines for breaches, but such penalties, though recoverable by legal process as civil debts, are not generally relied upon.

The Volunteer enrols for no fixed term, and may claim discharge on giving fourteen days' notice and discharging any liability under his corps rules.

Government provides arms and ammunition only, besides certain allowances for maintenance, including a Capitation Grant (maximum 35*s.*) annually in respect of each efficient member, allowances for camp expenses, and payment at Army rates to officers attached for instruction to schools and Regular troops. Many incidental expenses, including the provision of uniform and equipment, must be met from corps funds, which accordingly are dependent upon contributions received from officers, men, and well-wishers.

Until recently the standard qualifying for "efficiency" was a low one, consisting of only twelve hours' military instruction in the year, with attendance at annual inspection. Soon after the South African War an attempt was made to raise the standard by requiring of the recruit forty-five hours' instruction, of the trained Volunteer fifteen hours, besides attendance at the annual inspection, and at a camp (with his corps, another corps, or attached to a Regular unit) for one week during the training season.

This last requirement in particular was deemed prohibitive by many whose civil vocation did not admit of such an absence, and much unrest ensued. Political pressure was brought to bear, and the objectionable feature has now been removed. So, too, the thorough medical examination, as undergone by the Regular Army recruit, has had to be dispensed with. Whether these concessions make for military efficiency is open to question.

The especial disabilities under which the Force labours, in addition to those alluded to, are:—The increasing difficulty in finding officers with sufficient leisure to first study military art, and then impart it to their men; the difficulty of inculcating responsibility and leadership in the non-commissioned ranks; of obtaining facilities for gun and rifle shooting within practicable distance of headquarters; and of carrying out the military training of the men on any prearranged and systematic plan (attendances may be made at any period of the year, and attendance at any given time is dependent upon the convenience of the individual).

The equipment of the Force is irregular and in many respects unsatisfactory, and provision for transport inadequate. Mobilisation would of necessity present many difficulties, which could

only be overcome by improvisation on the spot. A good deal, however, is being done in the direction of organising the infantry battalions into brigades, provided with at least the nucleus of indispensable staffs. To the command of these brigades ex-Regular and selected Volunteer officers are being appointed, and considerable benefit must ensue.

The establishment and strength on October 1, 1905, were :—

| | Establishment. | Strength. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volunteers of Great Britain | 341,822 | 252,360 | 89,462 |
| Volunteers of Bermuda | 319 | 171 | 148 |

There is no Volunteer Reserve, but members may continue in the Service to the age of fifty.

Some allusion is necessary to the valuable services rendered by the several Volunteer organisations improvised during the South African War, especially to the Volunteer companies formed and attached to their affiliated Line battalions in the field after a brief period of special preparation.

It would, however, be unsafe to draw inferences from that campaign as to the value of improvisation in general, as opposed to scientific preparation and organisation ; and this application of the Volunteer Force was not one for which previous provision existed.

*The Honourable Artillery Company of London* is representative of an ancient voluntary guild or association, incorporated by charter of Henry VIII. in 1537, for cultivation of the art of "artillery of long-bows, cross-bows, and handguns." It is not subject to the Volunteer Act, being provided for by special Royal Warrant, but the corps is included in the term "Volunteers, &c.," wherever appearing in the Army Act. Its establishment includes two batteries of mounted artillery and a battalion of infantry, but much difficulty appears to be experienced in maintaining the strength.

*The Colonial Corps*, maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government, include :—

The West India Regiment (serving in Jamaica and West Africa).
Indian Native Infantry battalions (serving in China, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements).
The West African Regiment (Sierra Leone).
*The West African Frontier Force (North and South Nigeria, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, and Gambia).
*The King's African Rifles (Central and East Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland).
The Hong Kong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A. (at those stations).
The Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion R.G.A. (with detachments at each).
The West Indian Battalion R.G.A. (Jamaica and Sierra Leone).
The Sierra Leone Company R.G.A. (at that fortress).
The Royal Malta Artillery, the King's Own Malta Regiment of Infantry (2 battalions).
The Malta Militia Engineers (local companies
Fortress Engineers in Hong Kong and Sier
Leone).
The Bermuda Artillery Militia, and a sma
Bermuda Corps of Volunteer Rifles.

* Of the above, those marked with an asterisk are administered by the Colonial Office.

*The Forces in Egypt* include the British Arm of Occupation, recently reinforced in consequen of unrest, besides the native (Egyptian, Soudanes and Arab) Army proper, which is staffed ar officered by British officers.

The Egyptian Army includes six squadro of cavalry (four Egyptian, two Soudanese) ; fi batteries of field artillery (one of maxim) ; thr garrison companies ; camel corps (three co panies camels, one mules and ponies) ; fifte infantry battalions (nine Egyptian, six Soudanese an Arab corps of mounted infantry ; medica veterinary, ordnance, supply, railway, & services.

### Organisation of Home Army.

In the recent re-organisation of commands a staffs certain important principles conducive decentralisation and specialisation have be followed. The United Kingdom is divided in seven "commands," besides the London d trict, specially treated, viz. :—

| Command. | Headquarters. |
|---|---|
| Aldershot | Aldershot. |
| Northern | York. |
| Southern | Tidworth. |
| Eastern | London. |
| Irish | Dublin. |
| Scottish | Edinburgh. |
| Welsh and Midland | Chester. |

In the staff of each command the distin duties connected with (1) War training of Fie troops, (2) War training of Coast Defence troo and (3) Peace Administration, have been clea differentiated, the distribution of staff dut being based upon that obtaining in the Ar Council.

Thus, the General Officer Commanding-in-Ch of each command, with his general staff, is fre from routine and enabled to devote all energies to war training ; so, too, the Command of Coast Defences in his own sphere, whilst Major-General or Brigadier in charge of Admin tration is invested with extended powers, an Chief Accountant regulates finance, audits counts, and acts as a financial adviser.

Provision is made for the expansion of loc station, fortress, and district staffs when normal staff establishments mobilise with Field Army.

Commanders of Grouped Regimental Distri command and administer the regimental depo Reservists, and arrange for foreign drafts, besi carrying on the recruiting service, whilst offic in charge of records perform the duties su ciently indicated by their titles.

Specially appointed officers conduct the tra ing of non-brigaded Auxiliary units in the seve commands.

As regards the organisation of higher or units (Brigades, Divisions, Army Corps, &c. Regular troops, it is impossible to specify components of each by name or number, ow to the kaleidoscopic changes occasioned frequent movements in relief, exchanges station, &c. The method adopted is an org sation by "stations," "quarters," and e "barracks," the battalion at W. together w those at X, Y, and Z, forming the 4th Brig and so on.

Much of the thought now being devoted to home organisation takes the form of the preparation of an Expeditionary Force, to be ready for embarkation at short notice; and Mr. Haldane has recently announced his plans for this provision in the shape of a body some 154,000 strong, of whom 50,000 would be Regular (active) troops, 70,000 Reservists, and 30,000 (presumably for Auxiliary services only) supplied by forces "trained on a Militia basis." The weak points of the scheme are (1) the hard-and-fast prescription of numerical strength, which may be excessive for certain eventualities, wholly inadequate for others; (2) the high proportion of Reservists; (3) the doubt attaching to the term "Militia basis," to the value of troops thus instructed, and the certainty that some considerable time must elapse before even this dubious organisation is operative; and (4) the necessarily hazy methods of maintaining the strength of such a force in the field.

At the same time it is proposed to hand over much of the management of our Auxiliary Forces (apart from military command and training) to "County Associations" made responsible to the Civil Administration. The progress of any such experiment will naturally be watched with the keenest interest, but it must be confessed that its success is only problematic, in view of the fact that no military organisation worthy of the name can exist in the absence of legally constituted authority exercising an effective disciplinary control.

The provision, inspection, and outfitting of vessels for transport of troops oversea is in the hands of the Admiralty.

## The Army in India.

THE ARMY IN INDIA includes the British Forces, the Indian (Native) Army with its Reserves, a Volunteer Force, partly European, partly Eurasian, to which all employés of State railways must belong, the Imperial Service troops, and some corps of Border Militia, whilst several Native States also maintain Irregular Forces of no great value. The British Forces include representatives of all the Regular combatant branches at their best as regards physique and maturity of *personnel*, but (except as individuals for special duties) British Army Service and Departmental Corps do not serve in India in time of peace, India possessing a complete Departmental organisation of her own, and being in a fair way to become independent of the United Kingdom as regards *matériel* of war owing to recent development of her manufacturing resources.

The Native Indian Army is staffed and officered throughout by British officers, the native ranks being in all cases subordinate. It includes a numerous cavalry of high efficiency (in the opinion of many the most efficient troops for their cost in the world). Thirty-five out of thirty-eight regiments are maintained on the semi-feudal "silahdar" system, under which the individual trooper (*sowár*) owns his horse, uniform, equipment, tent, &c., provides half his own transport, builds his own barracks, and generally finds himself in almost everything except the arms and ammunition supplied by Government. Thus the regiments are largely self-supporting, whilst their deservedly high character is carefully upheld by confining recruiting to classes amongst whom military service is an honourable tradition.

The artillery of the Native Army has been restricted since the Mutiny by reasons of policy, and consists solely of mountain batteries, with one corps of Frontier Garrison Artillery. It has attained a high standard of proficiency, and possesses an extraordinary record in the many frontier campaigns of recent years.

The infantry is considered to include a proportion of units recruited from classes which, being no longer martial by nature, can scarcely be made so by training, and steps are being taken to remedy this defect. Viewed as a whole, however, the native infantry is excellent in quality, distinguished by loyalty and devotion, and of proved value in war. The several corps of sappers and miners, under British engineer officers, constitute technical troops of unusual adaptability. The Indian medical service provides the medical and sanitary establishments of the Native Army. Transport and supply have of late been much improved, whilst the other departmental services are specially adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the country.

The weak point of the Native Army is the paucity of trained Reserves, the majority of enlistments being for long terms; moreover, the infinite varieties of race and religion, characteristic of India, compel an organisation in conformity therewith. Thus some units are composed entirely of men of one race and belief, whilst in others, companies, or even smaller sub-divisions, are constituted in this manner.

Until recently, another most serious defect of the Indian military system has been the lack of higher organisation, the disposition of the various corps not lending itself to the permanent formation of the higher units required for war, in particular for the eventuality of attempted invasion by a European Power.

Under the tonic *régime* of Lord Kitchener much has been done to rectify matters, the various commands have been re-organised, brigades, divisions, and Army Corps trained by their war-staffs and stationed at points most suitable for rapid mobilisation and concentration. Much, however, remains to be done before finality is attained.

The present distribution is as follows:—

| Command. | Headquarters. | Divisions. | Independent Brigades. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern (Army Corps.) | Rawal Pindi | 1st (Peshawar) | Kohat Brigade. |
| | | 2nd (Rawal Pindi). | Derajat Brigade. |
| | | 3rd (Lahore). | Bannu Brigade. |
| Western (Army Corps.) | Poona | 4th (Quetta) | — |
| | | 5th (Mhow). | Aden Brigade. |
| | | 6th (Poona). | |
| Eastern (Army Corps.) | Naini Tal | 7th (Meerut) | — |
| | | 8th (Lucknow). | |
| | | 9th (Secunderabad). At present classed as independent, but ultimately to be included. | |

10th (Burma) Division, independent, headquarters Maymyo.

The principal recent reforms include: (1) The organisation of nine districts, each containing a complete cavalry brigade and infantry division, together with the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order in the absence of the mobilised field army; (2) the grouping of these districts to provide three Army Corps available for immediate action; (3) the closest possible concentration of component units for facilities of training and movement, consistent with due regard to health and well-being; and (4) the permanent provision of the necessary staffs.

The Imperial Service troops are raised and maintained at the expense of the rulers of Independent native States, but are at the disposal of the Indian Government in time of war.

They include cavalry, mountain artillery, sappers, infantry and transport corps. British officers are lent for training, and there is a British inspecting staff.

The Border Militia are a comparatively new formation, under civil control, their functions being to police the ever-anxious borderlands, especially the main highroads of the North-West Frontier, for which purpose the tribesmen of the neighbourhood are enrolled, and in their regular pay and prestige find a solace for gains ill-gotten in the past by brigandage and blackmail.

The Army in India, to which onerous campaigns are an ever-imminent possibility, is a standing monument to the military genius of the British nation, which here finds its freest outlet, and a remarkable proof of the capacity of the British officer to win and retain the whole-hearted esteem of Eastern warrior-races.

## The Self-Governing Colonies.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Military organisation is essentially democratic, and in the past politics have been found to interfere unduly in details. The State Forces were amalgamated by Defence Acts of 1903–4, the war in South Africa having kindled interest in military affairs. Military policy is guided by a Council of Defence, administration carried out by a Military Board. Commonwealth troops are available for external operations only by individual consent, and comprise the following categories:—

(1) *Permanent Forces* include general and instructional staffs, artillery, engineer corps, and certain departmental services. Recruited by voluntary engagement, age 20–30, for performance of 3 years' service, and comparatively highly paid.

(2) *Citizen Forces* include (*a*) *Militia*, forming the bulk of the Australian Army, paid for about 16 days' service per annum, recruited by voluntary engagement, age 18–35 years, for performance of 2 years' service, high rates of pay (8*s.* per day for a private soldier), period of training in each year (for light horse and artillery) 6 days' instruction, 8 days' camp, gunnery, or musketry course, and annual inspection; special corps somewhat longer. For infantry, 7 days' instruction, 4 days' camp, musketry course, and inspection. Capitation grant of 40*s.* per head up to maximum authorised establishment is paid to each commanding officer annually in advance for expenses of clothing and maintenance.

(*b*) *Volunteers*, unpaid in peace, recruited by voluntary engagement, age 18–45, with no definite period of service. Period of training in each year 8 half-day and 10 after-dark parades, musketry course, and annual inspection. Capitation grant, 30*s.* per head, plus 20*s.* for each efficient.

(*c*) *Reserve Forces*, composed of men specially engaged after satisfactory service in another branch, members of recognised rifle clubs, &c. Capitation grant to rifle clubs of 5*s.* annually in respect of efficient members.

(*d*) *Cadet Corps* (not available for active service): junior, composed of boys aged 12–14 at school; senior, of boys 14–19 not at school.

The "Citizen Forces" named provide (1) a *Field Force* of partly-paid Militia, available for service anywhere within the Commonwealth, organised in 6 brigades (18 regiments) of light horse, each with a battery of artillery, engineer section, supply column, ambulance, and veterinary department; and 3 brigades (12 battalions) of infantry, each with 3 batteries of artillery, half field company of engineers, supply column, &c. Peace establishments are small, about half the war establishment, but almost the full establishment of officers and N.C.O.'s is maintained.

(2) A *Garrison Force*, primarily for local or State defence, composed mainly of Volunteers (but paid Militia garrison, Thursday Island), organised as an infantry brigade in each State.

Approximate peace effective (1906):—Permanent Forces, 1,380; Militia, 14,500; Volunteers, 4,700; Rifle Clubs, 30,000; Cadets, 8,700.

Approximate war effect (Field Force only), 25,000.

Part IV. of the Defence Act provides that all male inhabitants of Australia, if British subjects, and having resided six months in the country, are liable to serve in the Militia, for which purpose they are thus classified in order of liability:—

(1) Males aged 18–30, unmarried or widowers without children.

(2) Males aged 30–45, unmarried or widowers without children.

(3) Males aged 18–30, married or widowers with children.

(4) Males aged 45–60.

A strong body of public opinion is in favour of introducing universal and compulsory service.

The following contingents were provided by Australia for service in South Africa (1) previous to the institution of the Commonwealth:—

(*a*) State troops at Australia's expense: 290 officers, 5,493 others, and 5,418 horses.

(*b*) State troops at Imperial expense: 323 officers, 5,765 others, and 6,649 horses.

(2) After the institution of the Commonwealth: 235 officers, 4,070 others, and 4,247 horses.

In all—848 officers, 15,327 others, and 16,314 horses.

Previously, in 1885, a New South Wales contingent, some 770 strong, had taken part in the Suakim Campaign, this being the first instance of the employment of Colonial forces in British wars.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—The military system of Canada is undergoing reorganisation, and may now be said to rest on a basis more satisfactory than in the past, when politics were suspected of playing a not unimportant part.

Control is vested in a Militia Council, constituted on the lines of the Imperial Army Council. Good progress is being made with staff and general organisation, but much remains to be done.

The forces consist exclusively of Militia, and include the following categories:—

(1) *Permanent Forces*, limited to an establishment of 2,000 in all, whose units form instructional schools for the Canadian Army. The *personnel* is enrolled by voluntary engagement for continuous service for 3 years, and forms the corps of Royal Canadian Dragoons, field artillery (2 batteries), garrison artillery, mounted rifles, and 5 depôts of Royal Canadian Infantry.

(2) *Active Militia*, comprising corps raised by voluntary enlistment for terms of 3 years, and cadres for corps raised by ballot. The peace establishment of each unit provides for a "peace training establishment," including the full allotment of officers and N.C.O.'s, with a proportion only of rank-and-file, a "war establishment," and a "duplicate" or "second-line" cadre for the training of a similar second-line unit. All officers and N.C.O.'s are obliged to attend peace training, but a percentage of the rank-and-file may engage for war service only.

The *Active Militia* units include 17 cavalry corps, 17 batteries of Canadian artillery, 83 battalions of infantry, with a few detached companies, and 6 regiments of garrison artillery, with 1 detached company.

(3) *Reserve Militia* (organisation in abeyance).

All males (with certain exemptions in time of peace) aged 18–60, being British subjects, are liable to serve in the Militia, and are classified in order of age and liability as follows:—

(1) Age 18–30, unmarried or widowers without children.

(2) Age 30–45, unmarried or widowers without children.

(3) Age 18–45, married or widowers with children.

(4) Age 45–60.

But all males capable of bearing arms are, without exemption, liable to serve in the *levée en masse*.

The ballot may be applied if voluntary engagements are insufficient to meet the needs of training or any emergency, but substitution is then permitted.

Period of annual training is from 12–30 days.

Cadet corps are liable to serve only in the *levée en masse*.

Approximate peace establishment: 4,900 officers, 41,100 others.

Approximate war establishment: 105,000 of all ranks.

Canada furnished over 4,000 of all ranks for service in South Africa.

CAPE COLONY.—The Defence Department is a branch of the department of the Colonial Secretary, but routine administration is carried out by a commandant-general assisted by a small staff.

The forces include (1) *Permanent troops*, including (*a*) the Cape Mounted Rifles, organised in 10 squadrons and an artillery troop; (*b*) the Cape Medical Corps. With these must be mentioned the Cape Police, mounted and dismounted. Recruits for the Cape Mounted Rifles are obtained by voluntary enlistment of British or naturalised subjects for periods of 5 years, with option of re-engaging for terms of 3 years. Rates of pay are high (5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for a private soldier), and special pay is granted for proficiency in Dutch and native dialects. (2) *Volunteers*, of whom the artillery corps are partly paid. There are 2 corps of volunteer field artillery (3 batteries in all), 1 corps of garrison artillery, 2 regiments of light horse, 2 of mounted rifles, 10 infantry battalions with cyclists, 6 mounted rifle clubs, and a volunteer medical corps, besides a small corps of naval volunteers.

Nominally, all males aged 18–50 are liable to military service, but no organisation for the purpose exists.

Approximate strength of Cape Mounted Rifles, 700 all ranks; Volunteers, about 10,000; Cape Police, about 2,000.

P. R. COLES.

## BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1891 TO 1905.

| MONTHS. | 1891 | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896 | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January..... | 4½ | 3½ | 2½ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| February ..... | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4½ | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| March ..... | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 2½ |
| April ..... | 3¼ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2⅞ | 3½ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3½ | 2½ |
| May ..... | 4½ | 2 | 3½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2¼ | 3⅜ | 3 | 4½ | 4 | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 2½ |
| June ..... | 3½ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 2½ |
| July ..... | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| August ..... | 2½ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 3½ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| September ... | 2½ | 2 | 4½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| October..... | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3½ | 2⅝ | 3⅝ | 4⅜ | 4 | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | |
| November ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| December..... | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Average..... | 3½ | 2½ | 3⅛ | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2⅞ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3 |

## ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR athletics in 1906 were not notable for many great performances, although, naturally, great interest was aroused by the Third Olympian International Championships held at Athens in April. As will be gathered later on, British athletes did not meet with any great measure of success therein. At a meeting of the General Committee of the A.A.A. held in London on Jan. 20, Alfred Shrubb, of the South London Harriers, appealed against the suspension passed upon him by the Southern Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association for violation of the laws relating to amateurism, but unsuccessfully, and a very prominent figure thus disappeared from the world of amateur sport permanently. At the same meeting, with regard to the Olympic Games Committee's offer of 5,000 francs towards the expenses of British athletes to compete at Athens in April, the committee ruled that the same was a *bonâ fide* international competition within the meaning of the A.A.A. rule, and therefore the payment of the travelling and hotel expenses of competitors might be made, provided they were not paid direct to the competitors themselves; but a proposition that a representative team be chosen by the Association, and that a sum not exceeding £130 should be voted towards the expenses, was lost. The only cross-country event of the winter of 1905 that need be commented on here was the Oxford *v.* Cambridge contest decided at Roehampton on Dec. 9, 1905. Cambridge won by 22 points to 32, the first three men home being A. H. Pearson (Queens', Cambridge), A. R. Welsh (Trinity, Cambridge), and O. F. Huyshe (Keble, Oxford). Pearson's time—41 mins. 11 secs.—beat the previous record for the course by 66⅘ secs.; it was 42 mins. 17⅘ secs. made by A. R. Churchill (Cambridge) in 1904. The Southern Counties C. C. Championship (10 miles), decided at Imber Park Court, Esher, on Feb. 24, was won by the Highgate Harriers, for whom G. Pearce finished first in 61 mins. 9⅘ secs. C. J. Straw, Sutton Harriers, finished first in the Northern Championship (about 10 miles) at Haydock Park on Feb. 17, his time being 61 mins. 7 secs., and the winning club the Crewe Harriers. Indeed, Straw proved himself the best cross-country runner of the year, for on March 3, at Haydock Park, he was first man home in the National Championship (Sutton Harriers 1st, Highgate Harriers 2nd, Haddington Harriers 3rd), his time being 61 mins. 12 secs., whilst a week later he came in ahead of all competitors for the International Championship, at Caerleon racecourse, in 57 mins. 32 secs. England won with a score of 24 points to Ireland's 86 and Scotland's 106. Birchfield Harriers won the Midlands Championship (10 miles) at Coventry on Feb. 17, W. G. Dunkley (Alpine Harriers) finishing first in 58 mins. 1 sec. The 43rd Annual Inter-Varsity meeting took place at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, London, on March 24, 1906. Comparisons of the performances at the home meetings of the rival Universities seemed to point to a victory for Oxford, and this duly came about, they winning by 7 events to 3.

Rain proved a spoil-sport, and consequently the path performances were not so good as home performances of the University athletes had suggested. However, the Hon. G. W. Lyttelton (Cambridge) scored his third successive win in the weight putting, and excelled his previous year's performance by nearly 5 in.; and A. R. Welsh (Cambridge) made time in the Mil that had only three times previously bee bettered. H. Fyffe (Oxford) took the Hamme Throwing with a cast of 136 ft. 3 in., easily record under the revised conditions. In additio it is the next best to the 138 ft. 3 in. and 138 f accomplished under the old rules in 1876 and 187 by G. H. Hales, of Trinity College, Cambridg It may be interesting to know that in practic the previous week Fyffe did 144 ft. 3 in. Th winners were:—Hundred Yards, K. G. Macleo (Cambridge), 1st, S. C. Denison (Oxford), and time 10⅘ secs. Half Mile, K. Cornwallis (Oxford 1st; R. P. Crabbe (Cambridge), 2nd; time 1 mi 56⅘ secs. Long Jump, P. M. Young (Oxford 22 ft. 3 in., 1st; S. Abrahams (Cambridge 21 ft. 3 in., 2nd. Putting the Weight, Ho G. W. Lyttelton (Cambridge), 38 ft. 3¼ in., 1s P. G. Masters (Cambridge), 36 ft. 9 in., 2nd. O Mile, A. R. Welsh (Cambridge), 1st, W. E. Schu (Oxford), 2nd; time 4 min. 21⅕ sec. Throwi the Hammer, A. H. Fyffe (Oxford), 136 ft. 3 i 1st; P. G. Masters (Cambridge), 126 ft. 10 i 2nd. 120 Yards Hurdles, E. R. J. Hussey (Oxfor 1st, F. H. Teall (Cambridge), 2nd; time 16⅘ sec High Jump, P. M. Young (Oxford), 5 ft. 7¼ i 1st; P. Munro (Oxford), 5 ft. 5¼ in., 2nd. 4 Yards, K. Cornwallis (Oxford), 1st, E. H. By (Cambridge), 2nd; time 51 secs. Three Mil N. F. Hallowes (Oxford), 1st, A. R. Welsh (Ca bridge), 2nd; time 16 mins. 14 secs. As usu the first instalment of the Amateur Athlet Association Championships, the Ten Miles R and the Seven Miles Walk, took place early the year. A. Aldridge, of the Highgate Harrie followed up his previous year's victory in t former, winning in 54 mins. 7⅘ secs.; whilst F. Carter, Queen's Park Harriers, won the walk 53 mins. 20⅕ secs. Nothing particularly noticeal occurred at the ordinary athletic meetings pri to the championships, which were decided at t Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, on Saturd July 7. The weather was favourable, and th was a splendid attendance of about ten thousa spectators. There was a notable lack of t American and French element, and no reco were beaten, but in the Quarter Mile W. Halsw did 48⅕ secs., the previous best at the sports be H. C. L. Tindall's 48⅕ secs., in June, 1889, wh is also the British amateur record; whilst Butt field ran a fast mile, being only 2⅘ secs. outside Binks's British amateur record of 4 mins. 16⅘ se made in July, 1902. Of previous holders, Den Horgan (the weight-putter), H. A. Hyman ( yards champion), T. R. Nicolson (hamm thrower), G. E. Larner (the walker), and Ferna Gonder (pole jumper) did not compete. On t other hand, J. W. Morton (100 yards), R. Stronach (hurdles), A. Russell (steeple-chas Pat O'Connor (long jump), Con Leahy (h jump), G. Butterfield (one mile), and Wyndh Halswell (quarter mile), retained challenge cu the new champions being A. Astley, Salford (half mile); A. E. A. Harrigan, Trinidad (p jump); T. Kirkwood, Liverpool (weight puttin C. H. Jupp, L.A.C. (220 yards); F. H. Hulfo Birchfield H. (four miles); A. T. Yeoumans, Sw sea A.C. (two-mile walk); and H. A. Lee Cambridge University (hammer throwing). winners were:—J. W. Morton (South Lon Harriers); time 10⅘ secs. Putting the Wei (16 lbs. from a 7 ft. square), T. Kirkwood (8th V King's (Liverpool) Regt.), 45 ft. 4½in. One Mile Butterfield (Darlington H.); time 4 mins. 18⅘ s Long Jump, P. O'Connor (Waterford A.C.); 2

5¼ in. Half Mile, A. Astley (Salford H.); time 1 min. 57⅘ secs. 220 Yards, C. H. Jupp (L.A.C.); time 22⅗ secs. 120 Yards Hurdles, R. S. Stronach (Glasgow Academicals); time 16⅖ secs. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs. from a 9 ft. circle), H. A. Leeke (C.U.A.C.); 123 ft. 1 in. Pole Jump, A. E. A. Harragin (Trinidad and Herne Hill), w.o. Four Miles, F. H. Hulford (Birchfield Harriers); time 20 mins. 27⅖ secs. 440 Yards, W. Halswell (Edinburgh H.); time 48⅕ secs. Two Mile Walk, A. T. Yeoumans (Swansea A. & C.C.); time 14 mins. 20⅗ secs. Two Mile Steeplechase, A. Russell (Walsall H.); time 11 mins. 14⅕ secs.

For various reasons the English contingent taking part in the Third Olympian International Games at Athens was not quite representative, and very few successes were secured by British athletes. The winners of the various events were :—100 Metres, A. Hahn (America); time 11⅕ secs. 110 Metres Hurdles, R. G. Leavitt (America); time 16⅕ secs. 400 Metres, H. Pilgrim (America); time 53⅕ secs. 800 Metres, H. Pilgrim (America); time 2 mins. 1⅕ secs. 1,500 Metres, J. D. Lightbody (America); time 4 mins. 12 secs. Five Miles, H. C. Hawtrey (England); time 26 mins. 11⅕ secs. Marathon Race (26 miles), W. J. Sherring (Canada); time 2 hrs. 51 mins. 23⅗ secs. Standing Long Jump, R. Ewry (America); 10 ft. 10 in. Running Long Jump, P. Myer (America); 23 ft. 7 in. Standing High Jump, R. Ewry (America); 5 ft. 2 in. Running High Jump, Con Leahy (Ireland); 5 ft. 11¼ in. Hop, Step, and Jump, P. G. O'Connor (Ireland); 14 metres 75 cent. Pole Jump, F. Gonder (France); 11 ft. Putting the Weight, Sheridan (America); 43 ft. 4 in. 1,500 Metres Walk, G. Bonhag (America); time 7 mins. 12 secs. 3,000 Metres Walk, Stantits (Hungary).

In the way of records mention must be made of A. T. Yeoumans' mile walk in 6 mins. 10⅗ secs. at Bath on Aug. 18, 1906, and the same athlete's two miles in 12 mins. 53⅕ secs. at Swansea, on Sept. 8, 1906. On Sept. 22, 1906, A. J. Butler lowered the London to Brighton walking record to 8 hrs. 23 mins. 27 secs.

The offices of the Amateur Athletic Association are at 10, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Hon. Sec., Mr. P. L. Fisher.

## BILLIARDS.

The billiard season of 1906 may be referred to in a very few words. Perhaps its most notable feature was the retirement of John Roberts, who, without any doubt, was the greatest personality in the game for a period extending over twenty-five years. Whether at the time of his giving up the game he was the equal of such players as H. W. Stevenson and Charles Dawson is a debatable point. Owing to internal dissensions the Billiard Association lost most, if not all, of its influence, and Dawson and Stevenson remained firm in their refusal to play Championship matches under the rules of that body. A pleasing feature of the season was a return to health of Edward Diggle, the Manchester professional, whilst W. A. Lovejoy, the ex-amateur champion, improved vastly and gave promise of joining the first class before long. Otherwise there was little of note to chronicle beyond the fact that E. C. Breed secured the Amateur Championship, whilst in Jan. W. Cook beat his own record cannon break by making a run of 180, and on Oct. 12 M. Inman scored 300 off the red ball alone in a match against Cecil Harverson in London. Amongst amateurs the game increased vastly in popularity, and big handicaps were frequent.

## CRICKET.

Although no visit was paid by an Australian team, the first-class cricket season of 1906 was decidedly eventful. For one thing, the County Championship was in doubt when the last week of the season opened, and finally first place was gained by Kent, who had not previously headed the list since the official recognition of the M.C.C. was secured for the Championship competition. Middlesex occupied premier place in 1903, but with that exception no Southern county has been successful since the run of luck Surrey had in the nineties.

All told there were 172 matches in the competition in 1906, as against the 170 of the preceding season. Regrettable differences between the various executives caused the games between Kent and Notts, and Somerset and Surrey, to be dropped. As a set-off, Gloucestershire renewed their fixtures with Essex; whilst, though Leicestershire could not fix up games with Sussex, they were able to substitute Kent. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the whole series was the fact that of the 172 matches only 43 were left unfinished—a percentage of 25·00. That in such a dry season (it is many years since the rainfall was so slight) was most notable, and there is no doubt that the abandonment—wholly or partial—of the artificial preparation of wickets, the crusade against the abnormal "stonewalling" tactics of some batsmen, and a general improvement in fielding greatly brightened the game, and earned for it more public patronage than it had enjoyed for some seasons past. The table of results reads :—

The County Championship.—Final Record.

| | County. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kent | 22 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 77·77 |
| 2 | Yorkshire | 28 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 70·00 |
| 3 | Surrey | 28 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 63·63 |
| 4 | Lancashire | 26 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 42·85 |
| 5 | Notts | 20 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 38·46 |
| 6 | Warwicksh. | 20 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 27·27 |
| 7 | Essex | 22 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 20·00 |
| 8 | Hampshire | 20 | 7 | 9 | 4 | — 2 | —12·50 |
| 9 | Glo'stershire | 20 | 6 | 10 | 4 | — 4 | —25·00 |
| 10 | Sussex | 24 | 6 | 12 | 6 | — 6 | —33·33 |
| 11 | Middlesex | 18 | 4 | 10 | 4 | — 6 | —42·85 |
| | Nthmptnsh. | 16 | 4 | 10 | 2 | — 6 | —42·85 |
| | Somerset | 18 | 4 | 10 | 4 | — 6 | —42·85 |
| 14 | Worcestersh. | 20 | 3 | 8 | 10 | — 6 | —60·00 |
| 15 | Leicestersh. | 22 | 3 | 14 | 5 | —11 | —64·70 |
| 16 | Derbyshire | 20 | 2 | 7 | 11 | —15 | —78·94 |

According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "One point shall be reckoned for each win; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county."

In addition to the foregoing there are many matters worthy of comment. Kent, splendidly captained by the old Etonian C. H. B. Marsham, got the first chance of rising to the head of the table when Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire at Bristol by one run. To lose but two games out of twenty-two was a remarkable achievement, the more so as A. P. Day, Alec Hearne (the oldest member of the team), Fairservice, Hubble, and

Harding were frequently absent, whilst such cricketers as E. W. Dillon, C. J. Burnup, J. R. Mason, and R. N. R. Blaker only came into the side late in the season. Kent's success was, without doubt, due to the fast bowling of Fielder, whose record of **158** wickets for his county

The following table will show at a glance the result of every match in the recent Championship series. The top line gives the outcome of the home fixtures, the bottom line the result of those played away :—

| County. | | Derbyshire. | Essex. | Gloucester. | Hampshire. | Kent. | Lancashire. | Leicester. | Middlesex. | N'th'mpt'n. | Notts. | Somerset. | Surrey. | Sussex. | Warwick. | Worcester. | Yorkshire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Derbyshire.. | H | | L | .. | L | .. | L | W | .. | L | L | .. | L | W | L | .. | L |
| | A | L | .. | L | .. | L | .. | L | L | .. | L | L | .. | L | .. | D | .. | L |
| Essex..... | H | W | | W | .. | D | L | W | W | D | W | .. | L | W | .. | .. | D |
| | A | W | | L | .. | L | L | W | D | W | D | .. | D | D | .. | .. | L |
| Gloucestersh. | H | .. | W | | .. | L | L | .. | W | .. | D | L | L | W | .. | W | W |
| | A | .. | L | | .. | L | L | .. | W | .. | L | D | L | L | .. | D | D |
| Hampshire .. | H | W | .. | .. | | L | .. | W | .. | W | .. | L | L | D | D | D | L |
| | A | .. | W | .. | | L | .. | D | .. | W | .. | W | L | D | D | D | L |
| Kent ..... | H | .. | W | W | W | | W | W | D | .. | .. | W | W | W | .. | D | D |
| | A | .. | D | W | W | | L | W | W | .. | .. | W | W | W | .. | D | D |
| Lancashire .. | H | W | W | W | .. | W | | W | L | .. | W | W | D | W | W | L | L |
| | A | W | W | W | .. | L | | W | L | .. | D | W | W | D | D | D | L |
| Leic'stershire | H | W | L | .. | D | L | L | | .. | W | L | .. | L | .. | D | W | D |
| | A | L | L | .. | L | L | L | | .. | L | L | .. | L | L | .. | D | D | L |
| Middlesex .. | H | .. | D | .. | .. | L | W | .. | | .. | L | W | L | W | .. | .. | L |
| | A | .. | L | L | .. | D | W | .. | | .. | L | L | D | L | .. | .. | D |
| N'th'pt'shire. | H | W | L | .. | L | .. | .. | W | .. | | L | .. | L | .. | L | L | .. |
| | A | W | D | .. | L | .. | .. | L | .. | | D | .. | L | .. | L | W | .. |
| Notts..... | H | W | D | W | .. | .. | D | W | W | D | .. | .. | L | D | .. | .. | D |
| | A | W | L | D | .. | .. | L | W | W | W | .. | .. | D | L | .. | .. | W |
| Somerset .... | H | .. | .. | D | L | L | L | .. | W | .. | .. | | .. | D | W | L | .. |
| | A | .. | .. | W | W | L | W | .. | L | .. | .. | | .. | L | L | D | L |
| Surrey ..... | H | W | D | W | W | L | L | W | D | W | D | .. | | W | W | W | W |
| | A | W | W | W | W | L | D | W | W | W | W | .. | | W | D | D | L |
| Sussex ..... | H | W | L | W | D | L | D | .. | W | .. | W | W | L | | L | .. | L |
| | A | L | L | L | W | L | L | .. | L | .. | D | D | L | | L | .. | D |
| Warw'kshire | H | D | .. | .. | D | D | .. | W | .. | W | .. | W | D | W | | D | D |
| | A | W | .. | .. | W | .. | L | D | .. | W | .. | L | L | W | | D | L |
| Wor'tershire | H | .. | .. | D | D | D | D | .. | L | .. | D | D | .. | D | .. | | L |
| | A | .. | .. | L | L | L | W | L | .. | W | .. | D | L | D | .. | | L |
| Yorkshire .. | H | W | W | D | W | D | W | W | D | .. | L | W | W | D | W | W | |
| | A | W | D | L | W | W | D | W | .. | D | W | L | W | D | W | .. | |

W Won. L Lost. D Drawn.

(average 19·74) had never before been equalled by a Kentish player. Blythe (**90** wickets for 19·16 runs each), Woolley (**42** for 20·04), Mason (**31** for 20·83), and Fairservice (**39** for 23·43) rendered excellent assistance in this department of the game. The batting averages fell little short of the wonderful, C. J. Burnup and K. L. Hutchings heading the list with 69·75 for nineteen innings and 64·66 for twenty-five innings respectively. Dillon, Mason, and Blaker all exceeded **40** runs per innings, and there were seven others who averaged more than twenty.

Despite the fact of their failing to retain the Championship, Yorkshire had much about the same measure of success as in **1905**, but undoubtedly they were not such a good side. Rhodes fell off in his bowling to a regrettable extent, and the Hon. F. S. Jackson was only able to play in two matches. Indeed, the ex-champions would have cut a very sorry figure but for George Hirst, who fairly earned the right to be considered the best all-round player of the day. In county matches he scored **1,771** runs in forty-six innings, averaging **43·19** ; the next highest being David Denton, who in forty-six innings totalled **1,619** runs, average **36·79**. Hirst was one of the few batsmen to hit a century against Kent bowling, and he also made hundreds against Warwickshire, Sussex, and Somerset. Against the latter county at Bath, in August, Hirst scored **111** and **117** (not out) ; and in this connection it is worthy of note that Denton, in June, at Trent Bridge, made **107** and **109** (not out) against Nottingham. The bowling of Hirst was quite up to the standard of his batting, for he secured **182** wickets at an average cost of **14·84**. His fielding was as brilliant as ever.

Early in the season it appeared quite likely that Surrey might regain the Championship. With the advent of August, however, signs of staleness became apparent, and successive defeats from Kent, Yorkshire, and Lancashire extinguished their chance. Nevertheless, they finished third in the table—a rise of one place from the preceding season—and actually won more matches than any other county. For this they were largely indebted to the veteran of the team—T. Hayward. The year **1906** was the most successful in his brilliant career. For all first-class matches he totalled **3,518**, with an average of **66·37** for **61** innings. The aggregate is a record, the previous best being **3,309**, compiled by Abel, also of Surrey, in **1901**. For his county Hayward totalled **2,814**, and averaged **70·35** for **47** innings. The famous professional provided a sensation in Whit-week, as four successive innings against Notts and Leicestershire resulted in totals of **144** (not out), **100**, **143**, and **135** from his bat. Altogether Hayward played thirteen three-figure innings (the highest was **219**, *v.* Northamptonshire in May)—a feat only performed once previously, viz., by C. B. Fry in **1901**. Several times during the season rumour declared that Hayward contemplated retirement at the close of the campaign, but these reports were ultimately contradicted by the player himself. Never in his career previously had he played such bright crisp cricket.

Turning to individual players, it must be noted that Tyldesley, the popular Lancashire professional, played the highest innings of his life against Kent at Manchester on June 7th, when he scored **295** not out. W. G. Grace is no frequently seen in first-class cricket nowadays but nevertheless he secured the creditable average of **26·77**, and celebrated his **58**th birthday on July 18 by securing **74** runs for the Gentlemen *v.* Players at Kennington Oval. Prominent amateurs who, owing to business or other reasons, took but little part in the game, may be mentioned in Major R. M. Poore, C. L. Townsend, L. C. H. Palairet, and R. E. Foster, whilst indifferent health prevented A. C. Maclaren doing himself justice.

Leicester compiled the highest total of the year, viz., **701** for four wickets (when the declared) against Worcestershire, at Worcester in July. That match also yielded the highest aggregate, **1,425** for **26** wickets, and a dozen other instances of over **1,200** runs being scored occurred Worcestershire were responsible for the lowest total of the year, viz., the **25** for which Yorkshire dismissed them at Hull in the last week of July. In addition to Hirst, the following accomplished the double feat of making **1,000** runs and securing **100** wickets : J. N. Crawford, Thompson (G. J. Gunn (John), Relf (A. E.), and Rhodes. Of these the last three also did so in **1904** and **1905**. Hirst sent down more overs than any other bowler, viz., **1,306** and a ball ; others who delivered upwards of **1,000** being Lees (**1,258·5**), Field (**1,159·3**), Dennett (**1,145·5**), Relf (A. E.) (**1,100**), Mead (W.) (**1,079·1**), and Hargreave (**1,034**). Mo

runs were hit from Fielder (3,756); though Hirst (3,434), Lees (3,402), Buckenham (3,258), Dennett (3,096), Thompson (G. J.) (3,020), and Rhodes (3,018) were all punished to the extent of 3,000 runs.

Altogether twenty-two batsmen secured an average of forty runs or upwards, the leaders being C. J. Burnup, innings 21, runs 1,207, highest 179, average 67·05; Hayward, innings 61, runs 3,578, highest 219, average 66·37; K. L. Hutchings, innings 34, runs 1,597, highest 176, average 53·23; B. J. T. Bosanquet, innings 8, runs 415, highest 101, average 51·87; Arnold, innings 39, runs 1,767, highest 166, average 50·48; Iremonger, innings 43, runs 1,794, highest 200 (not out), average 48·48; P. A. Perrin, innings 43, runs 1,893, highest 150, average 47·32; Tyldesley, innings 52, runs 2,270, highest 295 (not out), average 46·32; Hirst, innings 58, runs 2,385, highest 169, average 45·86.

In bowling Huddlestone actually headed the list with 234·1 overs, 50 wickets, average 12·26. Next come Cuttell, 442 overs, 67 wickets, average 13·56; Haigh, 971·3 overs, 174 wickets, average 14·59. Other noteworthy averages were Hirst, 1,306·1 overs, 208 wickets, average 16·50; Hallam (A.), 832·2 overs, 104 wickets, average 16·50; Dennett, 1,145·5 overs, 175 wickets, average 17·63; Bestwick, 776·1 overs, 115 wickets, average 18·46; N. A. Knox, 754·5 overs, 114 wickets, average 19·63; Blythe, 886·5 overs, 111 wickets, average 19·90; Mead (W.), 1079·1 overs, 133 wickets, average 20·18; Fielder, 1,159·3 overs, 186 wickets, average 20·19; Lees, 1,258·5 overs, 168 wickets, average 20·25; Hargreave, 1,034 overs, 112 wickets, average 21·58; and Gunn (John), 876·4 overs, 112 wickets, average 21·66.

The only discordant note sounded during the season was in connection with University cricket, which scarcely commands the respect of a few years ago. Some great personality, such as that of A. G. Steel, the Lyttletons, the Studds, R. E. Foster, T. C. O'Brien, K. J. Key—to mention only a few names—is sadly needed to restore interest. The programmes of both Oxford and Cambridge were much as usual, but the victory of the Cantabs at Lords on July 7 (gained by 94 runs) was clearly foreshadowed by the fact that the Light Blues had previously won five and drawn one of ten engagements, whereas of eight preliminaries the Oxonians had lost seven. The scores in the Lord's match were: Cambridge, 360 (W. M. Payne 64, R. A. Young 150, and L. G. Colbeck 63) and 248 for six wickets (declared); Oxford, 187 (G. N. Foster 41) and 327 (G. N. Foster 77, E. L. Wright 79, E. G. Martin 56). For Oxford N. R. Udal was the most successful bowler, taking seven wickets in the first innings for 133, and three in the second for 33. For Cambridge G. G. Napier took five wickets in each innings for 68 and 91 runs respectively.

The Lord's Gentlemen *v.* Players match was won on July 11 by the Gentlemen by 45 runs. Their eleven was certainly not representative, lacking, as it did, the services of A. C. Maclaren, "Tip" Foster, and, with the exception of K. L. Hutchings, the Kent element. As a set-off, Hirst was unable to assist the Players. The Gentlemen scored 167 (B. J. T. Bosanquet 56) and 321 (R. H. Spooner 114, H. K. Foster 67, and G. L. Jessop 73). The Players totalled 199 (Hayward 54) and 244 (Hayes 55, Lees 51). On the first day Fielder created a sensation by taking ten wickets for 90 runs, but in the Gentlemen's second innings Lees carried off the honours with six wickets for 92. N. A. Knox bowled finely for the Gentlemen, securing five and seven wickets for 73 and 110 runs. It was the centenary fixture. The Oval came under the same title, which finished on July 18, was contested by very unrepresentative teams, and resulted in a draw. The Players scored 365 (King 89) and 335 (Hardstaff 104 and King 88), to 258 (C. J. B. Wood 68) and 277 for seven wickets (J. N. Crawford not out 71, W. G. Grace 74).

There was a splendid finish to the Eton *v.* Harrow match at Lord's on July 14, the Etonians winning by four wickets. They had five old choices, and Harrow four. Eton made 165 (P. Pearson 99, K. L. Gibson 77, C. A. Gold 57) and 96 for six wickets (P. Pearson 45). Harrow compiled 230 (R. E. Eliéart 54, E. H. Crake 68) and 229 (M. Falcon 79, A. W. Griffin 40). The chief Eton bowlers were C. Hatfeild, F. Sprot, and Finch Hatton, M. C. Bird doing best for Harrow.

A team of West Indians visited England, and met with a fair amount of success, but on the whole did not prove to be up to the form of our best counties.

During the winter of 1905–6 an English team visited South Africa, under the auspices of the M.C.C. The team was far from representative of English cricket, and was beaten in all three test matches played.

## CYCLING.

THE cycle race season of 1906 was very uneventful, and was chiefly notable for a dearth of fresh riders and new records. The National Championships were divided between Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport, Mon., and the Crystal Palace. Ernest Payne, of Worcester, won the Quarter Mile and Mile Championships on June 23rd at the first-named place, his time for the Quarter being 32⅖ secs., and for the Mile 2 mins. 45⅘ secs. In events outside the championships he was a most consistent performer, and at the end of the season easily headed the list of prize-winners. The remaining championships under the auspices of the National Cyclists' Union were won as follows:—Five Miles Amateur, W. A. Edmonds, Bristol, time 14 mins. 24 secs., Aug. 25th, Newport, Mon.; Twenty-five Miles Amateur, H. Crowther, Leeds, time 69 mins. 25 secs., Aug. 25th, Newport, Mon.; Fifty Miles Amateur, W. J. Pett, Putney A.C., time 1 hr. 45 mins. 32⅘ secs., Sept. 1st, Crystal Palace; One Mile Tandem Championship, J. Matthews and A. Rushen, Sept. 1, Crystal Palace, time 2 mins. 10⅘ secs.; Quarter Mile Professional, S. Jenkins, Cardiff, time 33 secs., Aug. 25th, Newport, Mon.; One Mile Professional, S. Jenkins, Cardiff, time 2 mins, 33⅕ secs., Aug. 25th, Newport, Mon.; Five Miles Professional, R. Reynolds, Dublin, time 14 mins. 34 secs., Aug. 25th, Newport, Mon. British Empire Championships:—Quarter Mile Championship, D. Flynn, Scotland, time 33⅘ secs., June 30th, Ulster Grounds, Belfast; One Mile Championship, E. Payne, England, time 2 mins. 50⅖ secs., June 30th, Ulster Grounds, Belfast; Five Miles Championship, H. D. Buck, England, time 14 mins. 14 secs, June 30th, Ulster Grounds, Belfast.

The success of Edmonds in the Five Miles was the more noteworthy from the fact it was his seventeenth year on the path. At Athens, in the Olympian games, the Italian Verri (who has since gone over to the professional ranks) came into prominence by winning all three of the sprint races, and he followed up the feat by winning the Grand Prize of Paris and the Cham-

pionship of the World. Altogether five British riders took part in the Athens games, and of five path events in which they contended won two and were second in the others. The successes were by W. J. Pett in the 20 Kilometre Humanpaced Race, and by Matthews and Rushen in the 2,000 Metre Tandem Race. Bardonneau won the 100 Kilometre World's Championship, defeating L. Meredith, Paddington, but the latter subsequently derived some satisfaction by vanquishing Bardonneau in two motor-paced races in Paris.

A good many minor records were made during the year, but the chief rides were as follows:—On May 16th Henry Green lowered the 50 miles road record to 2 hrs. 4 mins. 46 secs. During the first week in June Leonard Drake lowered the London to Brighton and back bicycle record to 6 hrs. 24 mins. 46 secs., whilst in July Reginald Shirley beat the London to Portsmouth and back record, his time being 7 hrs. 29 mins. 4 secs. At the beginning of August Paul Guignard, at Munich, raised the 1 hour professional record to 59 miles 86 yds., and the same rider, the first week in October, improved the 2 hours professional record to 105 miles 247 yds. On Oct. 5 E. Bardonneau in Paris improved the 1 hour amateur record to 47 miles 1,713 yds. For the rest the year was noticeable as being an exceedingly prosperous one for the trade, whilst there was not so much loafing in handicaps as previously. The Cyclists' Touring Club Offices are in Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and the National Cyclists' Union Offices (S. R. Noble, Secretary) are at 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

## FOOTBALL.

No decrease of public interest in football was noticeable during 1906, the tendency as regards "gates" being in an upward direction. As regards the quality of the play, however, there was great divergence of opinion. There is reason to think that so far as the Association game is concerned there was at least no all-round improvement. It is too early yet to gather what the educational effects of the tour of the New Zealanders have been, but judging by the success that, up to the end of November, attended the efforts of another touring combination, the South Africans, British Rugby players have still a great deal to learn. For seasons past the Football Association has been urging district associations under its jurisdiction to legislate for professional clubs within their respective areas. With this end in view the London Football Association at a Special General Meeting passed a resolution rendering professional clubs eligible for membership to the L.F.A. The opponents of the movement, consisting principally of the old public schools element, alleged informality in the voting and demanded a scrutiny of the voting papers. This was denied by the Council of the L.F.A. on the ground that the rules of the Association do not provide for the same. Many representatives of the dissenting clubs formed themselves into an Amateur Defence Federation, and great friction occurred between the rival forces. A final solution of the difficulty had not been arrived at at the time of going to press. The Rugby Union made a small departure from its previous attitude towards the Northern Union by passing a resolution whereby soldiers should not be debarred from playing in regimental matches in consequence of having previously taken part in games under N.U. rules.

### Association.

As in the previous season, England retained the International Championship at the end of the season of 1905–6. They began by beating Ireland, at Belfast, by 5 goals to-none, but only just scrambled home against Wales at Cardiff. The England *v.* Scotland match was played at the splendid New Hampden ground, and the home eleven, largely made up of Anglo-Scottish players, won by 2 goals to 1. It was somewhat curious that Wales defeated Scotland by 2 goals to 0, that Scotland vanquished Ireland by 1–0, and yet that Wales and Ireland, who met at Wrexham, drew 4–4. The relative positions of the four countries were:—1st, England; games 3, won 2, lost 1, drawn 0, points 4, goals 7 for, 2 against. 2nd, Scotland; games 3, won 2, lost 1, drawn 0, points 4, goals 3 for, 3 against. 3rd, Wales; games 3, won 1, lost 1, drawn 1, points 3, goals 6 for, 5 against. 4th, Ireland; games 3, won 0, lost 2, drawn 1, points 1, goals 4 for, 10 against. The teams in the England *v.* Scotland match on April 7, 1906, were:—England: J. Ashcroft (Woolwich Arsenal), goal; R. Crompton (Blackburn Rovers) and H. Burgess (Manchester City), backs; B. Warren (Derby County), C. Veitch (Newcastle United), and H. Makepeace (Everton), half backs; R. Bond (Preston North End), S. H. Day (Old Malvernians), A. Shepherd (Bolton Wanderers), S. S. Harris (Old Westminsters), and J. Conlin (Bradford City), forwards. Scotland: P. McBride (Preston North End), goal; D. McLeod (Glasgow Celtic) and W. Dunlop (Liverpool), backs; A. Aitken (Newcastle United), A. Raisbeck (Liverpool), and P. McWilliam (Newcastle United), half backs; C. Stewart (Edinburgh Hibernians), J. Howie (Newcastle United), A. Mentzies (Heart of Midlothian), G. Livingstone (Manchester City), and A. Smith (Glasgow Rangers), forwards. In the International League games England, as in the previous year, defeated both Ireland and Scotland. The Final Tie for the Football Association Challenge Cup, played at the Crystal Palace in April, attracted an enormous attendance. The clubs competing were Everton and Newcastle United, and the former won by 1–0. It was the first time of their winning the Cup, although they had twice previously reached the Final. Newcastle United thus played the part of runners-up in two successive years. The League Championships were never more interesting, and Liverpool accomplished a somewhat astonishing performance. At the end of the season of 1905 they were at the head of the League Second Division, and this they supplemented in 1906 by winning the First Division championship with 51 points. Preston North End were second with 47 points, and Sheffield Wednesday third with 44 points. There were 380 First League games played during the season, and an examination of official "gate" returns showed that they attracted 4,847,060 spectators. Bristol City won the Second League Championship with 66 points out of a possible 76, Manchester United (62) being second and Chelsea (53) third. There were 306 games in the Southern League, and the aggregate attendance thereat was well over 2 millions. The Championship was won by Fulham, mainly on their defence, for only 15 goals were scored against them, Southampton being the only club to obtain more than one in any single engagement. Southampton were second in the competition and Portsmouth third. The meeting of the

Army and Navy was repeated at Stamford Bridge on March 10, but did not receive, as in the previous year, Royal patronage. The Army won by 5 goals to 2. The University teams were well up to the average, but the match itself was spoilt by wet weather and an accident to O. T. Norris, the Oxford captain. Cambridge won by 3 goals to 1, bringing their number of wins for the series of matches up to 17 against 15, one match having been drawn. Liverpool won the Sheriff of London Charity Shield, defeating the Corinthians at Fulham by 5 goals to 1. The Amateur Cup, which has only four times in thirteen years been won by a Southern club, was wrested from the North for the first time since 1903 by Oxford City, who defeated Bishop Auckland in the final at Stockton by 3-0. Amongst Challenge Cup winners may be mentioned: London, New Crusaders; Dunn Memorial, Old Carthusians; Army, Royal Engineers; Irish, Shelbourne; Scottish, Heart of Midlothian; London Charity, London Caledonians; Southern Charity, Woolwich Arsenal; Middlesex, West Hampstead; Middlesex Charity, West Hampstead. In the final tie for the English Schools Championship, Sheffield beat Manchester by 4-2.

Reference has already been made to the dispute between the London Association and some of its clubs. At a meeting of the Football Association Council held on Nov. 5, the explanation of the Amateur Football Defence Council (or Federation) was discussed, and by a majority it was decided that the same was not satisfactory; that their circular asking certain clubs to abstain from entering the London Cup Competitions was unjustifiable; and that the body in question was contrary to the Rules, and clubs must withdraw therefrom.

The Football Association Offices (F. J. Wall, Secretary) are at 104, High Holborn, W.C.

### Rugby Union.

The principal feature of the season of 1905-6 was the visit of the New Zealand team. Landing on our shores on September 8 they, a week later, commenced a programme of 33 games by administering a severe defeat to Devon, who were afterwards destined to become the champion county. Thenceforward their tour was one of triumph, every game being placed to their credit with the exception of the one fixture with Wales, in which they were defeated at Cardiff by a try to nil. In all matches they scored 868 points to 47, the complete record of results being as follows:—

| | Won. | Drawn. | Lost. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Matches | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| County Matches | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| University Matches | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Club Matches | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | 32 | 0 | 1 | 33 |

As regards the International programme, England once more had an unsatisfactory season. Ireland and Wales were bracketed first on actual results, although the former scored a few more points than the Welshmen. England lost to Wales (16 points to 3) at Richmond and to Ireland (16 points to 3) at Leicester, but drew with Scotland (3-3) at Edinburgh. Wales beat Scotland by 9 points to 3, but at Belfast succumbed to Ireland (11-6), whom Scotland had previously vanquished at Dublin (13-6). The relative positions of the countries were as follows:—

| | | W. | D. | L. | Pts. | For. G.T.Pts. | Agst. G.T.Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 6=33 | 3 4=25 |
| | Wales | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 7=31 | 2 3=17 |
| 3 | England | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 6=18 | 4 5=35 |
| | Scotland | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 1=19 | 0 8=24 |

England also played France on March 22, at Paris, and won by 4 goals 5 tries (35 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The Inter-University match was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Dec. 25, and proved one of the best for many years past. It was won by Cambridge, who scored 3 goals to 2 goals and a try (15 points to 13). Devon won the County Championship. The visit of a South African team has already been alluded to.

The Rugby Union Offices (P. Coles, Secretary) are at 35, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.

### Golf.

The golf year of 1906 was the most satisfactory in the annals of the game. The increase in the number of courses, clubs and players was little short of phenomenal, and at the season's close there was every indication that the forward movement had by no means ceased. Experts claim that in England alone there are now about two thousand clubs and over three hundred thousand golfers, whilst the amount of money spent on the game during the year was put down at something like four millions. During the third week in April W. R. Lonie (of Warlington) won the Professional Tournament of the Tooting Bec Club, in which 36 couples took part; and in the same month Ranelagh Club defeated the House of Commons by 12½ points to 5½, Barristers beat the Lords and Commons at Woking on May 7 by 7 matches to 5, and a few days previously London Solicitors defeated London Press by 4½ points to 4½. The Ladies' Championship, decided at Burnham in May, was productive of a crop of surprises, and eventually Miss Bertha Thompson had to succumb to Mrs. Kenniar, the first married lady to succeed in the event. There was a large entry, and in the final Mrs. Kenniar won by 4 up and 3 to play. The Amateur Championship, which reached its majority, was held under the auspices of the Royal Liverpool Club, and brought into prominence several players hitherto almost unknown. The winner was J. C. Robb, who in the final defeated C. C. Luigen, Sunningdale G.C., by 4 and 3. There was a record entry of 166 players. During the first week in June Portmanock won the Senior Cup and Knock the Junior trophy at the Irish Close Championship, the actual Championship going to H. A. Boyd. The Amateur Championship of France at La Boulie was competed for by, amongst others, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour. In the final Mr. R. G. Graham, of Harrogate, defeated Mr. C. H. Gray, the winner in the two previous years. The Professional International between England and Scotland was decided during the second week in June at Muirfield, East Lothian. England, for the first time, won easily, securing 8 matches to 4 in the singles, whilst in the foursomes England won 4 matches to 2. The Open Championship was also decided at Muirfield in June. Jas. Braid, of Walton Heath, again proved successful, J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey, and Harry Vardon, Totteridge, having the next best aggregates. The amateur division was headed by Mr. John Graham (Royal Liver-

pool G.C.). The French Open Championship on July 1 was secured by Armand Massey, formerly of North Berwick. The St. George's Challenge Cup, at Sandwich, the most important event outside the Amateur Championship, was spoilt through the absence of Mr. Jas. Robb. It was won by Mr. Muir Ferguson (Royal St. George's) after a tie with Mr. R. Harris (Acton). Mr. Byers won the American Championship from 122 competitors. Capt. McCallum won the Calcutta Cup at St. Andrews in August. Mr. Geo. Renwick, jun., a Tynesider, won the Welsh Amateur Championship, and the customary International matches between the championship competitors at the Irish Open Championship Meeting resulted, during the first week in August, in Scotland scoring 31 matches, England 24, and Ireland 15. The competition for £240 in prizes, together with medals, both of which were presented by the proprietors of the *News of the World*, was played on the Hollinwell course, Nottingham, on October 2, 3, and 4. Previously, qualifying competitions had been held for Scotland, Ireland, Wales, North of England, South of England, and the Midlands. Thirty-two players qualified for the final, and the following is a list of the principal prize winners:—Alexander Herd (Huddersfield), £100 and gold medal; C. H. Mayo (Chipstead), £30 and silver medal; George Duncan (Timperley), £15 and bronze medal; Rowland Jones (Wimbledon Park), £15 and bronze medal.

## GYMNASTICS, BOXING, AND FENCING.

THE boxing year opened with the Oxford and Cambridge contests at Oxford on March 9. There was a distinct improvement in the skill displayed by the Oxonians, who proved successful in all five events. The results were:—Bantams: G. C. R. Cooke (Hereford, Ox.) beat A. H. Pearson (Queens', Cam.); Feather Weights: J. L. Walker (Trinity, Ox.) beat T. D. Richardson (Trinity Hall, Cam.); Light Weights: C. E. Wilson (Queen's, Ox.) beat Sir Phillip Brocklehurst (Trinity, Cam.); Middle Weights: C. Overy (Christ, Ox.) beat G. A. C. Hearsey (Jesus, Cam.); Heavy Weights: R. C. Wingfield (Trinity, Ox.) beat R. W. L. Oke (Corpus, Cam.). In the fencing (foils) the results were:—First String: J. C. Henry (Downing, Cam.) beat G. G. Doyne (Trinity, Ox.); Second String: T. D. Roberts (Christ, Ox.) beat R. Piller (Emanuel, Cam.); Sabres: E. M. Lee (Merton, Ox.) beat J. Greenwood (Peterhouse, Cam.). The Amateur Championships at the Northampton Institute, on April 3, proved more successful than ever, Wells and Parks were the only men to retain titles gained the previous year. The results were:—Bantams: T. Ringer (Lynn B.C.) beat W. Webb (17th Midd.); Feather Weights: A. J. Miner (Lynn B.C.) beat C. Morris (Polytechnic B.C.); Light Weights: M. Wells (Lynn B.C.) beat H. Collins (Eton Mission); Middle Weights: A. Murdock (Belsize B.C.) beat J. W. Smith (Newton's School of Arms); Heavy Weights: F. Parks (Polytechnic B.C.) beat H. G. Hall (City Police). On April 6 the Public Schools Competitions were decided at Aldershot, with the following results:—Boxing—Feather Weights: W. G. Gabain (Charterhouse) beat M. Payne-Gallwey (St. Paul's); Light Weights: R. K. Shaw (St. Paul's) beat J. D. Grafton-Wignell (Clifton); Middle Weights: L. F. Rickard (Clifton) beat D. Podway (Felstead); Heavy Weights: T. M. Whittaker (Felstead) beat F. de F. England (Harrow). Gymnastics: Dean Close School, Cheltenham (W. G. and F. J. Lidderdale). Fencing (Foils): R. Bernard (Bedford Grammar) beat M. C. Kachorn (Harrow). Sabres: M. H. Mackintosh (Bromsgrove School) beat M. C. G. Matthew (Eltham College). The various competitions under the auspices of the Amateur Gymnastic Association resulted as follows:—International Teams Championship, at Belfast, on April 14: England, 243¾ points; Scotland, 225½ points; Wales, 152½ points; Ireland, 192½ points. International Clubs Championship, at Belfast, on April 16, teams of six: Dolobran G.C., 211, 1st; Belfast Y.M.C.A., 196½, 2nd. Individual Championship, at the Liverpool Gymnasium: Marlow (Halifax), 1st; Collins (Halifax), 2nd; Hanson (Bradford All Saints), 3rd. The Amateur Fencing Championships, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, in March, were won by E. Seligman (foils) and C. A. Wilson (sabres).

The Hon. Sec. of the A.G.A. is E. L. Levy, Liverpool Chambers, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

## HOCKEY.

GREAT advance in popularity was made by Hockey during 1906. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales consented to become president of the Hockey Association, and from Oct., 1905, till the end of March, 1906, each week brought its crop of interesting matches. What may be termed the first class programme opened with the South *v.* West match on Jan. 5, which was won by the former. Indeed, the West country teams were not at all strong and lost to the North by 2—1, and to the Midlands by 9—1. The Midlands had excellent forwards out in all their matches, and against the North, at Derby, in February, scored 4—1, and against the South, at Bromley, 5—1. The North *v.* South match was won by the latter by 7—2. The International programme was a regular triumph for England, who won all three engagements. At Dublin the Irishmen were defeated by 2—1, at Manchester Wales had a score of 13—2 against them, and at Glasgow the Scots were vanquished by 3—0, so that England scored 18—3 in the competition. As in the previous years, the English teams were drawn largely from metropolitan clubs. Oxford and Cambridge met at Surbiton, the latter winning, thanks to their very smart forward line, by 4—1. There are now a large number of County Associations affiliated to the Hockey Association, the Hon. Sec. of which is Mr. H. M. Tennent, 12 Lee Terrace, Blackheath, but the game is one to be played rather than watched. Being strictly confined to amateurs, the question of gate-money enters but slightly into it, but it may be interesting to note that the receipts in the England and Wales match amounted to £25.

## LAWN TENNIS.

THERE was a great revival of interest in lawn tennis in 1906, and more people witnessed the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon than had ever been the case previously. Unfortunately some friction arose between the officials of the All England Lawn Tennis Club and the Lawn Tennis Association, there appearing to be a growing feeling that the Championship Meeting should be controlled by the Association rather than by any club affiliated to it. Starting the first week in April and running well into October tournaments were in progress in some part of the country almost daily. The London season started on April 23 with the Covered Courts Championships at the Queen's Club, West Ken-

sington. H. L. Doherty opened by taking the Gentlemen's Singles, and Miss D. K. Douglas the Ladies' Singles. The Gentlemen's Doubles went to H. L. and R. F. Doherty. F. L. Riseley, destined to play a big part later on at Wimbledon, won the Irish Championship at Dublin, and, with A. H. Porter, also took the Doubles. Miss W. A. Longhurst won the Irish Ladies' Championship. The various County Championships were won as follows: Middlesex, Gentlemen, Mr. J. G. Ritchie—Ladies, Miss D. K. Douglass; Midlands, Gentlemen, J. M. Boucher—Ladies, Miss C. M. Wilson; Northern, Gentlemen, F. L. Riseley—Ladies, Miss D. K. Douglass; Surrey, Gentlemen, S. H. Smith—Ladies, Miss T. Lowther; Kent, Gentlemen, A. W. Gore—Ladies, Miss D. K. Douglass; Northumberland, Gentlemen, G. W. Hillyard—Ladies, Miss M. Sutton. F. L. Riseley had a most successful season as, in addition to winning the events already specified, he proved successful in winning the Championship of Europe at Leicester during the third week in June. A. M. Mackay won the Scottish Championship, the lady champion being Miss A. M. Ferguson. S. H. Smith, the Surrey champion, also secured the Welsh Championship, at Newport, where Miss D. K. Douglass took the highest honours amongst the ladies. Mr. J. G. Ritchie secured the Singles Championship of London at the Queen's Club, Miss E. W. Thompson taking the Ladies' Singles. All other tournaments were eclipsed by the Championship Meeting at the All England L.T.C. ground, Wimbledon, on June 25 and following days. In the Singles, Riseley, as in 1903 and 1904, ran up to H. L. Doherty, but obtained some slight consolation in the Doubles, which he won with S. H. Smith as partner. Miss D. K. Douglass emulated the feat of Miss Sutton, the previous year, in the Ladies' Singles, as she reached the final without losing a set. She then defeated Mrs. Sterry for the Championship, and, with F. L. Riseley as partner, won the Mixed Doubles. The Ladies' Doubles resulted in the success of Mrs. Hillyard and Miss C. Meyer.

### RACKETS AND TENNIS.

As usual, the first important racket matches of the year 1906 were those for the Military Championship at Prince's. In the Doubles, the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry (H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis) won for the third year in succession. Balfour-Bryant (holder) did not retain the Singles, which went to Major S. H. Sheppard, D.S.O., R.E. The R.M. College, Sandhurst, renewed the previous year's form with the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, by winning both Singles and Doubles. In the Amateur Championships at Prince's those old-time performers, E. H. Miles and H. Dames-Longworth, secured yet another victory in the Doubles, whilst a new holder was found for the Singles when Major S. H. Sheppard followed up his military success. H. J. Walton and W. G. Pound won the Doubles for Cambridge against Oxford, but the latter secured the Singles by the aid of yet another member of the famous Foster family, viz., G. N. The Public Schools Championship fell to Charterhouse, represented by V. Hooman and R. U. Garnett. The principal tennis events of the season were won as follows:—The Professional Championship—C. ("Punch") Fairs. The Amateur Championship—E. H. Miles. The M.C.C. Prizes, Gold—E. H. Miles; Silver—Major A. Cooper Key. Inter-'Varsity: Doubles, Oxford—Hon. N. Bruce and H. A. Walker; Singles, Oxford—Hon. N. Bruce.

### ROWING.

WITHOUT question the rowing season of 1906 was remarkable in many ways, although, unfortunately, it brought no revival of the professional side of the sport. Professional sculling and rowing are lost arts as far as the British Isles are concerned, nor do they appear to flourish in the Colonies or in America. The increase in eight-oared races, noted in 1905, continued at the leading regattas, which were, almost without exception, favoured with fine weather, and the general quality of the racing was fully up to the average of recent seasons. That remark scarcely applies to what it is the custom to term the Putney clubs, for Thames and London representatives invariably found their superiors when opposed at the principal regattas by University crews. Indeed, the "Eton style" fully maintained the supremacy attaching to it for many seasons past.

The Inter-University Boat Race was decided over the usual Putney to Mortlake course on Saturday, April 7th, the conditions being so perfect that winning the toss for stations conferred practically no advantage on the Oxonians. There were four Old Blues in the Oxford boat, viz., L. E. Jones, H. C. Bucknall, L. P. Stedall, and E. P. Evans, of whom the last-named also rowed in 1904; but the Cambridge crew only included two old choices, B. C. Johnstone and R. V. Powell, both of whom appeared for the third time. As a race, the event was a great disappointment, for Cambridge led from the very first stroke, and won by three lengths and a half in the fair time of 19 mins. 24 secs. The contest was witnessed by more people than for many years past. Two noticeable features were that D. C. R. Stuart, the winning stroke, was a Freshman, and that he stroked the crew from the bow side. The school he came from—Cheltenham—has not a reputation for turning out high-class oarsmen, but there is little doubt that his personality had not a little to do with the victory of Cambridge. Throughout the race the Cambridge stroke was kept as steady and regular as possible, and no doubt the Cantabs could have covered the course in much faster time had their opponents been capable of extending them. The style was more akin to sculling than anything hitherto seen in the University match. Only once before had the experiment of stroking from the bow side been made—that was in 1876, when T. C. Edwards Moss attempted it for Oxford, without success. This year the idea was really adopted to suit the Old Blue, R. V. Powell, who was originally selected to occupy the eighth thwart. During the practice, however, Powell went to No. 6, and Stuart to stroke, with the happiest result. The ending somewhat upset certain theories as to weight, for, all round, the Oxford men were slightly heavier, their average working out at 12 st. 3 lb. to the 11 st. 13 lb. of Cambridge. The question was raised as to whether such heavy men should not have used broader blades, but that is a question that only experiment in the future can answer. The crews were:—Cambridge: G. D. Cochrane, Eton and Third Trinity (bow), 10 st. 8½ lb.; J. H. F. Benham, Fauconberge and Jesus, 11 st. 6 lb.; H. M. Goldsmith, Sherborne and Jesus, 12 st. 6½ lb.; M. Donaldson, Charterhouse and First

Trinity, 13 st. 9½ lb.; †*B. C. Johnstone, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; †*R. V. Powell (President), Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 6½ lb.; E. W. Powell, Eton and Third Trinity, 11 st. 6 lb.; D. C. R. Stuart, Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st. 1½ lb.; A. G. L. Hunt, Ipswich and Lady Margaret (cox.), 8 st. Oxford: G. M. A. Graham, Eton and New (bow), 10 st. 13 lb.; C. H. Illingworth, Radley and Pembroke, 11 st. 13 lb.; J. Dewar, Rugby and New, 12 st. 4½ lb.; *L. E. Jones, Eton and Balliol, 13 st. 12 lb.; A. G. Kirby, Eton and Magdalen, 13 st. 8 lb.; †*E. P. Evans (President), Radley and University, 13 st. 6 lb.; A. C. Gladstone, Eton and Christ Church, 10 st. 7½ lb.; *H. C. Bucknall, Eton and Merton (stroke), 11 st. 3 lb.; *L. P. Stedall, Harrow and Merton (cox.), 8 st. 5 lb.

Henley Regatta was decided on July 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, the weather on all four days being splendid, whilst the wind was seldom sufficiently strong to render the Bucks station much superior to the other. The entry was a record one in point of numbers, and for the first time four whole days had to be set for racing; but the public scarcely seemed to realise the fact, and the first day's attendance was very thin. The international character of the meeting was well maintained, but it is probable that a crew as good as the Vesper (of America) or Leander, of the previous year, was not seen. British amateur oarsmanship received a bad set-back, as, for the first time since its institution in 1839, the Grand Challenge Cup for eights went to a foreign crew. The winners were the Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium, whose methods, both of training and rowing, afforded a direct contrast to those to which Englishmen are accustomed. Each man was allowed to eat and drink just what he chose, most of them smoked, and as for the rowing they exhibited nothing like our "swing," and finished the stroke all sitting upright in the boat. Their oar blades were of a peculiar "scoop" shape, measuring seven inches across the centre—which was the widest part. H. T. Blackstaffe, of the Vesta R.C., realised his ambition at last by winning the Diamond Sculls. This was remarkable, inasmuch as he is thirty-nine years of age. It was his thirteenth appearance in the competition, and he had participated in seven previous finals. The winners of the eight trophies were:—The Grand: Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium—Urbain Molmans (bow), 10 st. 7 lb.; Albert Heye, 11 st. 6 lb.; Alphonse Van Roy, 12 st. 5 lb.; Guillaume Visser, 11 st. 5 lb.; M. Orban, 11 st. 10 lb.; R. Orban, 12 st. 10 lb.; Oscar de Somville, 12 st. 2 lb.; Rudolph Poma (stroke), 10 st. 12 lb.; Raphael Van der Waerden (cox.), 8 st. 10 lb. (time, 7 mins. 9 secs.). The Belgians defeated Trinity Hall, Cambridge (stroked by D. C. R. Stuart), in the final. Ladies' Challenge Plate: First Trinity, Cambridge—A. B. Close-Brooks (bow), 10 st. 13 lb.; S. W. Steane, 11 st. 9 lb.; J. Walmsley, 11 st. 2 lb.; W. B. Savory, 12 st. 6 lb.; J. S. Burn, 12 st. 6 lb.; H. G. Baynes, 13 st. 3 lb.; M. Donaldson, 13 st. 6 lb.; F. W. Burn (stroke), 9 st. 13 lb.; B. H. Nixon (cox.), 8 st. 1 lb. (time, 7 mins. 23 secs.). Thames Challenge Cup: Christ College, Cambridge, beat First Trinity, Cambridge (time, 7 mins. 23 secs.). Stewards' Challenge Cup: Leander R.C. beat Third Trinity, Cambridge (time, 7 mins. 36 secs.). Visitors' Cup: Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Jesus, Cambridge (time, 7 mins. 49 secs.). Wyfold Cup: London beat Thames (time, 7 mins. 58 secs.). Silver Goblets: Third Trinity, Cambridge (B. C. Johnstone and R. V. Powell, stroke) beat Sport Nautique de Gand (U. Molmans and G. Visser, stroke)—time, 9 mins. 15 secs. Diamond Sculls: H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta, beat Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade, by six lengths, in 8 mins. 36 secs. In a private match (fours), Royal Engineers beat Royal Artillery (time, 8 mins. 20 secs.).

On July 13 the veteran H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C., easily retained his title of Amateur Champion by defeating A. H. Cloutte, London R.C., in the race for the Wingfield Sculls, in 23 mins. 10 secs. Blackstaffe's previous success at Henley, for the Diamond Sculls, caused the entry for the latter event to drop down to three, of whom St. Geo. Ashe was beaten in the preliminary heat on July 11 by Cloutte. Blackstaffe thus tied the record of Guy Nickalls by winning the Wingfields four times, his first victory being gained as long ago as 1897. His time for the full course—Putney to Mortlake—was the fastest made in the race since Capt. C. V. Fox, of the Guards Brigade, won in 22 mins. 50 secs. in 1900.

The Amateur Punting Championship, on July 24, was won, for the third time, by J. H. Secker, but in the Doubles Championship he and his partner—H. Graves—were defeated by C. R. Mullins and W. Colin Romaine. William Haines, of Old Windsor, who first won in 1891, and altogether has been successful eight times, secured the Professional Punting Championship for the third year in succession; the distance is a mile, with one turn at Maidenhead Bridge. On July 28, on the Parramatta River, at Sydney, Geo. Towns, holder, defeated J. Stanbury in a race for the World's Championship and £500 aside. The course was 3 miles 330 yards long, and Towns, who scaled 11 st. to Stanbury's 12 st. 8 lb., finished twenty lengths ahead in 19 min. 53¼ secs. Towns thus avenged a defeat Stanbury inflicted upon him, over the same course, in July, 1905.

Without doubt the most interesting event of the whole season of 1906 was the eight-oared race which took place on the Thames, Putney to Mortlake, on Saturday, September 8, between Cambridge and Harvard Universities. It was talked of for months beforehand, and was witnessed by a tremendous concourse of people. It was the first time that Harvard had sent a crew to this country since 1869, when Oxford defeated a four from the American University. Cambridge had almost the same eight as defeated Oxford earlier in the year, but A. B. Close-Brooks and E. W. Baynes superseded Cochrane and E. W. Powell., The Americans, who had defeated Yale, arrived in England per s.s. *Cedric* on August 4, and it was fortunate that they brought spare men with them, for accident and illness dogged some of them, and although both crews underwent about five weeks' training, it was only in the last fortnight thereof that the American order of rowing was finally settled. In preliminary practice Harvard did some smart performances, and a week before the contest got within 3 secs. of the fastest time ever recorded in the University match. In the race, however, they were left after the first half minute and never got on terms again. Cambridge won by two lengths in 19 mins. 18 secs. The crews were:—Cambridge: A. B. Close-Brooks, Winchester

† Rowed in 1904. * Rowed in 1905.

and First Trinity (bow), 11 st. 4 lb.; *J. H. F. Benham, Fauconberge and Jesus, 12 st. 2 lb.; *H. M. Goldsmith (President), Sherborne and Jesus, 12 st. 2½ lb.; *M. Donaldson, Charterhouse and First Trinity, 13 st. 8½ lb.; E. W. Baynes, Leighton Park and First Trinity, 14 st.; *†‡R. V. Powell, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 6 lb.; *†‡B. C. Johnstone, Eton and Third Trinity, 12 st. 8½ lb.; *D. C. R. Stuart, Cheltenham and Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st.; *B. S. Scott, St. Paul's and Trinity Hall (cox.), 8 st. 5 lb. Spare man: H. Shimwell, Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall, 12 st. 3 lb. Harvard: §R. M. Tappan, Nobles and Harvard (bow), 12 st.; §S. W. Fish, Groton and Harvard, 11 st. 12 lb.; P. W. Flint, Worcester and Harvard, 12 st. 0½ lb.; §C. Morgan, Harrow and Harvard, 12 st. 6½ lb.; §J. Richardson, Nobles and Harvard, 12 st. 13 lb.; §R. L. Bacon, Groton and Harvard, 13 st. 3¾ lb.; §D. A. Newhall, Haverford and Harvard, 12 st. 13 lb.; §D. O. Filley (stroke), Rugby and Harvard, 11 st. 12 lb.; §M. B. Blagden, Groton and Harvard (cox.), 7 st. 5 lb. Spare men: R. M. Faulkner, Volkmann and Harvard, 12 st. 4 lb.; L. K. Lunt, Middlesex and Harvard, 12 st. 8 lb.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. G. M. Gridley, Leander R.C., Putney, or Henley-on-Thames.

## SWIMMING.

THE outstanding features of 1906 were the visits of C. M. Daniels, the American Champion, and C. Healy, the Australian, to England, and the wonderfully fine form shown by H. Taylor, of Chadderton, who proved himself far and away the best swimmer of the year. On the whole, the Amateur Swimming Association's championships fell rather flat. They started with the 100 Yards at Richmond, and it will be noticed from the following list that in one event there was not an English competitor sufficiently enterprising to go to the post. In the Half Mile and the Long Distance, records were made, and W. Taylor's Plunge was also a best on record:—100 Yards, C. M. Daniels 1st, C. Healy 2nd, J. H. Derbyshire 3rd; time 58⅘ secs. 200 Yards (Breast Stroke), F. H. Naylor 1st, W. J. Rowe 2nd, I. Vaczi 3rd; time 2 mins. 58⅘ secs. 220 Yards, C. Healy (w.o.); time 2 mins. 37⅘ secs. 440 Yards (Salt Water), H. Taylor 1st, P. Radmilovic 2nd, F. Holman 3rd; time 5 mins. 42⅘ secs. 500 Yards, H. Taylor 1st, P. Radmilovic 2nd, T. S. Battersby 3rd; time 6 mins. 24⅘ secs. Half Mile, H. Taylor 1st, P. H. Lister 2nd, T. S. Battersby 3rd; time 11 mins. 25⅘ secs. One Mile, H. Taylor 1st, P. H. Lister 2nd, A. G. Harvey 3rd; time 27 mins. 9 secs. Long Distance, J. A. Jarvis 1st, H. Taylor 2nd, A. G. Harvey 3rd; 63 mins. 40 secs. Club Water Polo, Weston-super-Mare beat Polytechnic (6—4). Plunging, W. Taylor 1st, J. A. Barker 2nd, G. Harrison 3rd; 82 ft. 7 in. The Long Distance is not recognised by the A.S.A. The King's Cup of the Royal Life-Saving Society was competed for on June 30th and July 2nd at Highgate Ponds and the Bath Club, London. The winner proved to be F. J. Matthews, of the Liverpool S.C. At the Bath Club, on June 29th, Mrs. Edgar Syers won the Ladies' Championship. Notable in the South was the success of A. J. Harvey, who won all the Southern District championships—viz., 100 Yards, 150 Yards, 440 Yards, and the Mile. The Southern Counties Team Championship was won by the Otter S.C., whilst the Richmond Life Saving Competition fell to the share of the Edinburgh City Police, the Liverpool City Police being second. The Ladies' National Cup for Swimming and Life Saving was won by Glasgow ladies. On Oct. 12, at Glasgow, England beat Scotland at Water Polo. Amongst professionals David Billington easily proved himself foremost. During the season he swam 200 yards in 2 mins. 18⅘ secs., 300 yards in 3 mins. 35 secs., 500 yards in 6 mins. 22½ secs., 880 yards in 11 mins. 37 secs., and 1,000 yards in 13 mins. 52½ secs., all of which beat Nuttall's times. At Blackpool he gave Greasley two minutes' start in a mile and beat him by 180 yards in 28 mins. 35 secs. British swimmers did not fare very well in the Olympian games. The 100 Metres race there went to C. M. Daniels, New York, the 400 Metres to O. Sheff, Austria, and H. Taylor secured the only English success by taking the 1,609 Metres. Hungary won the Team Race, and E. Walz, Germany, the Diving. During the season the A.S.A. sent deputations to the Railway Clearing House with a view to inducing the various companies to place the sport on the same footing as other games, and to the Board of Education. The object of the latter was to urge the Board to allow swimming to be taken up in all schools as an alternative to physical exercise. Mr. W. Henry, of 8 Bayley Street, London, W.C., is Hon. Secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society, and Mr. G. W. Hearn, 1 Manilla Crescent, Weston-super-Mare, is Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association.

## THE TURF.

VERY eventful was the turf year of 1906. Its chief features were the continuous reversals of form amongst the leading three-year-olds; the (presumed) brilliancy of quite a batch of two-year-olds; the defeat, for the first time in England, of the famous mare Pretty Polly; and, we regret to say, a noticeable increase of foul, or at least careless, riding on the part of many leading jockeys. The evil became so pronounced that towards the end of the season Col. E. W. Baird, one of the stewards of the Jockey Club, called the riders engaged at one of the Newmarket meetings together and publicly admonished and warned them as to their future conduct. Another striking feature of the year's racing was the wonderful success in important events that attended the efforts of the Irish-American jockey, D. Maher, who, in addition to riding the winner of the Derby and Oaks, scored heavily at Ascot, besides taking the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton, the Manchester Cup, the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, Duke of York Stakes, Cambridgeshire, Grand Prize of Paris, and many other important events.

When the Keeper of the Match Book published his estimate of the best two-year-olds of 1905, in the shape of the annual Free Handicap, Lally was reckoned as the best of the juveniles, being adjudged 15 lb. the superior of Spearmint; and above the latter were placed such as Admirable Crichton, Sarcelle, Black Arrow, Flair, Colonia, and Sweet Mary. Alas for the reliability of even the most experienced judgment! Lally was winter favourite for the Derby, but the only event of any consequence that he won was the Newmarket Stakes at the Second Spring Meeting, and the most coveted prizes of 1906 fell to horses unknown, or lightly esteemed when the previous

* Old Blues. † Rowed in 1904. ‡ Rowed in 1905.
§ Rowed against Yale.

season closed. Early in the year there were rumours to the effect that the King possessed a high-class three-year-old in Nulli Secundus, but Richard Marsh had more than ordinary difficulty in training him. The colt ran very badly in the Derby, and subsequently gave evidence of want of courage and unmistakable dislike for racing. The King ran a good many horses during the year, but the success attending their efforts was paltry. For the first big handicap of the year—the Lincolnshire (£1,445)—Dean Swift was made favourite, but was beaten a head by the five-year-old French horse Ob, who only arrived in this country a day or two beforehand and was consequently overlooked by English speculators, although French visitors were credited with winning a good sum. The Liverpool Spring Cup (£925), over a distance of 1 mile 3 furlongs, the same week, went to an extremely moderate horse, Flax Park, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (F. Hunter); and on the Friday Mr. Aubrey Hastings, the well-known polo player, won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase (£2,175) on a horse trained by himself. This was Ascetic's Silver, an aged animal who carried 10 st. 9 lb. and started at 20 to 1 in a field of twenty-three. The time for the 4 miles 856 yds. was 9 mins. 34⅘ secs. More than a dozen competitors fell. On Wednesday, May 2, came the Two Thousand Guineas (£3,700), which resulted in a great surprise. By this time Gingal had been frequently mentioned in connection with the Derby, and the best offer against him for the Guineas was 100 to 30, whilst Gorgos was practically friendless at 20 to 1. Beautifully ridden by Herbert Jones, however, Gorgos won by a head from Sancy, with Ramrod third. The future running of the two latter animals proved the winner to be extremely moderate. On the following Friday Sir D. Cooper's Flair, ridden by B. Dillon, won the One Thousand Guineas (£4,000) so easily from eleven opponents that she was at once regarded as the probable Derby winner. The daughter of St. Frusquin and Glare subsequently went amiss, however, and did not run again during the season. Nevertheless, the blue riband winner was destined to emerge from the same stable—Gilpin's, at Newmarket—and the price at which he started was undoubtedly due to the belief entertained by many experts that it was exceedingly improbable two animals capable of winning a Derby could be sheltered under one roof in the same season. On Saturday, May 12, Donnetta (6 yrs., 8 st. 11 lb., Maher) carried off the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton (£2,655) from fourteen opponents; and on the 16th came the Newmarket Stakes (£2,110). When first instituted in 1889, this race was the cause of an outcry to the effect that it discounted interest in the Derby. In some seasons it may have done so, notably when both events were won by Donovan (1889), Isinglass (1893), Ladas (1894), Galtee More (1897), Diamond Jubilee (1900), and Cicero (1905), but this season it had an opposite effect. There were only four starters, and Lally (B. Dillon) rehabilitated himself in the eyes of many by winning by a short head from Malua (Higgs), Gorgos, the Two Thousand Guineas winner (H. Jones), being no nearer than third. When the great event at Epsom came—on the 30th of May—Spearmint, who had not previously run as a three-year-old, put all his contemporaries in the shade. Ridden by the irrepressible Maher, he won the Derby (£6,450) by a length and a half from Picton (Mr. G. Thursby) and Troutbeck J. H. Martin). Lally started favourite in a field of 22 (4 to 1), and finished nowhere. Spearmint, whose price was 6 to 1, won in the record time of 2 mins. 36⅘ secs.—a feat due to the terrific pace set by Troutbeck, who led until turning into the straight by Tattenham Corner. Spearmint was the first son of Carbine to win the Derby; and on June 10 he followed up the feat by taking the Grand Prize of Paris (£10,008) from twelve others, starting at 100 to 9 on: time, 3 mins. 18⅕ secs. for the 1 mile 7 furlongs. Unfortunately, the Derby winner later on fell victim to a coughing epidemic that broke out in Gilpin's stable, and did not race again. That he was quite up to, if not above, the average of Derby winners was proved by the later performances of Troutbeck. The Duke of Westminster's colt started in six other races and won them all, viz., the Triennial Stakes (£770) at Ascot; the Sandringham Stakes (£1,724), at Sandown; the Sussex Stakes (£597), at Goodwood; the City of London Breeders' Foal Plate (£1,180), at Kempton; and the St. Leger (£4,275). In the latter race he started at 5 to 1, Keystone II., who was favourite at 5 to 4, getting no nearer than fourth. Troutbeck, who was ridden by Stern, an English jockey long resident in France, beat Prince William (Halsey) by a head, Beppo (Higgs) being another head in the rear. Keystone II. had previously, on Friday, June 1, won the Oaks (£4,950); and as she also won the Coronation Stakes at Ascot (£2,800), Spearmint's form reads remarkably well. At Ascot one of the sensations of the year was the defeat in the Gold Cup (£3,870) by Bachelor's Button (9st. 4lb., Maher) of Pretty Polly (9 st. 1 lb., B. Dillon) in the record time of 4 mins. 23⅕ secs. Achilles (7 st. 7 lb., Templeman) was third, and the previous year's Derby winner, Cicero (9 st., H. Jones), a bad fourth. Although it was plain to see that Pretty Polly was not at her best, belief in her was so great that odds of 11 to 4 on were laid. The mare had previously cantered away with the March Stakes (£465) at the Newmarket First Spring and the Coronation Cup (£1,470) at Epsom, but she never recovered from the great strain put upon her at Ascot, when not quite fit, and did not run again. Prior to Ascot Bachelor's Button (Maher riding) had won the Manchester Summer Cup (£2,570) from thirteen opponents, carrying 9 st. and starting favourite at 2 to 1 against. In October he won the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket, giving his solitary opponent, Achilles, 28 lb., and was then retired to the stud. Of the so-called "ten thousand pounders," Dinneford (4 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb., Madden) won the Princess of Wales' Stakes (£7,435) at Newmarket on July 5; Llangibby (4 yrs., 9 st. 13 lb., Maher) took the Eclipse Stakes (£9,285) at Sandown on July 20; and Beppo (3 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb., Higgs) the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket on Oct. 27. Reference to some of the big handicaps not dealt with here will be found in the records. Of Ascot events not already touched upon, Traquair won the Coventry Stakes (£1,800) for two-year-olds, Pradella (aged, 8 st. 4 lb., Madden) the Ascot Stakes (£1,845), My Pet II. the 40th Biennial (£1,484) for two-year-olds, Dinneford (4 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb., Madden) the Royal Hunt Cup (£2,120), Poussin the Ascot Derby (£1,150), Slieve Gallion the New Stakes (£2,004 10s.), Black Arrow the St. James's Palace Stakes (£1,750), Hammerkop the Alexandra Plate (£1,405), and Golden Gleam (4 yrs., 8 st., Higgs) the Wokingham Stakes. At Goodwood, the Steward's Cup (£457) fell to Rocketter

(3 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb., Higgs), who defeated twelve others; the Goodwood Plate (£825) went to Winwick (4 yrs., 6 st. 13 lb., Plant); the Goodwood Cup (£1,570) was won by Plum Tree (3 yrs., 7 st. 2 lb., Madden); and the Prince of Wales' Stakes (£3,000) for two-year-olds was won by Prince of Orange.

The two-year-old form was rather perplexing, but there is reason to regard it as better than the average of the past few seasons. Really smart performances were at times accomplished by Slieve Gallion, by Gallinule out of Reclusion; Polar Star, by Pioneer—Go On; Galvani, by Laveno—Gallinaria; Traquair, by Ayrshire—Chelandry; My Pet II., by Perth—My Mary; and Gnome, by Isinglass—Queen Fairy. Reference has already been made to the achievements of some of these. Unfortunately, Traquair is undoubtedly affected in his wind; and Slieve Gallion tarnished his reputation by succumbing to Galvani in the Middle Park Plate (£2,115). Then, again, in the Criterion Stakes (£906) Galvani was easily defeated by Polar Star, who won all twelve races for which he was started. My Pet II., whose last success was in the Dewhurst Plate (£1,257), had previously won five times, but in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster was beaten by Slieve Gallion, and in the Gimcrack Stakes at York (£950), in August, could only finish fifth to Polar Star. The latter has, therefore, every right to be recognised as the champion two-year-old. Unfortunately, this colt is not in any of the classics of 1907, and My Pet II. only claims an engagement in the Two Thousand.

Turf statistics up to Nov. 12 showed that Keystone II. had won 5 races, of the value of £5,832; Troutbeck 9, of the value of £10,950; Bridge of Canny the same number, value £10,225; and Dinneford 3, value £10,017. Amongst the two-year-olds Polar Star won most races—12, bringing in £5,937; but Traquair's total of £8,117 for 4 successes beat his value. Lord Derby headed the list of winning owners with 20 horses, whose 43 successes brought in £31,106; the next largest sums being credited to Major Loder, 7 horses, 11 races, £17,749; Mr. W. Hall Walker, 7 horses, 24 races, £14,355; and Mr. Sol. Joel, 12 horses, 24 races, £13,852. The leading stallions at the same period were Persimmon, whose stock had won 29 events, of the value of £19,817; Ladas, 30½ races, value £19,713; and Gallinule, 30 races, value £16,114. Amongst trainers P. P. Gilpin led with 14 winning horses, who accounted for 19 races of the aggregate worth of £32,771; Hon. G. Lambton coming next with 21 horses, 44 races, £32,052; and A. Taylor third with 18 horses, 36 races, £26,335. The principal winning jockeys up to the same date were W. Higgs, 138; D. Maher, 103; O. Madden, 98; E. Wheatley, 89; G. McCall, 74; and H. Randall, 66.

## YACHTING.

It cannot be claimed that the racing of the season surpassed in excellence that of any more recent years, but there were unmistakable evidences of the sport arousing more general interest than it has of late years, and many enthusiasts entertain hopes that we are within measurable distance of a revival of big class racing. That yachtsmen are keenly alive to the best interests of their sport was shown in more ways than one. To begin with, the season in regard to regatta dates was almost entirely remodelled, the big class racing opening on the Clyde, instead of as hitherto on the Thames.

International conferences were held during the year, at which a rating rule was adopted which will be observed by all European nations.

A "class" of big racers was formed, *i.e.*, the big yachts always sailed together under their recognised official time allowances, instead of upon handicap terms. Mr. Kennedy's *White Heather* was altered from yawl rig to that of a cutter to sail in this class. Sir James Pender purchased *Kariad*, and sailed her with, however, little success, and the class also included *Nyria*, a very smart cutter, built for Mr. R. W. N. Young by Nicholson of Gosport. This last-named vessel was very successful, although she had the misfortune to be dismasted during the Ostend Regatta. A similar mishap befell *Merrymaid* at Cowes during the Squadron Regatta.

The 52-footers, from the fact of their being all built to the one rating, and therefore racing without time allowance, are still regarded by many as the most interesting class extant, and there were many keen struggles between them, races often being won by a margin of a few seconds. The class was composed of three vessels—Mr. W. P. Burton's *Britomart*, which came out champion of the class; Mr. J. W. Leuchar's *Moyana*; and Mrs. G. Turner Farley's *Sonya*. The last-named is a Herreshoff design, and an undoubtedly smart craft, but she met with an exasperating number of mishaps to her gear during the season, which robbed her of several races. There was some very interesting racing amongst the ex-52-footers, which sail under handicap conditions with limited time allowances. The regular competitors in this class included *Gauntlet*, *Camellia*, *Senga*, *Induna*, *Viera*, and *Nan*.

The Cowes Week was socially one of the best on record, which may be attributed in a great measure to the presence of the King and Queen of Spain. As usual, there were many yachts put in commission solely for this week. The two principal prizes of the week were won by Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's yawl *Satanita*: these were the King's Cup and the Emperor's Cup. There was another King's Cup raced for during the season—at the Royal St. George Yacht Club Regatta at Kingstown. This was won by *White Heather*, and was the first Royal trophy ever won by Mr. Myles Kennedy, notwithstanding his long racing career. *Merrymaid* won the race from Cowes to the Clyde, which was actually the first big event of the season. She is owned by Mr. J. E. Terry, a recruit to yachting. The Kursaal Cup, sailed for at the Ostend Regatta, was won by *Nyria*. The Heligoland Cup was won by *Betty*. The splendid racing between *White Heather* and *Nyria* was quite a feature of the season; the new vessel scored one victory by one second. Persistent rumours were also afloat during the autumn in regard to another challenge being made by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America Cup, and some colour was lent to these reports by a visit which Sir Thomas paid to America. The matter was discussed, but if another contest is ultimately arranged, it cannot take place during the ensuing year.

Amongst the most successful yachts of the year were:—*Britomart*, which won 21 first and 9 second prizes; *Moyana*, 18 first and 9 second; *White Heather*, 11 first and 7 second; *Nyria*, 16 first and 4 second; *Creole*, 17 prizes; *Navahoe*, 13. *L'Amoureuse*, champion of the South Coast one-design class, 17 first, 16 second, and 6 third.

## Automobilism.

THE motorist's year may be said to commence and end with the Exhibition of Automobiles and their accessories, now organised in November of each year by the Society of Motor Car Manufacturers and Traders—a body which may assuredly be said to represent the whole industry in this country, from the manufacturer to the agent. This Society, which during the past three years has grown hugely in power, influence, and strength, was urged to the institution of this Exhibition at Olympia, the only building within easy reach of the centre of London which goes even a part of the way towards providing the space demanded by exhibitors. The area available in this huge building for the exhibition of last year was not nearly adequate to the requirements of all branches of the industry, so that in the Show of 1906 we note the absence of motor-boats and heavy vehicles, it being intended to provide another Exhibition for these productions early in 1907.

The Society of Motor Car Manufacturers were well advised to anticipate the great French Show in the Palais de l'Industrie last year, for the attention of British agents and purchasers was thereby attracted primarily to the numerous home productions, and the importations of English agents, which were displayed under West Kensington's great roof. So important at present is the British export trade to the French automobile industry that many of the leading French constructors were obliged to exhibit their 1906 patterns in England before they saw public light in France, and this fact will again be evident in connection with the Society's Show of the present year.

So far as motor car design and construction are concerned, the exhibits at last year's Show did not present any very remarkable departures, but a most satisfactory advance in the perfection of detail was noticeable throughout all the native-born vehicles.

Of this particular Exhibition it might fairly be said that makers showed some tendency still further to follow the lead of the Napier Co., and supply six-cylinder cars to the demand of the more affluent section of motor purchasers. In the matter of four-cylinder engines there was seen a distinct tendency to cast cylinders in pairs, and to place both induction and exhaust valve chambers to one side or the other of the castings, so that but one half-time shaft was necessary. Two English firms showed motors with the four cylinders in one casting, and this was also noticeable in connection with two well-known French cars. An English firm which has sprung into existence since then, and has secured the services of one of the leading designers in this country, has adopted the four-cylinder single casting. The heart, soul, and spirit of an internal combustion engine designed for the employment of petroleum spirit as fuel is the carburetter; and as the attention, thought, and inventive genius of automobile engineers is continually directed towards this essential apparatus, it was only reasonable to expect improvements in this direction. As a matter of fact, the sum total of thought expended upon the carburetter resulted in the provision of more sensitive automatic air-valves, and in some cases mechanical petrol control, but no great departure was evident. The use of a mechanically driven pump for circulating the cooling water through the cylinder water jackets and the radiator was very general. A few firms only pinned their faith to thermo-syphon circulation, whereby convection alone is relied upon to circulate the water.

What is called the gate change, for changing the speed gear, introduced by the great German firm who build the Mercedes cars, is gradually gaining ground, to the exclusion of the slotted sector once so universal. Metal aprons for the under protection of crank case, clutch, gear-box, and universal joints were very general; ball bearings seemed almost universal except to the crank shaft, although two or three firms had even adventured upon these. Pressed steel frames almost entirely ousted the flitch-plated and tube variety, and this elimination has continued since. It is not likely that a flitch-plated or tubular frame, except for very small cars, will be found in this year's Exhibition. There was a distinct tendency to automatic forced lubrication all round; but that much remains to be done to effect just enough, but not too much oiling, the public throughout the country are only too well aware. Shock absorbers—very necessary fittings for cars used over rough roads—were occasionally seen, but their use has considerably increased since the Show. High-tension magneto ignition was observable in some cases, but this form of firing has yet to grow into anything approaching favour. The evidence of the 1905 Show suggested the gradual displacement of side chain by live axle drive. The rough statistics of the Exhibition showed that 140 exhibitors showed 496 vehicles, and of these more than half were British.

In the month of November Mr. R. L. Jefferson succeeded in driving a small 8-h.p. single-cylinder car from Coventry to Constantinople, *viâ* Harwich, the Hook, through Holland, Germany, Austria, Servia, and Bulgaria, over the Balkans. His experiences were such that no one has since shown themselves anxious to follow his example.

The Motor Union has, under the direction of its officials, done excellent work during the past year. But for their activity local bodies would have succeeded in many cases in speed limiting and closing roads to motorists in an unnecessary and arbitrary manner; but the case for automobilism has been so potently and persuasively laid before the Local Government Board by the Union that these local bodies have only prevailed in a few isolated cases. Where a speed limit has been imposed it has always been reasonable, and the Union has concurred, as at St. Albans. This, and the extension of legal advice and assistance to its members particularly and motorists generally (for the Motor Union is by no means catholic) in urgent cases, is this body's daily work; but wherein the Union and its prominent officials deserve the gratitude and recognition particularly of all automobilists is the manner in which the huge amount of evidence for the motoring side was collated, marshalled, and presented to the Royal Commission on Motor Traffic appointed by the late Government. The voluminous report of this Commission has since been issued, and it is not possible to doubt that the reasonable views and recommendations of the Commissioners upon the whole subject are largely due to the monumental labours of the Motor Union, supplemented in a very able manner by that of the Automobile Club and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. The sum total of the recommendations are a

slight increase of taxation on motor-cars, the abolition of the present absurd speed limit, and the devotion of money received from automobilism to the amelioration of the roads. No better work has ever been done for the cause of self-propelled road traffic than that performed by the Motor Union in connection with this Commission.

The Exhibition held by the French Club in the Palais de l'Industrie in December surpassed our own in display, but so far as mechanical productions were concerned it produced but little variation from the exhibits at Olympia. The special feature of the Exhibition was the presence of automobiles constructed by Italian firms, of which there were three or four, the chassis exhibited being comparable in every way with the presentations of the leading French houses. Two years ago Italian cars were practically unknown; to-day the titles of two makes at least are almost as familiar in the mouth as Panhard or Daimler. Six-cylinder cars were conspicuous by their absence, but the general note of the Exhibition was greater attention to detail design, better finish, and a striving after simplicity hitherto somewhat foreign to French design. Cylinders cast in one piece were favoured by several leading French constructors, but critics across the Channel are by means persuaded that such castings *le bloc moteur* have come to stay.

In a review of the year, however brief, the work of the Automobile Association cannot be passed over. This Association, conceived by Colonel Bosworth and others, was formed for the purpose of safeguarding its members over stretches of road on which the installation of a police trap showed that the authorities—in many cases for reasons only divinable by themselves—considered a speed exceeding the legal limit to be dangerous to all and sundry. Common sense would dictate a warning notice or verbal caution in such case, but that is not the police method. This obvious duty, neglected by the officers of the law, the cycling scouts of the Automobile Association most ably discharge, with the result that when scouts are posted upon any main road police traps disappear. Nevertheless, the police in one case proceeded against a motorist, not an Association scout, for cautioning a driver not to exceed the legal limit at a particular point whereabout certain police officers were hidden, on the ground that he was obstructing the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, although they had no proof that the law had been broken, or indeed was about to be broken, at the moment the advice was given. The summons was most properly dismissed, and although the police gave notice of appeal, with a prospective waste of public money, nothing more has been heard of the matter.

The driving of motor-cars has shown some signs of growing in favour with ladies, although at present feminine motorists are few and far between. In the early part of the year a series of lectures on motoring, the care and conduct of cars, was delivered before the Ladies' Automobile Club, and numerously attended.

In the commencement of the present year some little concern was felt amongst a section of the manufacturers by the announcement that the owners of the Mercedes patents for the gate change were about to take action against infringers in this country. A flutter had previously been caused by some threats on behalf of the Renault patents in connection with the direct drive, but the latter were shown to be anticipated in this country, and the German action has not advanced, although a well-known patent lawyer has stated that this gate change patent is valid.

The action of the French Club having made a repetition of the Gordon-Bennett race impossible, and the club's hands being forced by the members of the French industry with regard to holding a speed competition wherein France might enter as many cars as she liked, while other nations were limited, the French Club announced that a two days' race, 750 miles, would be held over a selected course in the Department of the Sarthe, close to the town of Le Mans.

At the end of January a great Speed Meeting was held on the Ormonde Beach, Daytona, U.S.A., when some remarkable speeds were achieved. A flying kilomètre was covered by Chevrolet on a 200-h.p. Darracq in $19\frac{2}{5}$ secs. = 115'2 m.p.h., while the flying mile was achieved by a Stanley steam car in $28\frac{1}{2}$ secs. = 127'65 m.p.h. Finally the Frenchman, Demogeot, drove two miles in $58\frac{1}{5}$ secs. = 122'4 m.p.h., in the "Two Miles a Minute Contest," all the above performances being world's records.

In March of this year the Automobile Club promoted some tyre, lamp, and speedometer trials, all three adjuncts being fitted to cars running 4,000 miles. These trials did not in any way apply to the tyre and lamp, for there were but two tyre and four lamp entries. Also only four speedometers were tested.

As the Motor Act, 1903, expires this year, much concern was felt in the early part of the year as to the intentions of the Government, should the report of the Royal Commission on Motor Traffic, then sitting under Lord Selby, not be delivered in time for the introduction of legislation, but in the middle of March Lord Carrington, replying to Lord Montagu in the House of Lords, said that in the above case the present Act would be continued for twelve months.

The annual report of the Motor Union, issued in March, showed the growth of that body to be 4,010 members in twelve months, making a total of 11,265. The number of clubs included was 64, and the membership was steadily increasing. Indeed, at a meeting held towards the end of October, the membership was reported to have reached 13,800, while the affiliated clubs had increased by sixteen.

With April the season may be said to have opened, and Mr. Jarrott's drive from London to Monte Carlo on a Crossley car in $37\frac{1}{2}$ hours led later to further efforts of this kind. At the Monaco Motor Boat Races, held during the third week in April, an English boat, the Yarrow-Napier, won the 50 kilomètres race very handsomely, although her hull had been rather badly damaged on her passage to the Mediterranean. This boat also achieved a most sensational victory in the Racers' Handicap.

The Automobile Co-operative Association, for the purchase of automobiles by members on co-operative principles, was formed during this month.

The race for the Targa Florio, promoted in Sicily by the Chevalier Florio, although boomed in the Continental press, hardly proved so successful as was expected. Two Italian cars finished first and second, and a French car third, no British car competing.

In the early part of May the Hon. C. S. Rolls made a very fast run from Monte Carlo to London on a car built to compete in the Tourist Trophy race in September, the distance between the two points (road distance only 846·2 miles) being covered in 37 hrs. 28½ mins. But the car waited 3 hrs. 11 mins. for the boat at Boulogne.

In the second week of June the Western Section of the Scottish Automobile Club held their annual Reliability Trials over a course considerably more extended and difficult than those of former years. The competition occupied four days, starting at Glasgow and passing through Ayr, Dumfries, Peebles, Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, Blairgowrie, Braemar, Aberdeen, Keith, Grantown, Pitlochry, and Inverary to Glasgow. During this severe itinerary four trying hill climbs were introduced, one of them being at the Spital of Glenshie, up Cairnwell, which steep boasts the celebrated Devil's Elbow. Forty cars started, of which twenty-one made absolute non-stop runs throughout, and twenty-five, mechanical non-stops.

On 23rd June the Automobile Club carried out a hill climb up South Harting Hill, this and the Tourist Trophy Race being the only open competitions apart from trials promoted by the senior club during the year.

On 26th and 27th June was decided, over the circuit de la Sarthe, the one-nation race for the Grand Prix which the French Club instituted to take the place of the suppressed Gordon-Bennett. In order to sicken manufacturers of such events, which cost the French Club huge sums of money, the race was extended over two days, the cars being parked after the first day's racing. The total distance covered by the cars that finished was 750 miles. The winning car was a 105-h.p. Renault driven by Sisz, a professional driver, who accomplished the distance at an average speed of 61¼ m.p.h. Nazzaro, on a F.I.A.T., an Italian car, was second, 32 mins. 19 secs. behind the winner, and a Bayard-Clement, driven by M. A. Clement, finished third, 3 mins. 20 secs. only in rear of the Italian. The race was won on detachable rims, *jante amovible*, which relieved driver and mechanic of much exhausting labour and saved a vast amount of time. It was a race of tyres.

The first volume of the long-expected Royal Commission Report was issued towards the end of July, and motorists were gratified to find that on the whole the recommendations of the Commissioners were not unreasonable. The chief features of the various recommendations, with which, indeed, all motorists and thinking people accord, are the abolition of the speed limit and some slight increase in the license fees payable on cars, with the proposal that such moneys should be ear-marked for road maintenance and improvement.

In the beginning of August the price of petrol was suddenly raised, but whether this was due to increased demand, reduced supply, or the avarice of the "Oil Ring" is not determinable. That such unaccountable and inconvenient fluctuations in the price of the automobilists' prime necessary can take place is the strongest plank in the alcohol platform.

The 1st and 2nd August saw the Motor Yacht Club's Reliability Trials conducted from the Club House Boat in Southampton Water, the late Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, in which twenty-six motor boats of various types and powers took part. The second week in the month was remarkable for the fifth celebration of the classic circuit des Ardennes, in Belgium, in which a De Dietrich car, driven by Duray was successful by less than 2 mins. from Hannot, on a Darracq. Duray's speed throughout was equal to 66 m.p.h.

In Southampton Water, the race for the International Motor Boat Trophy was won by the Yarrow-Napier, the boat chronicled as doing so well earlier in the year at Monaco.

Early in September it was seen that, by the regulations of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, made by powers of the Revenue Bill and the terms of the Report of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol, alcohol as a present motive fuel for automobiles had been altogether disregarded by the authorities. In the first half of the month "The Autocar" announced that taxation at £1 per horse-power was contemplated by those responsible for the Act that is to displace that of 1903, and this possibility has caused consternation in the ranks of the industry and users alike. At the moment of writing no official denial is forthcoming, and petitions against so heavy an impost are in course of preparation.

The end of September was chiefly remarkable for the Tourist Trophy Race held in the Isle of Man, perhaps, with last year's event, the most interesting and valuable competitions ever organised by the Automobile Club. Twenty-nine cars started, and the event fell to the 20-h.p. Rolls-Royce car, driven by the Hon. C. S. Rolls, which completed the four rounds of 40 odd miles at an average speed of 39·3 m.p.h., and with one pint one ounce of spirit to spare over and above the allowance of one gallon per 25 miles. Nine cars finished on the consumption at averages ranging from that abovementioned to 23·2 m.p.h.

The Vanderbilt Cup Race (297 miles), contested at Long Island, N.Y., on Oct. 6, was won by Wagner, 100-h.p. Darracq, in 4 hrs. 50 mins. 10 secs., but the competition was badly hampered by the spectators crowding on to the track.

Racing practically came to a close with a well-handled speed meeting at Blackpool, in which the world's record for the standing kilomètre was reduced to 32⅘ secs. = 69·0 m.p.h., by Mr. Lee Guinness with a 200-h.p. Darracq. The record for the standing mile for light racing cars was reduced to 54⅘ secs. = 65·9 m.p.h., by Mr. Huntley Walker with an 80-h.p. Darracq.

## Motor Marks.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; Berks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, C.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; Carnarvon, C.C.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; Cumberland, A.O.; Denbigh, C.A.; Derby, E.; Devon, T.; Dorset, F.X.; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle of, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flints., D.M.; Glamorgan, L.; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, C.J.; Herts, A.R.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D.; Lancs, B.; Leicester, A.Y.; Lincs. (parts of Holland), D.O.; Lincs. (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lincs. (parts of Lindsey), B.E.; London, A. & L.C.; Merioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H.; Monmouth, A.X.; Montgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, B.D.; Northumb., X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon., B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.P.; Salop, A.W.; Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P.;

Sussex, **E.**, **A.P.**; Sussex, W., **B.P.**; Warwick, **A.C.**; Westmoreland, **E.C.**; Wight, I. of, **D.L.**; Wilts, **A.M.**; Worcester, **A.B.**; Yorks (E. Riding), **B.T.**; Yorks (N. Riding), **A.J.**; Yorks (W. Riding), **C.**

COUNTY BOROUGHS.—Barrow-in-Furness, **E.O.**; Bath, **F.B.**; Birkenhead, **C.M.**; Birmingham, **O.**; Blackburn, **C.B.**; Bolton, **B.N.**; Bootle, **E.M.**; Bournemouth, **E.L.**; Bradford (Yorks), **A.K.**; Brighton, **C.D.**; Bristol, **A.E.**; Burnley, **C.W.**; Burton-on-T., **F.A.**; Bury, **E.N.**; Canterbury, **F.N.**; Cardiff, **B.O.**; Chester, **F.M.**; Coventry, **D.U.**; Croydon, **B.Y.**; Derby, **C.H.**; Devonport, **D.R.**; Dudley, **F.D.**; Exeter, **F.J.**; Gateshead, **C.N.**; Gloucester, **F.H.**; Gt. Yarmouth, **E.X.**; Grimsby, **E.E.**; Halifax, **C.P.**; Hanley, **E.H.**; Hastings, **D.Y.**; Huddersfield, **C.X.**; Hull, **A.T.**; Ipswich, **D.X.**; Leeds, **U.**; Leicester, **B.C.**; Lincoln, **F.E.**; Liverpool, **K.**; Manchester, **N.**; Middlesbrough, **D.C.**; Newcastle-on-T., **B.B.**; Newport (Mon.), **D.W.**; Northampton, **D.F.**; Norwich, **C.L.**; Nottingham, **A.U.**; Oldham, **B.U.**; Oxford, **F.C.**; Plymouth, **C.O.**; Portsmouth, **B.K.**; Preston, **C.K.**; Reading, **D.P.**; Rochdale, **D.K.**; Rotherham, **E.T.**; St. Helens, **D.J.**; Salford, **B.A.**; Sheffield, **W.**; Southampton, **C.R.**; South Shields, **C.U.**; Stockport, **D.B.**; Sunderland, **B.R.**; Swansea, **C.Y.**; Walsall, **D.H.**; Warrington, **E.D.**; West Bromwich, **E.A.**; West Ham, **A.N.**; West Hartlepool, **E.F.**; Wigan, **E.K.**; Wolverhampton, **D.A.**; Worcester, **F.K.**; York, **D.N.**

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1896–1905.

| Year. | British Empire. | | Other Countries. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1896 | £19,969,000 | £6,786,000 | £23,442,000 | £48,524,000 | £43,411,000 | £55,310,000 |
| 1897 | 25,837,000 | 6,833,000 | 23,222,000 | 47,299,000 | 49,059,000 | 54,132,000 |
| 1898 | 33,938,000 | 6,498,000 | 25,485,000 | 50,177,000 | 59,423,000 | 56,675,000 |
| 1899 | 38,706,000 | 5,539,000 | 26,360,000 | 46,407,000 | 65,066,000 | 51,946,000 |
| 1900 | 25,302,000 | 5,554,000 | 27,319,000 | 48,687,000 | 52,621,000 | 54,241,000 |
| 1901 | 24,981,000 | 4,785,000 | 29,447,000 | 47,198,000 | 54,428,000 | 51,983,000 |
| 1902 | 31,654,000 | 4,244,000 | 29,606,000 | 44,506,000 | 61,260,000 | 48,750,000 |
| 1903 | 37,803,000 | 4,139,000 | 28,092,000 | 46,533,000 | 65,895,000 | 50,672,000 |
| 1904 | 40,385,000 | 5,540,000 | 29,432,000 | 48,646,000 | 69,818,000 | 54,186,000 |
| 1905 | 45,097,000 | 6,094,000 | 30,830,000 | 50,343,000 | 75,927,000 | 56,437,000 |
| Totals ... | £323,673,000 | £56,012,000 | £273,235,000 | £478,320,000 | £596,908,000 | £534,332,000 |

The figures given in the above table are based mainly on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and published in his annual Reports, and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in this country, namely 5*s.* 6*d.* per troy ounce standard.

## BRITISH AND COLONIAL COINAGE, 1891–1905.

| Year. | Gold. | | | Silver. | Bronze. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | London Mint | Australian Mints. | Total. | | | |
| 1891 | £6,723,600 | £5,422,600 | £12,146,200 | £1,000,548 | £89,535 | £13,236,283 |
| 1892 | 13,907,800 | 6,325,700 | 20,233,500 | 849,932 | 58,556 | 21,141,988 |
| 1893 | 9,266,300 | 6,587,800 | 15,854,100 | 1,008,971 | 46,664 | 16,909,735 |
| 1894 | 5,678,100 | 7,233,900 | 12,912,000 | 942,856 | 33,485 | 13,888,341 |
| 1895 | 3,811,200 | 6,923,900 | 10,735,100 | 1,196,168 | 40,995 | 11,962,263 |
| 1896 | 4,808,900 | 7,110,400 | 11,919,300 | 1,235,161 | 122,860 | 13,277,321 |
| 1897 | 1,778,300 | 7,662,600 | 9,440,900 | 982,001 | 107,230 | 10,530,131 |
| 1898 | 5,780,600 | 8,107,100 | 13,887,700 | 1,312,306 | 84,555 | 15,284,561 |
| 1899 | 9,010,900 | 9,642,800 | 18,653,700 | 1,616,246 | 130,065 | 20,409,011 |
| 1900 | 13,103,700 | 10,024,100 | 23,127,800 | 2,013,381 | 168,295 | 25,309,476 |
| 1901 | 2,604,000 | 9,889,000 | 12,493,000 | 914,201 | 120,280 | 13,527,481 |
| 1902 | 7,119,000 | 11,421,300 | 18,530,300 | 937,202 | 148,399 | 19,615,901 |
| 1903 | 9,928,000 | 11,118,100 | 21,046,100 | 557,247 | 113,894 | 21,717,251 |
| 1904 | 11,042,000 | 11,266,700 | 22,308,700 | 605,801 | 77,895 | 22,992,396 |
| 1905 | 7,300,000 | 11,288,000 | 18,588,000 | 510,490 | 100,325 | 19,198,875 |

*Note.*—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the four Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. They are distinguishable, however, in that the Australian coins bear minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side; the letter S being borne by Sydney coins, M by those issued from Melbourne, and P by those issued from Perth.

## TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

IT is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon; the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass: being further off, the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about 50 minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that time later at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as 1 to 2¼. The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculation shows that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about 25¾ in.

At New or Full Moon these two bodies are acting in concert, and as a consequence the tides are higher and lower; with the Moon in quadrature they are acting in opposition, and these tides are neither so high or low: in the former we have the Spring, and in the latter the Neap tides. It is not strictly true to say that high water takes place immediately under the Moon, because, owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, with the variation in the depth of the ocean, an amount of friction is caused which retards the passage of the tidal wave, making it come later than it otherwise would. This retardation is a matter of observation peculiar to each locality, and known technically as the Establishment of the Port. The actual high tide being that produced by the united action of the Sun and Moon, makes it necessary to correct the Establishment of the Port, in calculating the times of high water at any place, by a quantity depending upon their relative positions; thus, at the intermediate phases of the Moon between New Moon and First Quarter, the Sun passes the Meridian before the Moon and, pulling the tidal wave towards the West, accelerates the time of high water: this is called the priming of the tides. On the other hand, between First Quarter and Full Moon the tide lags. In like manner, between Full Moon and Last Quarter the tide primes, and from Last Quarter to New Moon lags. Since Newton's time the theory of the tides has been improved by the several mathematicians who have taken the problem in hand, but, from our want of knowledge of the depth of the ocean and the geography of its bottom, cannot yet be considered perfect.

With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Euxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there, accordingly, is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts, and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in 4 hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction, the difference between high and low water is much increased—*e.g.*, Bristol Channel, 40 to 60 ft.; St. Malo, in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waters gather in a heap—*e.g.*, Severn "head," 3 ft. high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Amazons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 25 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth, is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxxiii. 204):—

| | Height. | Distance. |
|---|---|---|
| | ft. in. | m. |
| London Docks | 18 10 | 60 |
| Putney | 10 2 | 67½ |
| Kew | 7 1 | 73 |
| Richmond | 3 10 | 76 |
| Teddington | 1 4½ | 79 |

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

## OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of a year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of Summer and Winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern Hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and Winter when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes will cause the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., once in the Spring, and again in the Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world; and we experience for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in the plane of the Equator.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas, as it is called by Astronomers—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth when nearer to the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is shorter than in the latter case; the effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aërial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and, when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude, and we should then find that all places on the same parallel would enjoy the same temperatures; but being, as it is, made up of water and land very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, the temperature of the Seasons at places on the same parallel of latitude is modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating again its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have lost their moisture on their passage from the coast, great extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Moscow has a difference between its Summer heat and Winter cold of 82°, London of 57°, while in the Shetland Islands, and at Penzance, in Cornwall, the differences are only 46° and 48° respectively. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, we must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat.

## VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of o Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331·6 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. It

will be found in R.A. 2*h.* 14*m.* 39*s.* and South Declination 3° 24′.

Another remarkable Variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2·2 to 3·7. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than three hours is reduced to a Star of nearly the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again attains to its maximum in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in R.A. 3*h.* 2*m.* 7*s.* and North Declination 40° 36′. It can be well observed in October and November.

U Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6¾ magnitude, with a period of 20*h.* 8*m.* It may be observed in June, southing about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R.A. 17*h.* 11*m.* 49*s.* and North Declination 1° 19′.

The Variable Star β Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18*h.* 46*m.* 39*s.* and North Declination 33° 15′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this Star.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5⅓ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. 22*h.* 25*m.* 43*s.* and North Declination 57° 56′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal brightness, and that in their rotations they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque or less bright satellite. Adopting this theory (which is now generally accepted), he finds theoretically a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

The above-mentioned "variables" are but a very small portion of the Stars which are *known* to experience fluctuations of magnitude. Our knowledge concerning variable Stars and their distribution in space is being greatly increased by the examination of the photographic plate taken for the chart of the Heavens.

## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets; beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet if the opposing poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike they will be attracted towards each other. In the mariner's compass we have a case of this kind where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic South Pole of the Earth differing from the true or astronomical north by a quantity called the "variation." The variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is, moreover, liable to slow variation from year to year. In 1580, at London, the needle had an eastern variation of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1666 its direction coincided with the plane of the astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination, as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1907) slowly moving towards the East.

The compass-needle, being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis, placed in the magnetic meridian, and left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies in different places on the Globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° W. longitude and 70° N. latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated in about 168° E. longitude and 76° S. latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which magnetic observatories have been established all over the world and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of suspended magnets (their movements in most observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

## FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or easure, depend so much upon the weather that e can imagine mankind to have taken an interest its study from very early times; and, as a atter of fact, the popular ideas about weather ognostics are much the same as those which re in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in s book on Meteors (which, in his time, were pposed to have an atmospheric origin), col- cted all the then known prognostics of the eather, but in this work no serious attempt is ade to explain the phenomena observed. In e cases where the attempt is made, the ex- anations offered are often very absurd, and ow entire ignorance of the principles of ysical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught e meteorologists of early times when to expect riations in the weather, and the result of these servations, formulated into short and pithy yings, made up, until quite recent times, the ience of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive coming changes in the weather, and by ob- rvation of their movements, warning of changes the weather may be obtained. Among other stances, it is observed that sea birds, as stormy eather comes on, fly inland in search of food; ild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher calities; swallows and rooks fly low before and iring bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy fore rain; sheep huddle together near bushes d trees.

It was not until the discovery of the baro- eter, in 1643, that the first great step was made owards a knowledge of the nature of our atmo- here. We were then, by its help, enabled to certain the weight and pressure of the great rial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn hen and where it was in a state of calm or orm. The invention of the thermometer, ortly afterwards, gave the means of deter- ining its temperature. The hygrometer, for owing the amount of moisture it contained, d the anemometer, for giving the direction d force of the wind, are also instruments of eat importance to the meteorologist. The dications of these instruments, combined with e careful observation of atmospheric appear- nces, interpreted by the results of former servations, will enable the individual observer nerally to predict the kind of weather that ay be expected in his immediate locality for a y or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygro- eter for practical purposes, provided it be not pt in a room warmed artificially. In fine eather it will keep dry and have a somewhat sty feeling, but with an increase of moisture the air will become limp and sticky, indicating robable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science weather forecasting has made much progress its details, but, for the individual observer, the thod remains much the same now as then. The incipal rules in use for forecasting the weather ay be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind rain, and a falling barometer more wind or n, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, d a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary ight at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aërial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through

all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to predict, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and as such will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

The extended use of the telegraph, due to the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board ships, especially on the great liners between Great Britain and America, has already done much, and will probably do still more in the future, to improve our means for forecasting the weather.

Besides the meteorological instruments mentioned above, there is one often used to indicate weather changes which is known as the chemical weather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass.

Though sold in London more than a hundred years ago, no scientific explanation of its indications seems to have been attempted till the late Admiral FitzRoy took it in hand. He considered that this instrument had a scientific value, used in conjunction with the barometer and thermometer, in predicting local storms. Some other writers are at variance with the Admiral on this point, affirming that the weather indications of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; another, that light and temperature are the agents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of camphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of ammonia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little water. This solution is placed in a long glass vial or tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. Some authorities say that a small hole should be left in the top to admit the external air.

At one time the upper part of the liquid in the tube will appear quite clear, the bottom portion being occupied by a shapeless mass like melting white sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be more or less filled with crystallizations like fern-leaves or hoar-frost, and under some circumstances, like stars.

The general rules given for interpreting readings of the storm-glass are as follows:—

(*a*) If the undissolved substance lies low, smooth at the bottom of the tube—fine weather.

(*b*) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern feather-like crystallizations—rain.

(*c*) If it rises much higher than in (*b*), and the liquid portion is less clear, with star-like cry in motion, high wind or storm will follow.

## RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body its angular distance measured along the Equa from that point of intersection of the Equa and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. the time of the ancient astronomers this po was situated in the constellation of Aries, a called by them the "First Point of Aries," b it has since then retrograded considerably behi that constellation, and is at present in the c stellation Pisces. Modern astronomers, howev still speak of this zero point, whence Rig Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point Aries." The Right Ascension and Declinati are the two co-ordinates which define t position of any point on the celestial sphe with regard to the Equator as a fundamen plane, just as those of longitude and latitu define the position of any place on the terrestr globe; the meridian of Greenwich being tak as the starting-point by geographers from whi to reckon their longitudes, while the astror mer reckons his from the meridian passi through the Vernal Equinox.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clo should show $0^h.\ 0^m.\ 0^s.$ when the Fir Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Rig Ascension may be called the Sidereal time Southing, and the approximate Mean time corr sponding to it may be easily found for any obje whose Right Ascension is given in this Almana by means of the column headed Sidereal Time Mean Noon, printed on the second page of eac month. The rule may be thus stated:—*From t given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal tim at the preceding Noon, and further diminish t result at the rate of* 10 *secs. an hour.* If the Rig Ascension should be smaller than the Sidere time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must b added to it. As an example:—At what time wi $\alpha$ Orionis South on March 4?

| | |
|---|---|
| R.A. of $\alpha$ Orionis + $24^h$. ..... | $29^h.\ 50^m.$ 8 |
| Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.) | $23^h.\ 44^m.$ 23 |
| | $7^h.\ 5^m.$ 45 |
| Diminish by the Acceleration for $7^h.\ 5^m.\ 45^s.$ at $10^s.$ per hour ..... | $1^m.$ 11 |
| Approximate Mean time of Southing, March 4 ..... | $7^h.\ 4^m.$ 34 |

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any Mean time may be found b adding the Mean time to the Sidereal time a Noon of that day. As an example, let it b required to find the Sidereal time correspondin to $9^h.$ P.M. on September 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sidereal time at Mean Noon | $11^h.\ 37^m.$ 8 |
| Mean time ..... (add) | $9^h.\ 0^m.$ 0 |
| | $20^h.\ 37^m.$ 8 |
| Add for Acceleration for $9^h.$ at $10^s.$ per hour ..... | $1^m.$ 30 |
| Approximate Sidereal time Sept. 16 at $9^h.$ P.M. ..... | $20^h.\ 38^m.$ 38 |

PPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1907.

| Date. | Major Axis. | Minor Axis. |
|---|---|---|
| | " | " |
| an. 14 | 37·54 | + 3·15 |
| eb. 23 | 36·38 | + 1·72 |
| ar. 15 | 36·32 | + 0·99 |
| pril 24 | 37·21 | + 0·36 |
| ay 14 | 38·13 | − 0·92 |
| ne 13 | 39·07 | − 2·53 |
| ly 13 | 42·11 | − 1·72 |
| ug. 12 | 43·09 | − 1·39 |
| ept. 11 | 44·97 | − 0·63 |
| ct. 11 | 44·58 | + 0·19 |
| ov. 10 | 43·00 | + 0·64 |
| ec. 10 | 40·88 | + 0·54 |

The figures in the second and third columns of he preceding table give the apparent dimensions f Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer o the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + gnifies that the northern surface will be visible, nd − the southern surface. The Ring will be isible when its plane passes through either the entre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when he Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the lane of the Ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns epresent respectively the illuminated portions f the discs of Mercury and Venus.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1907.

| Date. | Mercury. | Venus. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 16 | 0·958 | 0·353 |
| Feb. 15 | 0·933 | 0·531 |
| Mar. 17 | 0·008 | 0·658 |
| April 16 | 0·491 | 0·758 |
| May 16 | 0·937 | 0·840 |
| June 15 | 0·619 | 0·907 |
| July 15 | 0·092 | 0·957 |
| Aug. 14 | 0·461 | 0·989 |
| Sept. 13 | 0·784 | 1·000 |
| Oct. 13 | 0·775 | 0·992 |
| Nov. 12 | 0·017 | 0·968 |
| Dec. 12 | 0·850 | 0·930 |

also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun spots across the sun's central meridian.

## MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h.* a.m., and again about 6*h.* p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2*h.* p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip

| Year. | Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West. | Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich. | Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ | | ° ′ |
| 1889 | 17 34·9 | ·1821 | 67 24·9 |
| 1890 | 17 28·6 | ·1823 | 67 22·9 |
| 1891 | 17 23·4 | ·1825 | 67 21·4 |
| 1892 | 17 17·4 | ·1826 | 67 19·8 |
| 1893 | 17 11·4 | ·1829 | 67 17·8 |
| 1894 | 17 4·6 | ·1829 | 67 17·3 |
| 1895 | 16 57·0 | ·1832 | 67 14·7 |
| 1896 | 16 52·0 | ·1833 | 67 15·0 |
| 1897 | 16 46·0 | ·1836 | 67 13·0 |
| 1898 | 16 39·0 | ·1837 | 67 12·0 |
| 1899 | 16 34·2 | ·1842 | 67 10·2 |
| 1900 | 16 29·0 | ·1844 | 67 8·5 |
| 1901 | 16 26·0 | ·1848 | 67 6·1 |
| 1902 | 16 22·8 | ·1850 | 67 3·4 |
| 1903 | 16 19·1 | ·1850 | 67 0·9 |
| 1904 | 16 15·0 | ·1852 | 66 57·2 |
| 1905 | 16 10·6 | ·1853 | 66 53·5 (inferred) |

## GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Flamsteed | 1675 |
| Edmund Halley | 1719 |
| James Bradley | 1742 |
| Nathaniel Bliss | 1762 |
| Nevil Maskelyne | 1765 |
| John Pond | 1811 |
| Sir George Biddell Airy | 1835 |
| Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B. | 1881 |

## THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(INCORPORATED 14 MAY, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888 AND 1890.)

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*Grand Prior* ..... H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Sub Prior* ..... The Marquess of Lindithgow, K.T.
*Bailiff of Eagle* ..... H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

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*Lieutenant*—*Lt.-Col.* R. Holbeche.
*Secretary*—*Colonel* Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.
*Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem*, The Earl Egerton of Tatton.
*Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department*, *Col.* Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.

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*Accountant*—William R. Edwards, A.C.A.

*Honorary Secretary of British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem*—*Lt.-Col.* J. T. Woolrych-Perowne.
*Assist. Hon. Sec. for Scotland*—J. H. Stevenson, M.A. (Unicorn).

# Summary of Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1907.

THE following is a description of the more interesting and striking astronomical occurrences and of the positions and configurations of the planets in 1907. The information is presented in a popular form so that it may be readily understood by those who do not possess a technical knowledge of astronomy. It is intended, in fact, for that numerous class of observers who make a "hobby" of the science and find a pleasure in the contemplation of the heavenly bodies, and in witnessing some of the curious changes and attractive appearances which they present from time to time. We have necessarily confined our references to those particular events and objects which are capable of being definitely predicted. There are certain other phenomena which are irregular and occasional in their apparitions; amongst these may be included Temporary Stars, new Comets, Sun Spots, displays of Auroræ Boreales, and brilliant Meteors or Fireballs. Examples of some, if not of all, of these spectacles will be sure to offer themselves for observation in 1907, but it is not possible to specify the exact times and positions of their appearances. Those persons who are most vigilant in observing the sky are likely to be the most successful in detecting objects of the kind alluded to. We make reference to them in the hope that amateur astronomers will maintain a diligent watch of the firmament, and record and publish anything they may notice of special interest. New comets are usually announced in the newspapers a few days after they have been discovered, and such references are often accompanied with information which will enable any one to detect them; but a telescope is generally necessary in the observation of these bodies, as they are often very faint and beyond the reach of the naked eye. Fugitive objects, such as large Meteors, confine their apparitions to a few moments of time: Auroræ are more lasting, and are sometimes displayed for several hours without intermission, under a series of changeful aspects. It is obvious that spectacles of this character cannot be announced beforehand, as their individual apparitions follow no exact laws and regular cycles of recurrence; they are therefore usually witnessed by such persons only as are favourably situated for such observations and maintain a pretty constant look-out for them.

*Eclipses.*—During the year 1907 there will occur four eclipses, viz., two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The times at which these phenomena take place are given in another page of this Almanack (72), and our remarks here will be merely of a general character.

The first eclipse of the year will happen on January 14, and will affect the Sun, but it will be invisible at Greenwich. It will be total at some places. At Madras and Hong Kong a partial eclipse may be observed, the Sun being nearly half hidden at the time of greatest phase.

The second eclipse will occur on January 29, and will form a partial obscuration of the Moon, but it will be invisible in this country, the Moon being below the horizon.

The third eclipse will be an annular one of the Sun on July 10, but it will be only visible in the Southern Hemisphere.

The fourth eclipse will occur on the morning of July 25, and will be a partial obscuration of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. At the time (4*h.* 22*m.* A.M.) of the middle of the eclipse rather more than 6-10ths of the Moon's disc will be involved in the Earth's shadow. But the Moon will set at 4*h.* 10*m.* A.M., or 12 minutes before the time of greatest obscuration. The event will therefore necessarily be witnessed under unfavourable conditions, as our satellite will be low in the West-by-South sky. In order to view the event the observer must occupy a position commanding an open view of the region named. Even then, however, the spectacle is not likely to be without its disadvantages, owing to the profusion of vapours usually congregated in the vicinity of the horizon. But should the atmosphere be sufficiently free from clouds at the time the observer should carefully notice whether the shadowed portion of the Moon's disc still remains visible or is apparently blotted out of the sky. There are great variations in the opacity of the Earth's shadow projected on the Moon in different eclipses, for while on some occasions our satellite remains distinctly visible, on others her disc is nearly, if not quite, obliterated. It is desirable, therefore, to accumulate careful observations with regard to this changeful feature, so that the effects produced may be clearly understood and explained.

It will be seen from the foregoing notes that though the year 1907 includes four eclipses only one of them will be perceptible to observers in the United Kingdom, and this will happen under bad circumstances. It is to be hoped that the lunar eclipse of July 25 will be presented at a time when the sky is clear, and this condition of weather may be considered very probable, as the Moon, when at the full, seems to possess the faculty of dispelling clouds. Apparently, as a consequence of this, the great majority of lunar eclipses are successfully observable.

*Transit of Mercury.*—This phenomenon will occur at about mid-day on November 14, and may be witnessed at Greenwich. The planet will begin to enter upon the Sun's eastern margin at 10*h.* 23*m.* 40*s.* A.M., will be nearest the Sun's centre (12′ 38″ distant) at 0*h.* 6*m.* 51*s.* P.M., and will leave the Sun's western margin at 1*h.* 49*m.* 58*s.* P.M. The whole transit therefore occupies 3*h.* 26*m.* 18*s.* The apparent diameter of Mercury will be 9″·8″, and of the Sun 32′ 23″·4′, so that Mercury will exhibit a diameter only 1-198th part that of the Sun. When in transit the planet will appear as an intensely black circular spot, and a pretty good telescope must be employed if the event is to be effectively witnessed. Some interesting features have been detected in the aspect of Mercury when crossing the Sun on former occasions. The small black disc has been surrounded by a luminous ring or annulus, and a bright point has been placed near or at the centre. The ring was first noticed during the transit of November 11, 1736, but the bright point had been seen 39 years previously, viz., on November 3, 1697. Whether one or both of the appearances alluded to are mere optical illusions is not quite certain. They are not always seen, and when observed the descriptions of them are by no means accordant. Some observers have seen two bright spots on the disc

Mercury ; others have referred to the annulus different in width and colour. It is highly obable that the bright spot or spots are origi- ted by the telescopes employed, and have no istence on the surface of Mercury. Spectators the coming transit should carefully scan e disc of the planet for phenomena of the nd alluded to. Optical illusions rarely affect perienced observers who adopt suitable pre- utions to avoid them and apply proper tests any suspicious appearances that may be esented. Another feature may be noticed as casionally visible just as the planet reaches e edge of the Sun's disc prior to its egress ; it s then been seen to assume a pear-shaped rm, but this, similarly to the other features uded to, is not invariably observed, and rtainly has no physical reality. The last ansit of Mercury occurred on November 10, 94 ; the next will take place on November 6, 14.

*Occultations.*—None of the bright planets or ars will be occulted by the Moon in 1907 ; in ct, the various objects hidden by our satellite ll be comparatively small, the principal ing :—γ Capricorni (mag. 3·8) on April 8, Tauri (mag. 3·9) on November 20 and Decem- r 18, ζ Tauri (mag. 3·0) on November 22, and Geminorum (mag. 3·6) on November 24. The act times at which these phenomena will occur e, however, given in the calendar portion of the manack. In monthly traversing the zodiacal nstellations the Moon frequently passes near anets and a number of conspicuous stars with- t actually occulting them. Her conjunctions th Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn in 1907 ll take place on the undermentioned dates at e distances assigned. Astronomical time, unted from noon to noon, is employed in this d three following tables.

| With *Venus*. | Time. | Dis-tance. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | ° ′ |
| Jan. 10 | 17 12 | 0 17 |
| Feb. 8 | 18 51 | 0 51 |
| Mar. 10 | 6 42 | 1 28 |
| April 8 | 23 26 | 2 32 |
| May 8 | 21 2 | 3 25 |
| June 8 | 1 3 | 3 18 |
| July 8 | 10 22 | 1 57 |
| Aug. 7 | 20 8 | 0 12 |
| Sept. 7 | 2 48 | 2 38 |
| Oct. 7 | 6 56 | 4 15 |
| Nov. 6 | 9 52 | 4 0 |
| Dec. 6 | 10 45 | 2 4 |

| With *Mars*. | Time. | Dis-tance. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | ° ′ |
| Jan. 9 | 0 33 | 4 22 |
| Feb. 6 | 12 49 | 3 57 |
| Mar. 6 | 22 26 | 3 13 |
| April 4 | 4 48 | 2 32 |
| May 2 | 6 36 | 2 20 |
| May 30 | 0 41 | 3 13 |
| June 26 | 6 56 | 5 20 |
| July 23 | 5 53 | 7 0 |
| Aug. 19 | 13 36 | 6 30 |
| Sept. 16 | 11 13 | 4 27 |
| Oct. 14 | 17 30 | 1 47 |
| Nov. 12 | 4 11 | 0 58 |
| Dec. 10 | 17 44 | 3 25 |

| With *Jupiter*. | Time. | Dis-tance. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | ° ′ |
| Jan. 26 | 2 4 | 2 37 |
| Feb. 22 | 6 37 | 2 45 |
| Mar. 21 | 16 38 | 2 32 |
| April 18 | 6 57 | 2 4 |
| May 15 | 23 44 | 1 31 |
| June 12 | 17 38 | 0 57 |
| July 10 | 11 59 | 0 25 |
| Aug. 7 | 6 31 | 0 6 |
| Sept. 4 | 0 55 | 0 38 |
| Oct. 1 | 18 24 | 1 11 |
| Oct. 29 | 9 35 | 1 41 |
| Nov. 25 | 20 34 | 1 57 |
| Dec. 23 | 2 6 | 1 53 |

| With *Saturn*. | Time. | Dis-tance. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | ° ′ |
| Jan. 17 | 2 15 | 1 35 |
| Feb. 13 | 17 51 | 1 48 |
| Mar. 13 | 9 9 | 2 0 |
| April 9 | 22 24 | 2 14 |
| May 7 | 9 12 | 2 29 |
| June 3 | 18 15 | 2 41 |
| July 1 | 2 37 | 2 45 |
| July 28 | 10 52 | 2 37 |
| Aug. 24 | 18 42 | 2 23 |
| Sept. 21 | 1 21 | 2 12 |
| Oct. 18 | 6 20 | 2 13 |
| Nov. 14 | 10 24 | 2 26 |
| Dec. 11 | 15 56 | 2 44 |

At the times of her conjunctions Venus will be N. of the Moon until August 7, when she will be S., and also for the remainder of the year. Mars will be S. of the Moon at all the conjunctions except those of November 12 and December 10. Jupiter will be N. to July 10, then S. from August 7 to the end of 1907. Saturn will be N. of the Moon at all his conjunctions during the year.

*Planetary Conjunctions* sometimes furnish very attractive spectacles, and, being usually observable without instrumental means, are often witnessed, the only essential being a favourable sky.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 20, 23*h.* 17*m.* | Mercury | 1° 40′ N. of Saturn. |
| Apr. 21, 2*h.* 41*m.* | Venus | 0° 38′ N. of Saturn. |
| May 1, 11*h.* 12*m.* | Mars | 0° 46′ S. of Uranus. |
| May 21, 13*h.* 0*m.* | Jupiter | 1° 0′ N. of Neptune. |
| Aug. 1, 4*h.* 47*m.* | Venus | 0° 18′ N. of Jupiter. |
| Aug. 10, 14*h.* 24*m.* | Mercury | 2° 6′ S. of Jupiter. |
| Dec. 31, 2*h.* 56*m.* | Mars | 1° 50′ N. of Saturn. |

In the conjunctions of May, when Uranus and Neptune are implicated, it will be necessary to employ a field-glass or telescope, as the planets named are faint, owing to their great distance.

*Jupiter's Satellites.*—Amateurs possessing telescopes of moderate dimensions will find the four bright Galilean satellites of Jupiter very attractive objects for study. They can be distinctly perceived in any small glass, and the circumstance which, more than any other, renders them so interesting is that their relative places vary from hour to hour and from night to night. The different positions they successively occupy are entertaining to the observer, who experiences no feeling of monotony such as is apt to result from a view stationary in all its details. And the satellites not only change their positions at brief intervals, but frequently become eclipsed in the shadow of Jupiter or occulted by the large globe of the planet. They also make transits across the disc, and it is at these times that they occasionally become visible as circular dark spots projected on the bright surface of Jupiter. The shadows of the satellites are also to be distinguished on the face of the planet at such times, and a telescope will sometimes reveal the gratifying spectacle of two or three black spots coursing along the line of the Jovian belts and imparting quite an abnormal appearance to the planet's scenery. The satellites are not generally known by distinguishing names, it being customary to refer to them by the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII., but of late the idea of employing the names given the first four by Simon Marius, soon after their discovery in 1610, has been more favourably regarded The fifth satellite, discovered by means of the great 36-inch refracting telescope at the Lick Observatory in California on September 9, 1892, is exceedingly faint and close to the planet, so that it requires a large instrument to reveal it. The sixth and seventh satellites, discovered by photography at the same Observatory by Perrine in 1905, are also far beyond the reach of ordinary appliances. The Satellites III. and IV. are the two outermost bright ones from Jupiter, and they are frequently transformed into dark spots when in transit. Under such circumstances they are fairly conspicuous objects even in small instruments. Appended are the occasions in 1907

when Satellite III. may be distinguished in transit :—

SATELLITE III. (Ganymede).

| 1907. | Ingress. | | Egress. | | Duration of Transit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Jan. 7 ..... | 9 | 56 | 12 | 56 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, 14 ..... | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| Feb. 12 ..... | 2 | 55 | 5 | 57 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, 19 ..... | 6 | 31 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, 26 ..... | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| April 3 ..... | 5 | 48 | 8 | 55 | 3 | 7 |
| ,, 10 ..... | 9 | 55 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| May 16 ..... | 7 | 13 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 14 |
| Sept. 22 ..... | 14 | 42 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 38 |
| Oct. 28 ..... | 11 | 34 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 41 |
| Dec. 10 ..... | 10 | 28 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 42 |
| ,, 17 ..... | 14 | 0 | 17 | 42 | 3 | 42 |

Similar transits of Satellite IV. (Callisto) will take place as under :—

| Date. | Ingress. | | Egress. | | Duration of Transit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| Feb. 1 ..... | 12 | 56 | 14 | 43 | 1 | 47 |
| ,, 18 ..... | 4 | 30 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 56 |
| April 9 ..... | 8 | 58 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| Oct. 11 ..... | 13 | 19 | 17 | 57 | 4 | 38 |
| Nov. 30 ..... | 18 | 49 | 23 | 39 | 4 | 50 |
| Dec. 17 ..... | 10 | 48 | 15 | 39 | 4 | 51 |

A telescope of about three inches aperture will exhibit the satellites Ganymede and Callisto and their shadows during these transits, for the dark circular spots representing them will be very obvious on the bright surface of the planet. The shadows are larger and more prominent than the satellites themselves, and mistakes in identifying them from one another are frequently made. The times of occurrence included in the foregoing tables should, however, prevent errors of this kind, for, except at the period of opposition, the satellites and their shadows will differ materially in their times of transit. Before opposition the shadows precede the satellites ; after opposition the order is reversed, the satellites taking precedence of their shadows.

Thus, on September 22, rather more than four months *before* opposition, Satellite III. (Ganymede) commences its transit *4h. 6m. after* its shadow ; while on April 3, about three months *after* the opposition of Dec. 28, 1906, the same satellite begins its transit *5h. 8m. before* its shadow. The intervals between the satellite and shadow-transits of IV. (Callisto) are even greater, for they occasionally amount to 12 hours.

The third satellite of Jupiter is so bright that it has been occasionally glimpsed with the naked eye. All four of the old Galilean satellites would be visible without telescopic aid but for the brilliancy and bordering position of the planet. The fifth, sixth, and seventh satellites are only objects for the professional astronomer who has an exceedingly large telescope at his command. Their periods of revolution are :—

| *Satellite.* | *Period.* D. H. M. S. | *Discoverer and Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Fifth ... | 0 11 57 22·7 | Barnard, 1892, Sept. 9 |
| Sixth ... | 242 . . . | Perrine, 1904, Dec. 3 |
| Seventh | 259 17 . . | Perrine, 1905, Jan. 2 |

The two latter have very long periods, which have not yet been very exactly determined.

The four bright satellites are usually seen arranged in a line approximately parallel with the belts and with the planet's equator, but there are notable exceptions. Sometimes they are symmetrically arranged, two being on one side and two on the other. On certain dates they are placed three on one side and one on the other, while occasionally they are all clustered on one and the same side of Jupiter. The following are some of the dates when they may be observed in the latter position :—

| *Satellites on East side of Jupiter.* | | *Satellites on West side of Jupiter.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| February | 10 P.M. | January | 3 P.M. |
| ,, | 17 ,, | ,, | 17 ,, |
| March | 3 ,, | February | 7 ,, |
| ,, | 17 ,, | ,, | 21 ,, |
| April | 22 ,, | March | 29 ,, |
| May | 6 ,, | April | 12 ,, |
| ,, | 27 ,, | ,, | 26 ,, |
| August | 17 A.M. | June | 2 ,, |
| September | 22 ,, | August | 27 A.M. |
| October | 6 ,, | September | 10 ,, |
| ,, | 27 ,, | October | 16 ,, |
| November | 24 P.M. | ,, | 30 ,, |
| December | 16 A.M. | November | 6 ,, |
| ,, | 30 ,, | ,, | 20 ,, |
| | | December | 4 ,, |

Interesting conjunctions of three of the satellites will occur on the evenings of January 1, Feb. 10, April 18, 25, and mornings of Sept., 9, 22, October 4, November 14, 20, and 27. Only one satellite will be visible (the others being occulted, eclipsed, or in transit) on March 16, *7h. 44m.* to *10h. 1m.* P.M., August 31, *3h. 16m.* to *3h. 33m.* A.M., September 23, *3h. 44m.* to *6h. 20m.* A.M., Oct. 18, *1h. 5m.* to *1h. 31m.* A.M., and December 18, *2h. 0m.* to *2h. 35m.* A.M.

The four brighter satellites of Jupiter deserve only form one of the first and certainly one of the most attractive natural pictures viewed by the young telescopic observer, for they may be detected and followed with great facility, taking up, as they do, a series of extremely interesting positions as a result of their different periods of revolution. The student may find a little agreeable entertainment in watching the satellites and delineating on a number of diagrams their change in relative position on different nights. The satellites may be individually identified by reference to the calendar portion of this Almanack, which contains a monthly column exhibiting their daily configurations. It often happens that two of the satellites approach each other so closely as to be scarcely separable with moderate powers, the appearance being analogous to that of a difficult double star.

The *Sun*, forming as he does the great central source of light and heat and the mainstay of planetary life, naturally receives marked attention from everyone interested in astronomy. A mighty orb, exhibiting evidences of great activity and capable of exerting physical influences of far-reaching and forcible character, it is not to be wondered at that he has always been regarded with earnest attention, and that the study of solar phenomena is considered to be of the highest importance. Many persons have heard something about the "spots on the Sun," but comparatively few have ever seen these curious formations. That an object so dazzlingly luminous to our conception

the Sun should exhibit dark markings is a cumstance very surprising in itself, but when is stated that these markings are often of ormous dimensions (individual spots may be ,000 miles in diameter, while groups may be 0,000 miles or more in length), and that they dergo exceedingly rapid changes, sometimes pearing or disappearing in a few hours, the ention becomes riveted on phenomena of such ment. The spots are occasionally sufficiently ge to be distinguished without instrumental ; indeed, their discovery antedates the inven- n of the telescope by many centuries. When- r this instrument is employed for solar ob- vation a dark-tinted glass should be attached the eye-piece, in order to moderate the intense lliancy of the Sun, for unless precautions of this d are taken serious damage may result to the erver's sight. A very convenient plan of ecting observations of the Sun is to detach the oured glass from the instrument, and to allow telescopic image of the Sun to fall upon a ce of white cardboard. The details of the ts may be readily perceived in this manner, d the speckled appearance of the whole disc l be displayed satisfactorily. This method is be recommended for general purposes, inas- ch as it prevents possible injury to the eye d affords an easy means of exhibiting the spots several persons at the same time. For critical mination of sun-spot structure and variation detail, we must, however, resort to the or- ary plan of direct vision as decidedly the most ective. The present is rather a favourable iod for watching solar phenomena, as the ts are likely to prove comparatively frequent 1907. They are abundantly displayed at ervals of about eleven years with intervening es of minima. We may look at the Sun ny times during two or three successive years, scarcely ever see a large dark spot amid the ht stippling of the solar surface. In other rs we shall see spots distributed in plentiful ay along zones lying not far N. and S. of the ator. Thus in 1901 and 1902 the Sun was ctically free from conspicuous spots, while in last two or three years they have been very ndantly presented. In October, 1905, two y large spots were observed. At the end of y, 1906, another fine individual spot was seen. se, with some others, were distinctly visible the naked eye. The maximum of these phe- nena is now past, and in the immediate ure the sun's disc may be expected to assume ore quiescent condition. But with a decline these solar disturbances students will find e time to engage in investigating the large y of significant facts which have accumulated recent years and which promise some con- rable additions to our knowledge of the ject.

or a long period it had been known that sun- ts and magnetic storms presented some gestive coincidences in their times of occur- ce, but the nature and extent of the con- tion remained doubtful for the want of lable and sufficient data. Recently, however, whole question has been ventilated, with the ult that the sun-spots and magnetic storms ear to be directly and closely associated. But ugh the main fact may be said to have been onstrated on conclusive evidence, the subject complicated and difficult one, and further ob- ations and comparisons are necessary before problem will be fully and completely solved.

The spots apparently transit the solar surface in about 13½ days, and merit close study when near the margin of the disc, for certain modern observers object to the idea that they represent cavities in the sun's atmosphere. When the dimensions of a sun-spot reach one minute of arc, it may be considered large enough to be distinguished by the naked eye. A spot of this size can generally be well seen through a piece of smoked or coloured glass, or possibly near the times of sunrise or sunset if the sun's light is sufficiently moderated by fog, mist, or thin cloud.

The *Moon* admittedly forms the most diversified, attractive, and distinct object in the firmament for telescopic study. Her invariable features present a striking contrast to the evanescent formations which disturb the luminous atmosphere of the Sun. The lunar landscape is, it is true, subject to many apparent variations quite altering the visible aspect of the features in detail; but these are merely due to the constantly changing angle at which the Sun's rays fall upon them. Objects differently illuminated undergo some curious tranformations of aspect; but real changes in the actual surface formations of the Moon have never been conclusively proved, though often suspected. The expanse of hill and valley, mountain, crater and ridge, with extensive plains here and there, seen on our satellite are permanent features liable to no rapid alterations of shape or size, though it is perhaps quite possible that many of them undergo slight modifications during long periods of time. Evidences of great activity in the earlier stages of the Moon's existence are distributed abundantly over the lunar orb, but the markings have settled down into a rigid, immovable state so far as the imperfect and somewhat limited evidence afforded by our telescopes enables us to judge. The most suitable period at which to view the craters and mountainous regions of the Moon is when her disc is only partly illuminated, and she is in a crescent form, near the first or last quarter. At these periods the shadows of the various inequalities of landscape near the terminator are strikingly manifested, and the diversified character of the formations most attractively portrayed. This is not the case at the period of full Moon, for lunar objects are then placed under a vertical Sun, and their shadows have disappeared, so that the features seem to have lost their distinctive characters. The great brightness of the full Moon is also an impediment to successful observations, especially when a large telescope is employed. Let the observer, therefore, avail himself of the period near the first quarter, for the Moon is then very conveniently situated in the evening sky and other conditions are favourable. The surface of our satellite has already been thoroughly surveyed, but there remains much to be done in the re-examination and drawing of details in regard to which our knowledge is far from perfect. Observers should specially search for evidences of active change, and compare reliable charts of the Moon with new observations at the telescope. Splendid photographs of our satellite have been obtained in late years in America and elsewhere, and these exhibit a surprising amount of detail far more accurately reproduced than the best drawings. Should any marked differences be discovered between old and new records, the observer should not too hastily infer the occurrence

of real changes. There are imperfections and errors in the best charts of the Moon, some delicate features have been omitted altogether, while others have been incorrectly delineated. And it must be remembered that as the Sun's altitude above a lunar object varies so does the object change its aspect. Fair comparisons can therefore only be instituted when the conditions are identical. It is fair to suppose that we must look to photography, rather than to direct telescopic observation, to supply us with new facts and clear up some long-standing mysteries, in connection with the visible details of the lunar surface.

In past years, several interesting instances of supposed real change on the Moon have been discussed and investigated, but without definite issue as regards proof of the alleged variation. The crater Linné, in the Mare Serenitatis, was thought to have been filled up, and a depression near the cleft of Hyginus, in the Mare Valorum, was said to have materially altered its character; but these instances could not be demonstrated on sufficient evidence. We are now in a much better position than we were a generation ago to detect cases of lunar activity, should they occur, for drawings and photographs have multiplied to such an extent that we possess tolerably full and reliable means of comparison. Selenographical students should, therefore, by the most accurate means available, continue to apply themselves to the search for instances of change, as it forms a most attractive branch of investigation on a wonderfully diversified and beautiful object.

*Mercury* will shine in the evening sky near the close of February and beginning of March, and the conditions will greatly favour his detection at this period. He will reach his extreme elongation East on March 2, when he will be distant from the Sun 18° 9′. The times of his setting and those of the Sun, with some other data, are given in the following table :—

| 1907. | Mercury sets. | Sun sets. | Interval. | Illuminated Disc of Mercury. | Apparent Diameter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P.M. | H. M. | H. M. | | ″ |
| Feb. 20 | 6 38 | 5 20 | 1 18 | ·833 | 5·6 |
| ,, 21 | 6 45 | 5 22 | 1 23 | ·807 | 5·8 |
| ,, 22 | 6 51 | 5 25 | 1 26 | ·779 | 6·0 |
| ,, 23 | 6 57 | 5 27 | 1 30 | ·748 | 6·1 |
| ,, 24 | 7 3 | 5 28 | 1 35 | ·712 | 6·2 |
| ,, 25 | 7 8 | 5 30 | 1 38 | ·672 | 6·4 |
| ,, 26 | 7 13 | 5 32 | 1 41 | ·629 | 6·6 |
| ,, 27 | 7 17 | 5 33 | 1 44 | ·586 | 6·8 |
| ,, 28 | 7 21 | 5 35 | 1 46 | ·542 | 7·0 |
| Mar. 1 | 7 24 | 5 37 | 1 47 | ·499 | 7·2 |
| ,, 2 | 7 26 | 5 38 | 1 48 | ·455 | 7·4 |
| ,, 3 | 7 27 | 5 39 | 1 48 | ·412 | 7·6 |

During this period the planet will be well visible on clear evenings about an hour after sunset just above the western horizon. He will appear to be brighter before the date (March 2) of greatest elongation than after it, so that about February 24 and 25 will be the best dates for observation, though he will not remain so long visible after sunset as on a few later dates. No other really bright planet will be placed near Mercury at this period, nor will the Moon be in the same region of the sky. But on February 21 the planet Saturn will be a few degrees to S.W. of Mercury; it will, however, require good eye and a very clear atmosphere to ena the pair of planets to be detected in the str twilight, as they set about 1*h.* 20*m.* after Sun. Mercury will again present his glitte lustre in the evening sky at Midsummer, but be seen with more difficulty than in Febru He will again reach eastern elongation Junction June 27 (25° 28′), and will set nearly 1¼ ho after the Sun during the period June 15–20, times of his setting, &c., being as under :—

| 1907. | Mercury sets. | Sun sets. | Interval. | Illuminated Disc of Mercury. | App ent d met |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | ″ |
| June 15 | 10 0 P.M. | 8 16 | 1 44 | ·619 | 6· |
| ,, 16 | 10 1 ,, | 8 16 | 1 45 | ·599 | 6· |
| ,, 17 | 10 2 ,, | 8 17 | 1 45 | ·580 | 6· |
| ,, 18 | 10 1 ,, | 8 18 | 1 43 | ·561 | 6· |
| ,, 19 | 10 0 ,, | 8 18 | 1 42 | ·542 | 6· |
| ,, 20 | 10 0 ,, | 8 18 | 1 42 | ·523 | 7· |
| ,, 21 | 9 59 ,, | 8 18 | 1 41 | ·505 | 7· |
| ,, 22 | 9 59 ,, | 8 19 | 1 40 | ·487 | 7· |
| ,, 23 | 9 57 ,, | 8 19 | 1 38 | ·469 | 7· |
| ,, 24 | 9 54 ,, | 8 19 | 1 35 | ·451 | 7· |
| ,, 25 | 9 53 ,, | 8 19 | 1 34 | ·434 | 7· |
| ,, 26 | 9 51 ,, | 8 19 | 1 32 | ·416 | 8· |

The conditions will be such that the plan will be brighter and much easier to observe about June 15 to 18 than on the day of greate elongation (June 27). Mercury will be in co junction with Jupiter on June 15 at 8*h.* 30 P.M., when the latter planet will be situat 1° 41′ S. of the former, and probably appe rather the brighter of the two. This occasi will prove very useful for making comparati observations of the two planets, but the lig of a June sky will render them fainter th usual.

In August Mercury will again become visibl but must be looked for in the morning sky abo an hour before sunrise. He will be at his greate western elongation on August 13, and the tim of his rising, &c., will be as under :—

| 1907. | Mercury rises. | Sun rises. | Interval. | Illuminated Disc of Mercury. | Appa ent D mete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | ″ |
| Aug. 12 | 3 1 A.M. | 4 41 | 1 40 | ·388 | 7·6 |
| ,, 13 | 3 1 ,, | 4 43 | 1 42 | ·423 | 7·4 |
| ,, 14 | 3 1 ,, | 4 44 | 1 43 | ·461 | 7·2 |
| ,, 15 | 3 2 ,, | 4 45 | 1 43 | ·501 | 7·0 |
| ,, 16 | 3 4 ,, | 4 47 | 1 43 | ·541 | 6·8 |
| ,, 17 | 3 7 ,, | 4 49 | 1 42 | ·580 | 6·6 |
| ,, 18 | 3 10 ,, | 4 51 | 1 41 | ·620 | 6 4 |
| ,, 19 | 3 13 ,, | 4 53 | 1 40 | ·659 | 6·2 |
| ,, 20 | 3 17 ,, | 4 54 | 1 37 | ·695 | 6·1 |

On the morning of August 11 Mercury will b 2° 6′ S. of Jupiter, and this conjunction wi afford an interesting repetition of the spectac afforded on June 15. For the fourth time in th year observers will have an opportunity of seein Mercury with the naked eye early in Decembe for he will attain his greatest western elongatio

20°)-on December 1, and his rising, &c., will ake place as follows :—

| 1907. | Mercury rises. | Sun rises. | Interval. | Illuminated Disc of Mercury. | Apparent Diameter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | ″ |
| Nov. 30 | 5 40 A.M. | 7 43 | 2 3 | ·580 | 6·6 |
| Dec. 1 | 5 42 ,, | 7 44 | 2 2 | ·614 | 6·4 |
| ,, 2 | 5 44 ,, | 7 45 | 2 1 | ·646 | 6·3 |
| ,, 3 | 5 46 ,, | 7 47 | 2 1 | ·676 | 6·2 |
| ,, 4 | 5 49 ,, | 7 48 | 1 59 | ·704 | 6·1 |
| ,, 5 | 5 53 ,, | 7 49 | 1 56 | ·729 | 6·0 |
| ,, 6 | 5 57 ,, | 7 51 | 1 54 | ·751 | 5·9 |
| ,, 7 | 6 0 ,, | 7 52 | 1 52 | ·770 | 5·8 |
| ,, 8 | 6 4 ,, | 7 54 | 1 50 | ·788 | 5·7 |

This planet will be near the waning crescent f the old Moon on the mornings of December 3 nd 4. At 6.30 A.M. the relative positions ill be—

Dec. 3, Mercury 11° E.S.E. from the Moon.
,, 4, Mercury 4° W. from the Moon.

This sparkling little planet never departs more han 28° from the Sun, and there are many diffiulties attendant upon observing him, except uring a few short intervals in the spring and utumn, when he becomes visible either as an vening or morning star.

There is always a peculiar satisfaction in etecting the planet which is said to have defied he efforts of Copernicus, who, though regarded s the greatest theoretical astronomer of the 5th century, appears to have invariably failed o his efforts to obtain a naked-eye view of ercury. The incident is scarcely more than a radition, however, and the story hardly seems redible, unless, indeed, we assume an undue revalence of obscuring vapours in the lowlands ordering the river Vistula near Thorn, where opernicus resided. There is really no serious bstacle in the way of securing observations of his orb if his position is tolerably well known, nd if the attempt is made at a suitable time of he year, and when the atmosphere is sufficiently ear for the purpose.

Should the observer fail to distinguish the lanet with the naked eye, a field-glass should be rought into requisition, and this will soon enble him to be picked up, but the search must be ade in the right direction. In our text-books n astronomy the planets generally are stated to ine with a steady light, in contrast to the fluctating light of the fixed stars; but Mercury rnishes a notable exception to the rule, for e emits a fitful, flashing lustre. The ancient reeks recognised this feature and called him the strongly sparkling one."

It is reckoned a feat of importance to obtain view of the planet, and it forms one of the rst endeavours of the astronomical student, ho regards this fugitive object with a sort of omantic interest. In some climates there is no fficulty in viewing Mercury many times in a ar, but in England cloudy skies are apt to uit such observations. The telescopic examiation of Mercury is rendered unsatisfactory by e planet's constant proximity to the Sun, but appears that his disc exhibits irregular spots ke those apparent on Mars, though they have ver been sufficiently studied. Hence the rotation of Mercury is still a somewhat open question, though the probability is that the period lies between 24*h*. and 25*h*. No recent observations, furnishing a reliable basis for a new determination of the rotation period, have been obtained. About a century ago Schroeter made the rotation period 24*h*. 4*m*., while Harding concluded it to be 24*h*. 5*m*. 28*s*. But Schiaparelli, the eminent Italian observer, states that the planet rotates on his axis in a precisely similar time to that which he occupies in revolving around the Sun, but this conclusion is certainly not final. It may be useful to remind observers that this object appears in his greatest lustre a few evenings before his easterly elongations in the first half of the year, and on a few mornings after his westerly elongations in the last half of the year.

*Venus* has from the earliest times upheld her title to be considered the most replendent and the most beautiful of all the planetary members of our system. But in the year 1907 not much will be seen of this attractive object. It is true that during the first two months of the year she will be brilliantly visible as a morning star, and will be noticed by everyone who looks eastwards before sunrise. But after the first half of March the planet will rise such a short time before the Sun that she will become practically invisible. And throughout the spring and ensuing summer Venus will be absent from the sky; it will be late in autumn and during the week or so preceding Christmas that she will come into prominence as an evening star. At the middle of December she will set about 1½*h*. after the Sun, and this will have increased to 2*h*. at the close of the year.

During her favourable presentation as a morning star in January and February, the planet travels from 3° N. of $\beta$ Scorpii to the eastern borders of Sagittarius. She will attain her maximum brilliancy on January 4, and reach her greatest elongation West (46° 53′) on Feb. 9. She will be in conjunction with $\alpha$ Libræ and only 5′ N. of that star on the morning of Oct. 27, but these objects will be near the Sun and invisible. On the morning of December 12 Venus and Uranus will be only 1° apart, and may be seen in the same field of view of a telescope. Taking the whole disc as equal to 1·000, the illuminated portion will vary as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | 0·232 | Feb. 20 | 0·554 |
| ,, 11 | 0·315 | Mar. 2 | 0·599 |
| ,, 21 | 0·388 | ,, 12 | 0·639 |
| ,, 31 | 0·450 | Dec. 17 | 0·922 |
| Feb. 10 | 0·505 | ,, 27 | 0·906 |

Thus she increases from a crescent to a fully illuminated disc at the time of her superior conjunction with the Sun at the middle of September, 1907, and will thereafter exhibit a slight defect from the circular form. Being so striking an object to the eye, Venus naturally encourages the hope that her telescopic picture will provide interesting material for discussion, but this has rarely been realised. Her phases are easily observed and always entertaining, but the disc is apparently free from conspicuous dark spots, belts, or definite markings of any kind. It is true that mountains, dusky canals, and seas have been said to visibly diversify the surface of this orb, but, as telescopic features, they are certainly not to be recognised and cannot be truly objective. The origin of such formations can indeed be distinctly traced to optical illusion. Venus is a severe test of instrumental capacity; her

brilliancy is apt to exaggerate defects and to provide unreliable observers with a fruitful cause of misconception. It must necessarily be admitted that our knowledge of the physical aspect of Venus is of very doubtful character. Of observations we have an abundance, but of well-assured results, calculated to afford useful information, we possess very few. Though the telescope has been employed on Venus during nearly three centuries, we are yet doubtful as to her rotation period. Certain determinations have suggested a period of *23h. 21m.*, which is a little shorter than a terrestrial day, but Schiaparelli considers the evidence convincingly in favour of the long period, *224* days *17* hrs., which corresponds with the time of her revolution round the Sun. The question is a difficult one to dispose of satisfactorily, but observers should continue to examine Venus, whenever she is suitably displayed, with a view to gathering evidence capable of finally solving the problem of the rate of her axial motion. Obviously in the case of a planet revolving in about *24* hours, and only suitably visible for a relatively short time every day, it must be difficult to trace motion in very faint, indefinite markings, which are doubtfully seen and usually defy very exact location. However, many of the mysteries of astronomy have been unravelled by perseverance, and the time is probably not far distant when the true rotation period of our beautiful sister planet, Venus, will be ascertained with precision.

*Mars* will be brightly visible in the summer months of June, July, and August. He will arrive at opposition to the Sun on July **6**, when his diameter will be *23″*. But his altitude will be very low, his South declination being *25°* on June **1**; *27½°* on July **1**; and *29°* on August **1**. Thus, though he will be tolerably near the Earth, and present a pretty large disc, it will be almost impossible in English latitudes to obtain successful views of the surface markings. The telescopic images of planets situated at small altitudes are generally very disappointing: the dense air strata through which they have to be observed cause undulations and impair definition to such a degree that delicate features are obliterated, and the forms and positions of the plainer ones rendered very uncertain. But at southern observatories the position of Mars will be very favourable, and it is hoped that the opportunity to re-study the planet's lineaments will be fully utilised.

At the opening of the year Mars will be in the eastern portion of Virgo, and moves westward in succeeding months through the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius. On June **6** he becomes stationary, and during the next two months will slowly retrograde in Sagittarius, after which he again moves eastwards, successively passing through Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, and at the close of the year will be found occupying a position just below the equator in Pisces. In his course he will pass near several fairly conspicuous stars in the southern zodiacal signs referred to. Thus, on January **8** he will be placed about *¾°* N. of *α* Libræ (mag. *2·9*); on February **8**, *⅓°* S. of *β* Scorpii (mag. *2·7*); on April **12**, *2°* N. of *λ* Sagittarii (mag. *2·9*); on April **28**, *2½°* N. of *σ* Sagittarii (mag. *2·1*); on July **5**, *⅙°* S. of *τ* Sagittarii (mag. *3·5*); on July **15**, *2¼°* S. of *σ* Sagittarii; and on September **2**, *1¼°* S. of the same star. The planet will be visible either as a morning or evening star during the whole year, and his fiery red light will be sure to attract a good deal of attention. His approximate times of rising or setting, with his apparent diameter and defect of illumination, will be as follows:—

| | Rises. H. M. | Apparent Diameter. ″ | Defect of Light ″ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 ..... | 2 55 A.M. | 4·99 | 0·37 |
| Feb. 1 ..... | 2 38 ,, | 5·92 | 0·57 |
| Mar. 1 ..... | 2 15 ,, | 7·18 | 0·78 |
| April 1 ..... | 1 32 ,, | 9·30 | 1·06 |
| May 1 ..... | 0 33 ,, | 12·54 | 1·22 |
| June 1 ..... | 11 8 P.M. | 17·59 | 0·87 |
| July 1 ..... | 9 14 ,, | 22·39 | 0·06 |
| Aug. 1 ..... | 6 47 ,, | 21·62 | 0·79 |
| Sept. 1 ..... | 11 29* ,, | 17·00 | 1·79 |
| Oct. 1 ..... | 10 48 ,, | 13·11 | 1·85 |
| Nov. 1 ..... | 10 39 ,, | 10·25 | 1·54 |
| Dec. 1 ..... | 10 41 ,, | 8·29 | 1·17 |

*Minor Planets.*—These small bodies, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, lie quite beyond the sphere of popular observation. About *600* of them have been discovered up to the present time, and hundreds of others await detection. One only of the large number mentioned moves in a path the mean distance of which falls between the Earth and Mars. This particular planet is named Eros, and is the most important minor planet known, since its occasional near approaches to the Earth will enable the Sun's distance to be determined more accurately than is possible by any other object or method. Eros, however, is usually extremely faint, and may be dismissed as beyond our scope for it is only visible as a tiny telescopic star. A really favourable opposition will not occur until **1924**. Of the ordinary members of this abundant family, four are of some importance, viz.: Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. They were discovered early in the **19**th century, and are brighter than the others.

*Ceres* arrived at opposition on December **5**, **1906**, and will be observable during the opening months of **1907**. On January **4** she will be *2½°* N. of *ε* Tauri (mag. *3·7*). A telescope will be necessary to view this little planet, as her magnitude will be only *7½* under the best circumstances. Whenever it is desired to identify

* This and the values for the three succeeding months are the times of his setting. As an object suitable for telescopic study, and with an apparent diameter exceeding 10″, Mars will be invitingly presented between April **9** and Nov. **4**, so that there will be seven months of the year available for observers. It is to be hoped that the results obtained will be on a scale of interest and importance consistent with so prolonged an opportunity. The principal markings on Mars appear to represent real surface formations of permanent character. In fact, the spots seen at the present day are the same features as those which attracted the notice of Hooke, Huygheus, and Cassini about two and a half centuries ago. Certainly these spots appear subject to slight variations from time to time, but the changes are only temporary, and probably induced by the different angles under which they are viewed from the Earth, and by Martian vapours passing over them occasionally. In this Almanack for **1905**, p. **686**, we mentioned that "possibly the year **1905** would virtually terminate the discussion" with regard to the objective existence of the "canals" supposed to profusely diversify the planet's surface. And it has done so, for some of the "canals" were photographed in the year named. This unequivocal testimony as to the canaliform aspect of Martian scenery formed the most important advance in our knowledge of planetary details effected in recent years. The features on this planet are not precisely of the shape and character delineated by Schiaparelli, nor are the canals double, as he alleged, but in the main his charts are correct and may be regarded as a great improvement upon the work of his predecessors in the same field.

Ceres, or any other object of similar character beyond reach of the naked eye, its exact position relatively to a known star should be found and the telescope directed to the place. The observer should then construct a diagram of the small stars visible, and on succeeding nights, by comparing this diagram with the same spot in the heavens, the object sought for will reveal itself by its motion.

*Pallas* will not be in opposition to the Sun in 1907, having passed that point on October 2, 1906. This planet is even fainter than Ceres, and must be looked for in the evenings at the early part of the year, or in the mornings during the closing months. On January 1 he will be placed 2° E. of 3 Ceti (mag. 2·2); on February 23, 1½° S. of 7 Ceti (mag. 3·9); and on December 23, 2° S. of 5 Crateris (mag. 3·8).

*Juno* will be in opposition on April 29, 1907, and may therefore be seen to advantage in the spring months, when she will be situated in the N.E. region of Virgo. On August 4 a very favourable opportunity will present itself for picking up this object, as she will be very closely S. of the star $\phi$ Virginis (mag. 4·9), the positions of the objects being:—

| | R.A. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | ° ′ |
| $\phi$ Virginis ..... ..... | 14 23 25 | S. 1 49 |
| Juno at transit, Aug. 4 | 14 23 1 | S. 1 59 |
| ,, ,, Aug. 5 | 14 23 37 | S. 2 5 |

Juno will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of January 9, and only 1° 14′ N. of that luminary. Juno is the faintest of the four minor planets discovered in the early years of the last century, and her computed opposition magnitude in April, 1907, will be only 8·65.

*Vesta* is the brightest of all the minor planets, and is occasionally very distinctly visible to the naked eye. She will be favourably presented in the evening sky during the first quarter of 1907, and as she comes to opposition in January, 1908, may also be well seen during the last quarter of the year in the morning sky. Her position in January and February will be in Pisces. On January 6 she will be little more than 1° S. of 30 Piscium (mag. 4·6). During the months from September to December the planet will be in Gemini, and on the nights of December 18 and 19 will be placed about ½° S. of the star δ Geminorum (mag. 3·6). At this time the magnitude of Vesta will be 7, and it will be interesting to watch the planet pass the above star from E. to W., her motion being retrograde at the time of the conjunction. There will be some interesting appulses of Vesta and the Moon in 1907, as follows:—

| | | | | ° ′ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 16 | ... | 8 A.M. | Vesta | 0 42 | S. of Moon. |
| Mar. 16 | ... | 3 P.M. | ,, | 0 7 | N. ,, |
| Aug. 4 | ... | 12 ,, | ,, | 0 52 | S. ,, |
| Dec. 21 | ... | 10 A.M. | ,, | 0 59 | S. ,, |

From measures obtained with the 40-inch refractor at the Yerkes' Observatory in 1900, the diameters of the chief minor planets were: Ceres, 477 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 120 miles; Vesta, 239 miles. The light-reflecting capacity of Vesta and Juno must be very much greater than that of the others.

*Jupiter*, the "giant planet," forms an object of very special interest to all telescopic observers. In 1907 he will be visible under favourable conditions, being above the horizon during the greater part of the night in the first three months, a brilliant evening star throughout the spring, and an equally lustrous morning star during the last four months. In June, Jupiter will draw near to the Sun and be lost in his rays, until in the latter part of August he will again present himself as a conspicuous object. Rising earlier every day, he will be beautifully displayed in the dawn of September and October mornings. His angular diameter will apparently be a little less than in several preceding years, but his altitude will be considerable, and this will more than compensate for the slight reduction in size. The following figures will exhibit the variation in his position, diameter, &c., during the last six oppositions:—

| Opposition. | Declination of Jupiter. | Apparent Polar Diameter. |
|---|---|---|
| | ° ′ | ″ |
| 1901, June 30 ... | 23 10 South | ... 43·4 |
| 1902, Aug. 5 ... | 17 57 ,, | ... 45·0 |
| 1903, Sept. 12 ... | 6 3 ,, | ... 46·0 |
| 1904, Oct. 18 ... | 8 18 North | ... 46·0 |
| 1905, Nov. 24 ... | 19 28 ,, | ... 45·0 |
| 1906, Dec. 28 ... | 23 13 ,, | ... 43·6 |

The next opposition will occur at the end of January, 1908.

During the first five months of the year the planet will be placed in the western region of Gemini, moving slowly westwards until February 25, when he will appear stationary, and after that date will be directed eastwards. On January 12 and April 10–11 he will be ¾° and 2°, respectively, N. of the star $\mu$ Geminorum (mag. 3·2), and on January 30 and March 24 1° N. of the variable star $\eta$ Geminorum. He will be visible during nearly the whole night in the first quarter of the year. On May 1 he will set soon after midnight, and on June 1 at 10*h*. 33*m*. Continuing to approach the Sun, the planet will scarcely be seen in the sky after the middle of June, and will be in conjunction with the Sun on July 16. On September 1 he will rise nearly 3 hours before the Sun, and this interval will have increased to nearly 5¾ hours by October 1. During the last four months of the year Jupiter will occupy a position in Cancer, and move gradually eastwards a little S. of the star-cluster Præsepe.

One of the most interesting planetary markings ever observed is that of the Great Red Spot on Jupiter. Possibly this feature is identical with a similar object seen by Hooke, Cassini, and others in 1664 and later years. It varies considerably in its appearances, having been sometimes conspicuous and at other periods invisible. It has endured for such a long period that it may be almost considered a permanent feature of the planet. It first came under general observation in July, 1878, when it was of an intensely red colour. This object is still faintly visible, and it seems to exhibit a variable motion as well as to undergo remarkable changes in tone and tint. No doubt its appearance is affected by the atmospheric vapours surrounding it, which in recent years appear to have covered the spot with a lighter material. Schwabe, a German observer, made drawings of Jovian features 75 years ago, and amongst them we may clearly recognise the peculiar surroundings of the red spot, if we cannot identify the object itself. The mean rotation period of the spot during a very long period has been 9*h*. 55*m*. 37*s*., but the rate has varied between about 9*h*. 55*m*. 33*s*. and

9*h*. 55*m*. 42*s*. During the last few years the velocity has shown some remarkable oscillations: thus in the 16 months from January, 1905, to May 4, 1906, the mean rate of rotation was 9*h*. 55*m*. 41*s*., whereas during the three months from May 4 to August 8, 1906, it was only 9*h*. 55*m*. 34*s*.

For the guidance of those observers who may desire to examine the faint remains of the great red spot and its neighbouring features, a list of some of the times when it may be expected to present itself on or very near the central meridian of the planet is given below. The observer may readily calculate for himself the times of transit on other nights, should he require to know them, by adopting the rotation period of 9*h*. 55*m*. 40*s*., which is equivalent to the interval elapsing between successive returns of the same marking.

TRANSIT TIMES OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

| 1907. | H. | M. | 1907. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 3 ... | 7 | 13 | Feb. 22 ... | 8 | 28 |
| ,, 5 ... | 8 | 51 | Mar. 6 ... | 8 | 26 |
| ,, 7 ... | 10 | 29 | ,, 18 ... | 8 | 22 |
| ,, 10 ... | 7 | 58 | ,, 30 ... | 8 | 19 |
| ,, 15 ... | 7 | 6 | Dec. 13 ... | 12 | 23 |
| ,, 17 ... | 8 | 44 | ,, 23 ... | 10 | 38 |
| ,, 29 ... | 8 | 38 | ,, 25 ... | 12 | 16 |
| Feb. 10 ... | 8 | 32 | ,, 27 ... | 13 | 54 |

These predictions are made on the basis that the position of the spot remains the same as at present, with a longitude of 15°, which enables it to follow the transits of the zero meridian of System II. of the Ephemeris in 25 minutes.

At intervals of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the spot becomes central on Jupiter at nearly the same times as before. These remarks only have a special reference to the red spot, for it is found that different latitudes furnish different periods of rotation. Some of the markings have exhibited a proper motion so rapid that they complete a circuit of Jupiter in 8*m*. less time than others. These features are doubtless of an atmospheric character, and are certainly influenced by currents of different velocity operating far above the sphere of the planet. As to the red spot, it is desirable that it should continue to be watched and its further changes of tint and motion duly recorded. Though it cannot be a formation cohering with the actual surface of Jupiter, it must possess elements of remarkable permanency. Notwithstanding the large amount of observation which in past years has been given to the planet, there still remain a great number of interesting facts to be gleaned respecting his atmospheric currents and the many curious light and dark spots carried along at different velocities in them.

*Saturn*.—The conditions attending the annual apparitions of this planet are successively repeated with little change, as the dates of opposition are only about 12 days later every year. The rings are now almost invisible, being in nearly the same plane as the Earth; the major axis on September 21 will be 44·99″, and the minor 0·34″. The planet will probably appear ringless early in October, and again early in January, 1908. Observers with good telescopes should attentively survey Saturn at these times, and ascertain whether the rings absolutely disappear, or whether there remains a narrow line of light or bright points marking their position. The planet will arrive at opposition to the Sun on September 18, and will be seen to advantage during that and the succeeding autumn months. In recent years Saturn has been badly placed for observers living in high northern latitudes, but his position is now markedly improving in this respect, as he is gradually assuming a greater altitude. His southern declination, which on the date of his opposition in 1900 was 22½° S., will have decreased in 1907 to 4¾°, and the few following years will find him still coming northwards and bettering his position as an object for telescopic study in this country. In January, 1907, the planet will be faintly visible in the evening twilight, but will soon draw too near to the Sun for successful observation. His conjunction with that luminary will occur on March 9, and he will reappear as a morning star at the close of May. He will be placed in the western region of Pisces, and the extent of his motion will not exceed 6¾ degrees during the last seven months of the year. On September 13 he will be situated about 1½° N. of the small star 20 Piscium (mag. 5·7), and will be close to Mars on the last evening of the year. Of all the objects presented in the sky the astronomical observer will find Saturn the most picturesque, for his luminous rings possess a unique charm. No other body in our solar system is distinguished by a similar appendage; in fact, this orb displays a beauty without any parallel, so far as our powers of observation enable us to judge. The rings and globe are visible in a comparatively small telescope, but large instruments and high powers are necessary to exhibit the planet to the best advantage.

Though Saturn presents a far more novel configuration than Jupiter, the former appears very much smaller, owing to his greater distance, and his disc does not present that wealth of fairly conspicuous detail and expansive panorama of changing scenery such as the surface of Jupiter reveals. Under prolonged study there is usually a sameness in the image of Saturn which is apt to make us weary of the picture, most attractive as it is on first inspection. But Saturn, akin to his giant brother Jupiter, is apt to rouse his latent forces and to exhibit indications of widespread energy and change. In the summer of 1903 several very large white spots appeared in his northern hemisphere and in the light zone dividing the N. equatorial belt from the N. polar shading. These new markings were attentively followed, and they enabled the planet's rotation period to be determined as 10*h*. 37*m*. 52·9*s*. In 1794 Sir W. Herschel determined the period as 10*h*. 16*m*. 0·4*s*., and Professor A. Hall in 1877 found it 10*h*. 14*m*. 23·8*s*. The two latter values were the most reliable ones ascertained in former years. It is true that many observers had seen, or thought they had seen, spots on Saturn; but other persons, with excellent sight and powerful telescopes, had failed to detect anything of them.

The irregular markings on Saturn, like the similar features on Jupiter, are evidently influenced by proper motions of considerable extent. In fact, different latitudes of these planets give discordant rotation periods, as there are a number of atmospheric currents of different velocities circulating round them. Saturn has ten satellites, but only half of this number are visible in ordinary telescopes. The brightest satellite, appropriately designated Titan, is visible in any small glass, and Iapetus is some-

imes to be glimpsed with very small instruments, but Mimas and Hyperion require far greater power. Instances are recorded where the fainter satellites are supposed to have been detected with telescopes apparently quite incapable of such a feat, but these results may generally be dismissed as mere efforts of the imagination. A ninth and tenth satellite of the planet have been recently discovered on photographs taken by Professor W. H. Pickering in America. The period of the ninth satellite (named Phœbe) has been computed to be 547 days, and its distance from Saturn eight millions of miles. The period of the tenth satellite is, approximately, 21 days, and its distance a little less than that of the eighth satellite, Hyperion (about 900,000 miles). The motion of the ninth moon is said to be retrograde, which is a surprising departure from the direction of motion followed by the other satellites; but our knowledge of the new bodies is somewhat uncertain, and further observations must be awaited.

*Uranus* will be in opposition to the Sun on the evening of July 3, and may therefore be seen to advantage during the summer months of the year, but his southern declination of 23½° will limit him to low altitudes as viewed from European stations. As a telescopic object the planet offers little inducement, as his tiny disc will appear ill defined in the vapours near the horizon. The extent of his motion during the year will be comprised within 5° in Sagittarius. He will be near the following stars :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 19, | Uranus | ½° S. of $\nu^2$ Sagittarii | (mag. 5·2) |
| ,, 23, | ,, | ½° S. of $\nu^1$ | ,, ( ,, 5·0) |
| Aug. 11, | ,, | 1° S. of 28 | ,, ( ,, 5·6) |

On June 18 and December 10 the planet will be found in the region 3° N. of $\sigma$ Sagittarii. These various stars will enable the planet to be picked up with a little care on the part of the intending observer. With the naked eye he may be seen as a star of about 6th magnitude, and in a telescope may be readily identified by his disc. If an instrument of low power is directed towards the place of the planet, and a diagram made of the stars visible in the field, he will reveal his presence by motion if comparisons are made on subsequent nights. The most suitable time for observations of this sort will be in July and August, when the Moon is absent from the sky. The four small satellites revolving round this distant orb are beyond the reach of ordinary telescopes, but the outermost pair (Titania and Oberon) have sometimes been glimpsed with moderate appliances. The planet emits a pale blue light, and probably exhibits a belted aspect, like Jupiter and Saturn, but markings of irregular character, likely to afford a clue to the rotation period, have very seldom, if ever, been certainly observed. This period is likely to be a short one, and intermediate between that of the larger planets Jupiter and Saturn and that of the smaller planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars. Uranus will be only 0° 46′ N. of Mars on May 1 at 11*h.* 12*m.* P.M., and will be near the Moon on the evening of July 23.

*Neptune*, revolving on the farthest limits of the planetary system, will arrive at opposition on January 2, and in a very suitable position for observation during the first quarter of the year. He will also be favourably placed at the last quarter, but chiefly in the morning sky. His motion will extend over about 5° during the year, in Gemini. There will be an excellent opportunity to identify this distant planet on January 24, for on that date he will be only ¼° N. of the star 36 Geminorum (mag. 5·2). During about the last half of January and first week of February the planet and star may be well seen in the same field of view, with a telescope of low power. On December 31 and on the first few nights of January, 1908, the planet may be picked up 1¼° N. of the variable star $\zeta$ Geminorum. On May 21, at midnight, Neptune will be just 1° S. of Jupiter. The planet is quite invisible to the naked eye, as he shines no brighter than a star of the 8th magnitude. A pretty good telescope must be employed in searching for this faint and rather difficult object. Everyone has viewed Venus, the brightest and most beautiful of the major planets, but few persons have ever beheld Neptune, the faintest. There is a satellite attending the latter, but it does not come within reach of small telescopes.

*Periodical Comets.*—These objects form an interesting class, and our knowledge of them has exhibited a rapid increase in recent times. Not a single year passes without the return of a periodical comet. The diligence of modern observers has enriched this branch with many important discoveries, but it appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances in pursuing their paths sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to terminate, their visible existences. Biela's double comet has not reappeared during the last half-century, and its material seems to have been distributed into a stream of shooting stars. Brorsen's comet has also been missing, and may have followed the same fate. The materials of which these presumably lost comets were composed no doubt still exist and revolve round the Sun in regular periods, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be viewed again under the same aspect as formerly. As an example of the increase in the number of known periodical comets, it may be stated that during the 16 years from 1880 to 1896 no less than 16 new comets of short period were discovered. The following table includes details of those comets which are expected to appear during the ensuing few years :—

| Date of Return. | Period in Years. | Name of Comet. |
|---|---|---|
| 1907. Oct. ..... | 6·878 | ... Giacobini (1900). |
| Oct. ..... | 8·687 | ... Denning (1881). |
| 1908. April ..... | 3·303 | ... Encke. |
| May ..... | 5·534 | ... Tempel-Swift (1869). |
| 1909. Jan. ..... | 7·419 | ... Denning (1894). |
| Oct. ..... | 5·595 | ... Brooks (1886). |
| Oct. ..... | 6·441 | ... Perrine (1896). |
| 1910. Jan. ..... | 7·186 | ... Swift (1895). |
| Feb. ..... | 6·647 | ... Giacobini (1896). |
| May ..... | 76·370 | ... Halley. |

A few of these must necessarily be considered uncertain, as they have only been observed at a single apparition. In some cases the circumstances will be unfavourable, and the objects will probably escape observation at their next passage through perihelion. The majority of those included in the list will doubtless return at the computed times, and be suitably observed. It forms a most entertaining branch of astro-

nomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, so that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by diligent observers who regularly sweep the firmament in quest of such objects, and are sometimes fortunate enough to sight them and give warning of their appearance before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

*Meteoric Showers Visible during the Year.*—Meteors, Bolides, meteorites, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are variously called, are visible on every clear night of the year, and at certain epochs are presented in such numbers as to form abundant and imposing showers. There were brilliant showers of Leonids near the middle of November in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867 and 1868, and it was confidently anticipated that the phenomena would recur in 1899 and 1900, but little or nothing was seen of the expected meteor storm. There occurred, however—quite unexpectedly—a marked revival of the display in 1901 and 1903, and it was witnessed in the United States and in England respectively. The experience of those years proves that the rear portion of the meteoric group has not been attracted away from the region of the earth's orbit. There is little prospect that the shower will be strongly maintained at the middle of November, 1907, for the parent comet (Tempel 1866 I.) and the denser part of its closely associated meteor-stream passed through perihelion in 1899 and are now far off, rapidly speeding their way outwards to beyond the orbit of Neptune. In 1907 the Moon will be ten days old and partly obscure the meteors, but should the shower actively return it ought to be fairly well observed if clear weather allows. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a known shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often appear suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for two or three seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the most prominent meteoric streams visible during the year :—

| No. | Epoch. | Radiant Point. R.A. | Radiant Point. Dec. | Name of Shower. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ° | ° | |
| 1 | Jan. 2–4 | 230 | +53 | Quadrantids. |
| 2 | Jan. 11 | 220 | +13 | $\zeta$ Bootids. |
| 3 | Jan. | 147 | −12 | $\lambda$ Hydrids. |
| 4 | Feb. 5–23 | 75 | +41 | $\alpha$ Aurigids. |
| 5 | Feb. 20 | 263 | +36 | $\rho$ Herculids. |
| 6 | March 1–4 | 166 | + 4 | $\gamma$ Leonids. |
| 7 | March 13–24 | 161 | +58 | $\beta$ Ursids. |
| 8 | April 12–24 | 210 | −10 | $\alpha$ Virginids. |
| 9 | April 17–22 | 218 | −31 | Hydrids. |
| 10 | April 20–22 | 271 | +33 | Lyrids. |
| 11 | May 1–6 | 338 | − 2 | $\gamma$ Aquarids. |
| 12 | May 5—June 17 | 253 | −21 | $\mathrm{d}$ Scorpiids. |
| 13 | May 7–18 | 231 | +27 | $\alpha$ Coronids. |
| 14 | May 24–27 | 194 | +58 | $\epsilon$ Ursids. |
| 15 | May 26–31 | 310 | +80 | $\kappa$ Cepheids. |
| 16 | May 29—June 4 | 333 | +27 | $\eta$ Pegasids. |
| 17 | June 4–13 | 322 | +61 | $\alpha$ Cepheids. |
| 18 | June 10–28 | 335 | +57 | $\delta$ Cepheids. |
| 19 | June—Aug. | 302 | +24 | $\eta$ Sagittids. |
| 20 | July 6—Aug. 22 | 284 | −13 | $\lambda$ Aquilids. |
| 21 | July—Aug. | 269 | +48 | $\gamma$ Draconids. |
| 22 | July 6—Aug. 16 | 315 | +48 | $\alpha$ Cygnids. |
| 23 | July 15–28 | 304 | −10 | $\alpha$ Capricornids. |
| 24 | July 15–30 | 23 | +43 | $\gamma$ Andromedids. |
| 25 | July—Oct. | 30 | +36 | $\beta$ Triangulids. |
| 26 | July 23—Aug. 4 | 47 | +43 | $\alpha$–$\beta$ Perseids. |
| 27 | July 27–29 | 339 | −11 | $\delta$ Aquarids. |
| 28 | July—Oct. | 310 | +79 | $\kappa$ Cepheids. |
| 29 | August 10–12 | 45 | +57 | Perseids. |
| 30 | August 5–16 | 292 | +53 | $\kappa$ Cygnids. |
| 31 | Aug.—Oct. 2 | 346 | + 1 | $\beta$ Piscids. |
| 32 | Aug. 12—Oct. 2 | 74 | +41 | $\alpha$ Aurigids. |
| 33 | August 21–25 | 291 | +60 | $o$ Draconids. |
| 34 | Aug. 21–Sep. 21 | 62 | +37 | $\epsilon$ Perseids. |
| 35 | Aug. 25–Sep. 16 | 353 | −11 | $\psi$ Aquarids. |
| 36 | Aug. 4—Sep. 22 | 64 | +22 | $\epsilon$ Taurids. |
| 37 | Sep. 15—Oct. 11 | 14 | + 7 | $\epsilon$ Piscids. |
| 38 | Sept. 27 | 75 | +15 | $o$ Orionids. |
| 39 | Oct. 4 | 133 | +79 | Ursids. |
| 40 | October 11—24 | 40 | +20 | $\epsilon$ Arietids. |
| 41 | October 17–20 | 92 | +15 | Orionids. |
| 42 | October | 100 | +13 | $\xi$ Geminids. |
| 43 | Nov. 2–3 | 55 | + 9 | $\epsilon$ Taurids. |
| 44 | Nov. 13–15 | 150 | +23 | Leonids. |
| 45 | Nov. 13–28 | 155 | +40 | Leo Minorids. |
| 46 | Nov. 17–23 | 25 | +43 | Andromedids. |
| 47 | Nov. 23—Dec. 1 | 189 | +73 | $\chi$ Draconids. |
| 48 | Nov. 30—Dec. 9 | 162 | +58 | $\beta$ Ursids. |
| 49 | Dec. 1–14 | 108 | +33 | Geminids. |
| 50 | Dec. 7–10 | 119 | +29 | $\alpha$ Geminids. |
| 51 | Dec. 22–29 | 194 | +32 | Canis Venaticids. |

The Perseids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows :—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

| Date. | Radiant R.A. | Radiant Dec. | Date. | Radiant R.A. | Radiant Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | | ° | ° |
| July 19 | 18·9 | +50·5 | Aug. 4 | 36·4 | +55·5 |
| ,, 21 | 20·8 | +51·1 | ,, 6 | 38·9 | +56·0 |
| ,, 23 | 22·8 | +51·8 | ,, 8 | 41·5 | +56·5 |
| ,, 25 | 24·9 | +52·5 | ,, 10 | 44·3 | +56·9 |
| ,, 27 | 27·1 | +53·2 | ,, 12 | 47·1 | +57·3 |
| ,, 29 | 29·3 | +53·8 | ,, 14 | 50·0 | +57·7 |
| ,, 31 | 31·6 | +54·4 | ,, 16 | 52·9 | +58·0 |
| Aug. 2 | 33·9 | +55·0 | ,, 18 | 55·9 | +58·4 |

On August 21, 1905, there was a violent earthquake shock at Savaii, in the Samoan group of Islands. It was followed by an extensive volcanic eruption in the district of Matanta, where three craters appeared in great activity. Large stones were discharged to great elevations, and the flow of lava covered four miles of the surrounding country. A native chief and a number of his followers lost their lives by falling into a crevasse on the hill slopes, where they were overwhelmed with lava. On September 8 a violent earthquake shock was felt over a wide area in southern Italy. In Calabria the visitation was severe, and the towns of Pizzo, Monteleone, and Martirano were wrecked, while others received considerable damage. Many villages were practically destroyed, and the number of persons killed was estimated at 2,000. The seismic disturbance was distinctly felt at Messina, and more moderate shocks were experienced at Castellammare, Naples, and they extended as far north as Florence. On September 9 further shocks affected Calabria, but they were not of the same violence as the one of September 8. On succeeding days additional shocks occurred, and though not of very serious character they were sufficient to keep the inhabitants in a state of alarm. Further damage was reported from several places. The telegraph station at Cosenza was shaken to such an extent as to become uninhabitable. In Nevada, at Rye Patch, a new volcano ejecting lava was discovered by some cattlemen who had never previously observed such an occurrence in the locality. On September 21 the Stirling district of Scotland was visited by a slight shock of earthquake, but no damage resulted. Houses were shaken, and the vibrations at one place lasted ten seconds. The tremor appears to have been in a direction from N.W. to S.E. The first shock occurred shortly before midnight, and a second appears to have come soon after midnight, for many people in Perthshire felt the latter disturbance. On the afternoon of September 26, at Lundby, Hisingen Island, Sweden, subterranean rumblings were heard, and buildings were shaken so severely that in many cases the walls were cracked. The ground subsided and fissures were formed in the earth. On October 22 some severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Mahdia, Tunis, and the visitation extended all over the country near Cape Bon. In the second week of November an earthquake shook the peninsula of Athos, and damage to the extent of £25,000 was done to the church of the Russian Monastery at that place. On November 25 a slight earthquake was felt at Manchester and Salford, and the vibrations appear to have been continued for several minutes. On November 26, at 8 A.M., several rather severe shocks were experienced in Italy, and tremors were noticed in the N.E. of France. At the end of November earthquake shocks were reported from places in Lincolnshire. But there was some doubt as to the real character of the disturbance, and a correspondent of *The Times* pointed out that it was probably due to the explosion (or explosions) of a large meteorite or bolide high in the air, which would set up waves of sound and aerial shock. On December 7 the south-west region of Switzerland was subjected to a series of earthquakes. People in the canton of Valais and in the district of Geneva and Annecy allege that two violent shocks occurred in a direction from east to west. The principal area of disturbance comprised the mountainous districts near Geneva. The people were much alarmed and ran from their houses, but no damage was done. On December 10, at 10.40 P.M., a slight earthquake visited Cheshire, and was sufficiently pronounced to awake many persons and to give an impression that a violent explosion had taken place in the neighbourhood. Houses rocked, windows and crockery-ware rattled, and some alarm was caused. In January, 1906, another volcanic eruption took place in the Samoan Islands, and at Savaii all the plantations and buildings, with the exception of two churches, were destroyed. On about February 15 there was an earthquake with a rising of the sea at Tumaco (Colombia) and Esmeraldus. At the former place eighteen shocks occurred, and the population were panic-stricken. Some of them were killed and many injured by falling *debris*. On February 16, at St. Lucia, Dominica, two severe shocks were felt, and at Castries many buildings were seriously damaged. At Fort de France a severe earthquake occurred at *1h. 35m.* P.M. Several people were injured. On about March 10 an earthquake took place at Bashahr, in India. At Rampur and Kakoola several persons lost their lives and many were injured. On March 17 repeated shocks of earthquake effected considerable damage at Kagi, Island of Formosa, in the Pacific. A great number of buildings were wrecked, and several hundred persons were either killed or wounded. Early in April Vesuvius exhibited signs of increasing activity, and soon developed remarkable energy. People living near the foot of the mountain had to flee for their lives, and found a refuge in Naples. The lava spread over a large area and wrought much damage. Some lives were lost. Earthquake shocks visited Naples on April 8, and were doubtless the effect of the volcanic disturbance, for the most intense activity was displayed on the night of April 7, when the sides of the cone subsided and immense streams of lava poured down the mountain, accompanied with the usual electrical phenomena, thunder and lightning. Boulders and fiery scoriæ were ejected from the crater on a scale of grandeur certainly not witnessed by the present generation. The fall of ashes was so great that some of the houses were crushed under the weight. The eruption occurred chiefly between April 5 and 17, with a maximum on the 7th and 8th. After the 17th the convulsion had evidently exhausted its energy. The rain of ashes became less, but it was some time before Vesuvius regained its normal condition. On April 18, at 5 A.M., a terrible earthquake devastated San Francisco, California, and an appalling fire completed the work of destruction. The damage to property was estimated as £60,000,000, while—what was far more serious and lamentable—several thousand lives were lost; but the number will never be exactly known. Bodies continued to be found amid the wreckage three months after the date of the earthquake. The disturbance was accompanied by a loud roaring or rumbling sound which quite drowned the noise of falling chimneys and buildings, and the cries of the wounded. The rumbling and rocking of the earth continued for eight or nine seconds. Houses cracked and fell, many entirely collapsed, especially in the poor

quarter of the town, where the greatest loss of life occurred. The streets were torn up, and two storeys of the Valentia Hotel disappeared into the earth. Smoke and fire soon burst from the ruined town and completed the work of destruction. Fourteen other towns near San Francisco felt the calamitous effects of the earthquake, and Los Angeles, nearly 500 miles distant, was visited by two shocks. On April 19 a comparatively slight shock of earthquake was recorded at Sarajevo, in Bosnia. On April 23 a rather violent shock was felt at Oregon, and in the town of Eureka the windows were broken, but no serious effects ensued. On May 9 an earthquake shock was experienced at Fort William. On June 27, *9h.* 45*m.* A.M., a pretty smart shock of earthquake was felt in South Wales and the west of England. The tremors seem to have lasted two or three seconds, and though many people were startled at the sudden sensation little damage resulted. In some of the collieries of South Wales the rumbling noise and rocking of the earth caused a panic among the miners, and some hundreds of them ceased work and went home. The shocks were distinctly felt at Bristol, Bath, Devizes, Holyhead, Birmingham, and other towns. Early on the same morning two violent shocks were registered at the Seismographic Institution at Gottingen, Germany. On June 28 two shocks affected Lancashire and Cheshire. On June 30 vibrations were noticed at Caterham, Croydon, and other places, but they were of a comparatively trivial nature. On about July 20 a series of earthquake shocks were felt at Socorro, in Texas, and they caused great destruction of property. The people abandoned their homes, fearing the collapse of the buildings. On August 17, at about 8 P.M., a terrible earthquake, similar in its calamitous results to that which devastated San Francisco on April 18, visited Valparaiso and other Chilian towns (South America). The day had been unusually warm and pleasant, and in the quiet of evening the people were far from anticipating any natural catastrophe. Suddenly the whole city seemed to swing backwards and forwards. Then there came a jolt of such mighty force that whole rows of buildings toppled to the ground. Two shocks appear to have mainly occasioned the disaster, one of four minutes' duration, the other of two minutes. Fire immediately added to the horrors of the earthquake, and many of the wounded were roasted to death in the flames. Nearly all the terror-stricken inhabitants had fled from the city, and those who remained were not in a condition to render assistance. About three thousand persons lost their lives, a still greater number were injured, while about 100,000 were rendered temporarily homeless. Many other towns were in part or wholly destroyed, and amongst these may be mentioned Santiago, Santa Rosa, Quillota, Limache, Illapel, and San Felipe. One person writing from the scene of the disaster stated that every city and village within 100 miles of Valparaiso was in ruins. A tidal wave inflicted slight damage at Penco. Valparaiso, which lies on the Pacific coast, had a population of about 200,000, and the extent of the catastrophe can hardly be realised. The statement that 150 persons were shot by the military for looting adds to the horrors of the event. The loss of property was estimated as exceeding £50,000,000. The shocks, which were numerous, overthrew nearly everything, and even the more substantially built public offices were involved in the common ruin. Amid the widespread disorder, lack of implements and water, it was impossible to cope with the flames which ensued. The people retired to the neighbouring hills, where they looked down upon the smouldering *débris* of their erstwhile gay and prosperous city. To add to the trouble, the railways, telegraphs, &c., were wrecked, so that material assistance could not be immediately afforded to the sufferers. One curious fact as a possible result of the earthquake is that Crusoe's Island, discovered by Juan Fernandez in 1563, and situated about 150 miles west of Valparaiso and from the Chilian coast, has disappeared! The island was 13 miles long, 14 miles wide, and had been inhabited by German colonists since 1868. (Earthquakes appear to be frequent in this part of the world. In 1822 there was a disturbance during which the coast of Chili was permanently raised. In 1851 an earthquake destroyed about 400 houses in Valparaiso.) On the morning of August 27 two distinct shocks of earthquake affected Derbyshire. At Matlock Bath the visitation was rather severe. People were awakened by the noise of rattling furniture and the smashing of crockery, which occasioned a good deal of alarm. The earth movement is stated to have lasted only 3 seconds, and to have formed a double shock with a direction E. to W. The vibration was felt over a wide area in the villages outlying Derby, and many persons heard a rumbling sound. (England is fortunate in being singularly free from the alarming and destructive phenomena of earthquakes. Professor Milne recently stated that, though some 30,000 earthquakes are experienced throughout the world in one year, there are but six or seven in England.) In August several earthquake shocks were felt in the New Hebrides, but not of sufficient force to occasion serious damage.

## Telescopic Powers Essential for Observing Celestial Objects.

COMETS, and large nebulæ such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the objects may be presented in their entirety, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is decided to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the spots in great detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with about 50 and 75, though, for very minute features, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently

ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 75; those of Venus are plain with far less power. These planets appear under the most satisfactory aspect near the times of sunrise or sunset, and indeed all observations of conspicuous planets are best made at such times. When the image is surrounded with dark sky the glare from a bright object is sometimes troublesome, for it is apt to aggravate telescopic defects and obliterate faint details.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidalium Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 3-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate, intersecting lines suggesting a canaliform structure of surface.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are visible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different velocities of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 120 or 150.

Saturn usually appears well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the system is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this feature is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the night must be good. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may generally be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 75.

For double stars the powers required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eyepiece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets and nebulæ.

It should always be remembered that on nights of good seeing, when the air is tranquil and planetary features very sharply defined, telescopes will bear much higher powers than on less favourable occasions. The observer should not fail to remember that his personal capacity really counts for more than the size or efficiency of his telescope. A really able student will accomplish more valuable work with an indifferent instrument than an incompetent man with the very best appliances.

# The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

This is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were probably known to the ancient observers, but the first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in *2d. 20h. 48m. 59s.*, but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it 8½ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for about *2d. 11h.*, when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of 3¼ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2¼. The following are the computed times of minima in 1907. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight over the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Astronomical time is employed in the table.

| January. | | | February. | | | March. | | | August. | | | September. | | | October. | | | November. | | | December. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. | D. | H. | M. |
| 3 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 16 | 22 | 1 | 11 | 42 | 3 | 7 | 49 | 3 | 20 | 47 | 2 | 12 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| 6 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 17 | 36 | 5 | 9 | 45 | 5 | 22 | 43 | 4 | 14 | 53 |
| 8 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 9 | 14 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 8 | 19 | 32 | 7 | 11 | 42 |
| 11 | 17 | 51 | 12 | 6 | 49 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 31 |
| 14 | 14 | 40 | 15 | 3 | 38 | 12 | 22 | 58 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 20 |
| 17 | 11 | 28 | 18 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 19 | 47 | 17 | 15 | 53 | 18 | 4 | 52 | 16 | 21 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 59 | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| 20 | 8 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 36 | 20 | 12 | 42 | 21 | 1 | 40 | 19 | 17 | 50 | 20 | 6 | 48 | 18 | 22 | 58 |
| 23 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 18 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 9 | 31 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 22 | 14 | 39 | 23 | 3 | 37 | 21 | 19 | 47 |
| 26 | 1 | 55 | 26 | 14 | 53 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 11 | 28 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 24 | 16 | 36 |
| 28 | 22 | 44 | | ... | | 27 | 7 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 16 | 7 | 28 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 25 |
| 31 | 19 | 33 | | ... | | 30 | 3 | 51 | 31 | 23 | 58 | | ... | | 31 | 5 | 5 | | ... | | 30 | 10 | 14 |

## FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

### TABLE I.

| Sidereal Time. | Correction. | Sidereal Time. | Sidereal Time. | Correction. | Sidereal Time. | Sidereal Time. | Correction. | Sidereal Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. | H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. | H. M. | ° ′ ″ | H. M. |
| 0 0 | −1 6 4+ | 12 0 | 4 0 | −0 55 34+ | 16 0 | 8 0 | +0 10 30− | 20 0 |
| 0 10 | −1 7 8+ | 12 10 | 4 10 | −0 53 35+ | 16 10 | 8 10 | +0 13 33− | 20 10 |
| 0 20 | −1 8 5+ | 12 20 | 4 20 | −0 51 30+ | 16 20 | 8 20 | +0 16 34− | 20 20 |
| 0 30 | −1 8 53+ | 12 30 | 4 30 | −0 49 19+ | 16 30 | 8 30 | +0 19 34− | 20 30 |
| 0 40 | −1 9 34+ | 12 40 | 4 40 | −0 47 3+ | 16 40 | 8 40 | +0 22 32− | 20 40 |
| 0 50 | −1 10 8+ | 12 50 | 4 50 | −0 44 41+ | 16 50 | 8 50 | +0 25 27− | 20 50 |
| 1 0 | −1 10 33+ | 13 0 | 5 0 | −0 42 14+ | 17 0 | 9 0 | +0 28 19− | 21 0 |
| 1 10 | −1 10 50+ | 13 10 | 5 10 | −0 39 42+ | 17 10 | 9 10 | +0 31 7− | 21 10 |
| 1 20 | −1 10 58+ | 13 20 | 5 20 | −0 37 6+ | 17 20 | 9 20 | +0 33 53− | 21 20 |
| 1 30 | −1 10 59+ | 13 30 | 5 30 | −0 34 25+ | 17 30 | 9 30 | +0 36 34− | 21 30 |
| 1 40 | −1 10 52+ | 13 40 | 5 40 | −0 31 41+ | 17 40 | 9 40 | +0 39 11− | 21 40 |
| 1 50 | −1 10 37+ | 13 50 | 5 50 | −0 28 53+ | 17 50 | 9 50 | +0 41 44− | 21 50 |
| 2 0 | −1 10 13+ | 14 0 | 6 0 | −0 26 1+ | 18 0 | 10 0 | +0 44 12− | 22 0 |
| 2 10 | −1 9 42+ | 14 10 | 6 10 | −0 23 7+ | 18 10 | 10 10 | +0 46 35− | 22 10 |
| 2 20 | −1 9 2+ | 14 20 | 6 20 | −0 20 10+ | 18 20 | 10 20 | +0 48 52− | 22 20 |
| 2 30 | −1 8 15+ | 14 30 | 6 30 | −0 17 11+ | 18 30 | 10 30 | +0 51 4− | 22 30 |
| 2 40 | −1 7 20+ | 14 40 | 6 40 | −0 14 9+ | 18 40 | 10 40 | +0 53 11− | 22 40 |
| 2 50 | −1 6 17+ | 14 50 | 6 50 | −0 11 6+ | 18 50 | 10 50 | +0 55 11− | 22 50 |
| 3 0 | −1 5 7+ | 15 0 | 7 0 | −0 8 2+ | 19 0 | 11 0 | +0 57 5− | 23 0 |
| 3 10 | −1 3 49+ | 15 10 | 7 10 | −0 4 57+ | 19 10 | 11 10 | +0 58 52− | 23 10 |
| 3 20 | −1 2 24+ | 15 20 | 7 20 | −0 1 52+ | 19 20 | 11 20 | +1 0 32− | 23 20 |
| 3 30 | −1 0 52+ | 15 30 | 7 30 | +0 1 14− | 19 30 | 11 30 | +1 2 6− | 23 30 |
| 3 40 | −0 59 12+ | 15 40 | 7 40 | +0 4 20− | 19 40 | 11 40 | +1 33 33− | 23 40 |
| 3 50 | −0 57 26+ | 15 50 | 7 50 | +0 7 25− | 19 50 | 11 50 | +1 4 52− | 23 50 |
| 4 0 | −0 55 34+ | 16 0 | 8 0 | +0 10 30− | 20 0 | 12 0 | +1 6 4− | 24 0 |

It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

### TABLE II.

| Sidereal Time. | Altitude. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sidereal Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | | | | | | |
| H. M. | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | ′ ″ | H. M. |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 12 0 | | | | | |
| 0 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 12 30 | | | | | |
| 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 13 0 | | | | | |
| 1 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 13 30 | | | | | |
| 2 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 14 0 | | | | | |
| 2 30 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 14 30 | | | | | |
| 3 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 15 0 | | | | | |
| 3 30 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 14 | 0 17 | 0 20 | 0 25 | 0 32 | 15 30 | | | | | |
| 4 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 14 | 0 17 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 29 | 0 36 | 0 47 | 16 0 | | | | | |
| 4 30 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 11 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 0 19 | 0 23 | 0 27 | 0 33 | 0 39 | 0 49 | 1 3 | 16 30 | | | | | |
| 5 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 28 | 0 34 | 0 41 | 0 49 | 1 1 | 1 18 | 17 0 | | | | | |
| 5 30 | 0 0 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 0 19 | 0 24 | 0 28 | 0 34 | 0 40 | 0 48 | 0 58 | 1 12 | 1 33 | 17 30 | | | | | |
| 6 0 | 0 0 | 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 14 | 0 18 | 0 22 | 0 27 | 0 32 | 0 38 | 0 45 | 0 54 | 1 6 | 1 22 | 1 45 | 18 0 | | | | | |
| 6 30 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 0 7 | 0 11 | 0 15 | 0 19 | 0 24 | 0 29 | 0 35 | 0 41 | 0 49 | 0 59 | 1 12 | 1 29 | 1 54 | 18 30 | | | | | |
| 7 0 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 0 20 | 0 25 | 0 30 | 0 36 | 0 43 | 0 52 | 1 2 | 1 15 | 1 33 | 1 59 | 19 0 | | | | | |
| 7 30 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 0 21 | 0 25 | 0 31 | 0 37 | 0 44 | 0 53 | 1 3 | 1 16 | 1 34 | 2 1 | 19 30 | | | | | |
| 8 0 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 0 20 | 0 25 | 0 30 | 0 36 | 0 43 | 0 51 | 1 1 | 1 14 | 1 32 | 1 58 | 20 0 | | | | | |
| 8 30 | 0 0 | 0 4 | 0 7 | 0 11 | 0 15 | 0 19 | 0 23 | 0 28 | 0 34 | 0 41 | 0 48 | 0 58 | 1 10 | 1 27 | 1 52 | 20 30 | | | | | |
| 9 0 | 0 0 | 0 3 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 14 | 0 17 | 0 21 | 0 26 | 0 31 | 0 37 | 0 44 | 0 53 | 1 4 | 1 20 | 1 42 | 21 0 | | | | | |
| 9 30 | 0 0 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 0 19 | 0 23 | 0 27 | 0 32 | 0 38 | 0 46 | 0 56 | 1 9 | 1 29 | 21 30 | | | | | |
| 10 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 0 19 | 0 23 | 0 27 | 0 32 | 0 38 | 0 47 | 0 58 | 1 14 | 22 0 | | | | | |
| 10 30 | 0 0 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 0 18 | 0 21 | 0 25 | 0 30 | 0 37 | 0 45 | 0 58 | 22 30 | | | | | |
| 11 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 0 11 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 0 19 | 0 22 | 0 27 | 0 33 | 0 43 | 23 0 | | | | | |
| 11 30 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 0 18 | 0 22 | 0 28 | 23 30 | | | | | |
| 12 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 13 | 0 16 | 24 0 | | | | | |

The corrections derived from the above Table are always added.

TABLE III. (1907.)

| Sidereal Time. | Jan. 1. | Feb. 1. | Mar. 1. | April 1. | May 1. | June 1. | July 1. | Aug. 1. | Sept. 1. | Oct. 1. | Nov. 1. | Dec. 1. | Dec. 31. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* | *m. s.* |
| 0 | 0 51 | 0 48 | 0 41 | 0 31 | 0 23 | 0 19 | 0 20 | 0 26 | 0 36 | 0 48 | 0 59 | 1 7 | 1 10 |
| 2 | 0 51 | 0 53 | 0 49 | 0 42 | 0 32 | 0 25 | 0 21 | 0 23 | 0 29 | 0 38 | 0 50 | 1 1 | 1 8 |
| 4 | 0 53 | 1 0 | 1 1 | 0 57 | 0 49 | 0 40 | 0 33 | 0 29 | 0 29 | 0 34 | 0 43 | 0 54 | 1 4 |
| 6 | 0 57 | 1 7 | 1 13 | 1 14 | 1 9 | 1 1 | 0 52 | 0 44 | 0 38 | 0 38 | 0 41 | 0 49 | 0 59 |
| 8 | 1 2 | 1 12 | 1 21 | 1 27 | 1 26 | 1 21 | 1 13 | 1 3 | 0 53 | 0 47 | 0 45 | 0 47 | 0 54 |
| 10 | 1 7 | 1 14 | 1 23 | 1 32 | 1 37 | 1 36 | 1 31 | 1 21 | 1 10 | 0 59 | 0 52 | 0 48 | 0 51 |
| 12 | 1 9 | 1 12 | 1 19 | 1 29 | 1 37 | 1 41 | 1 40 | 1 36 | 1 24 | 1 12 | 1 1 | 0 53 | 0 50 |
| 14 | 1 9 | 1 7 | 1 11 | 1 18 | 1 28 | 1 35 | 1 39 | 1 37 | 1 31 | 1 22 | 1 10 | 0 59 | 0 52 |
| 16 | 1 7 | 1 0 | 0 59 | 1 3 | 1 11 | 1 20 | 1 27 | 1 31 | 1 31 | 1 26 | 1 17 | 1 6 | 0 56 |
| 18 | 1 3 | 0 53 | 0 47 | 0 46 | 0 51 | 0 59 | 1 8 | 1 16 | 1 22 | 1 22 | 1 19 | 1 11 | 1 1 |
| 20 | 0 58 | 0 48 | 0 39 | 0 33 | 0 34 | 0 39 | 0 47 | 0 57 | 1 7 | 1 13 | 1 15 | 1 13 | 1 6 |
| 22 | 0 53 | 0 46 | 0 37 | 0 28 | 0 23 | 0 24 | 0 29 | 0 39 | 0 50 | 1 1 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 1 9 |
| 24 | 0 51 | 0 48 | 0 41 | 0 31 | 0 23 | 0 19 | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 36 | 0 48 | 0 59 | 1 7 | 1 10 |

The corrections derived from the above Table are all additive. To make them so, the above quantities have been increased by 1*s*, and therefore the final result must be diminished by that amount.

## TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

| Hours of Mean Time. | Sidereal Equivalents. | | | Minutes of Mean Time. | Sidereal Equivalents | | Minutes of Mean Time. | Sidereal Equivalents | | Seconds of Mean Time. | Sidereal Equivalents. | | Seconds of Mean Time. | Sidereal Equivalents. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | S. | | M. | S. | | M. | S. | | S. | | | S. | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 9·86 | 1 | 1 | 0·16 | 31 | 31 | 5·09 | 1 | 1·00 | | 31 | 31·08 | |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 19·71 | 2 | 2 | 0·33 | 32 | 32 | 5·26 | 2 | 2·01 | | 32 | 32·09 | |
| 3 | 3 | 0 | 29·57 | 3 | 3 | 0·49 | 33 | 33 | 5·42 | 3 | 3·01 | | 33 | 33·09 | |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 39·43 | 4 | 4 | 0·66 | 34 | 34 | 5·59 | 4 | 4·01 | | 34 | 34·09 | |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | 49·28 | 5 | 5 | 0·82 | 35 | 35 | 5·75 | 5 | 5·01 | | 35 | 35·10 | |
| 6 | 6 | 0 | 59·14 | 6 | 6 | 0·99 | 36 | 36 | 5·91 | 6 | 6·02 | | 36 | 36·10 | |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | 9·00 | 7 | 7 | 1·15 | 37 | 37 | 6·08 | 7 | 7·02 | | 37 | 37·10 | |
| 8 | 8 | 1 | 18·85 | 8 | 8 | 1·31 | 38 | 38 | 6·24 | 8 | 8·02 | | 38 | 38·10 | |
| 9 | 9 | 1 | 28·71 | 9 | 9 | 1·48 | 39 | 39 | 6·41 | 9 | 9·02 | | 39 | 39·11 | |
| 10 | 10 | 1 | 38·56 | 10 | 10 | 1·64 | 40 | 40 | 6·57 | 10 | 10·03 | | 40 | 40·11 | |
| 11 | 11 | 1 | 48·42 | 11 | 11 | 1·81 | 41 | 41 | 6·74 | 11 | 11·03 | | 41 | 41·11 | |
| 12 | 12 | 1 | 58·28 | 12 | 12 | 1·97 | 42 | 42 | 6·90 | 12 | 12·03 | | 42 | 42·12 | |
| 13 | 13 | 2 | 8·13 | 13 | 13 | 2·14 | 43 | 43 | 7·06 | 13 | 13·04 | | 43 | 43·12 | |
| 14 | 14 | 2 | 17·99 | 14 | 14 | 2·30 | 44 | 44 | 7·23 | 14 | 14·04 | | 44 | 44·12 | |
| 15 | 15 | 2 | 27·85 | 15 | 15 | 2·46 | 45 | 45 | 7·39 | 15 | 15·04 | | 45 | 45·12 | |
| 16 | 16 | 2 | 37·70 | 16 | 16 | 2·63 | 46 | 46 | 7·56 | 16 | 16·04 | | 46 | 46·13 | |
| 17 | 17 | 2 | 47·56 | 17 | 17 | 2·79 | 47 | 47 | 7·72 | 17 | 17·05 | | 47 | 47·13 | |
| 18 | 18 | 2 | 57·42 | 18 | 18 | 2·96 | 48 | 48 | 7·89 | 18 | 18·05 | | 48 | 48·13 | |
| 19 | 19 | 3 | 7·27 | 19 | 19 | 3·12 | 49 | 49 | 8·05 | 19 | 19·05 | | 49 | 49·13 | |
| 20 | 20 | 3 | 17·13 | 20 | 20 | 3·29 | 50 | 50 | 8·21 | 20 | 20·05 | | 50 | 50·14 | |
| 21 | 21 | 3 | 26·99 | 21 | 21 | 3·45 | 51 | 51 | 8·38 | 21 | 21·06 | | 51 | 51·14 | |
| 22 | 22 | 3 | 36·84 | 22 | 22 | 3·61 | 52 | 52 | 8·54 | 22 | 22·06 | | 52 | 52·14 | |
| 23 | 23 | 3 | 46·70 | 23 | 23 | 3·78 | 53 | 53 | 8·71 | 23 | 23·06 | | 53 | 53·15 | |
| 24 | 24 | 3 | 56·56 | 24 | 24 | 3·94 | 54 | 54 | 8·87 | 24 | 24·07 | | 54 | 54·15 | |
| | | | | 25 | 25 | 4·11 | 55 | 55 | 9·04 | 25 | 25·07 | | 55 | 55·15 | |
| | | | | 26 | 26 | 4·27 | 56 | 56 | 9·20 | 26 | 26·07 | | 56 | 56·15 | |
| | | | | 27 | 27 | 4·44 | 57 | 57 | 9·36 | 27 | 27·07 | | 57 | 57·16 | |
| | | | | 28 | 28 | 4·60 | 58 | 58 | 9·53 | 28 | 28·08 | | 58 | 58·16 | |
| | | | | 29 | 29 | 4·76 | 59 | 59 | 9·69 | 29 | 29·08 | | 59 | 59·16 | |
| | | | | 30 | 30 | 4·93 | 60 | 60 | 9·86 | 30 | 30·08 | | 60 | 60·16 | |

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to any given Mean Time by means of the above tables, it is required is to take the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon (which will be found in the second page of each month) and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents opposite to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. If the sum of these numbers comes out more than twenty-four hours, twenty-four hours must be subtracted from it. For example:—

Let it be required to find the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time 9*h.* 22*m.* 24*s.* on April 24:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, on April 24 | 2 | 5 | 28 |
| Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table above: 9*h.* | 9 | 1 | 28·71 |
| 22*m.* | | 22 | 3·61 |
| 24*s.* | | | 24·07 |
| Corresponding Sidereal Time | 11 | 29 | 24·39 |

This table may also be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar Intervals, by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their Sidereal Equivalents.

# Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66½°.

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12*h*. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versâ*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

| Declination. | LATITUDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1° | | 14° | | 26° | | 35° | | 43° | | 49° | | 53° | | 56° | | 58° | | 60° | | 62° | | 63° | | 64° | | 65° | | 66° | |
| | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | | h. m. | |
| 24 N | 6 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 51 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 9 | 57 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 13 | ... | |
| 23 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 37 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 41 | 8 | 57 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 55 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 12 |
| 22 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 48 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 55 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 53 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 35 |
| 21 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 46 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 49 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 37 | 9 | 51 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 43 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 59 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 34 | 9 | 49 |
| 19 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 59 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 37 | 7 | 53 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 57 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 32 |
| 18 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 39 | 6 | 55 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 45 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 16 |
| 17 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 40 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 51 | 9 | 1 |
| 16 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 45 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 38 | 8 | 48 |
| 15 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 32 | 6 | 46 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 46 | 7 | 56 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 8 | 35 |
| 14 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 57 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 47 | 7 | 57 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 13 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 24 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 48 | 7 | 53 | 7 | 59 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 24 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 49 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 0 |
| 11 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 34 | 6 | 45 | 6 | 55 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 35 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 49 |
| 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 50 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 39 |
| 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 45 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 29 |
| 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 47 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 19 |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 49 | 6 | 53 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 50 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 55 | 6 | 57 | 7 | 0 |
| 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 34 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 39 | 6 | 42 | 6 | 44 | 6 | 46 | 6 | 48 | 6 | 51 |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 32 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 38 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 41 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 32 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 23 |
| 1 N | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| 0 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 1 S | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 56 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 47 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 38 |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 36 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 29 |
| 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 29 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 20 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 11 |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 33 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 58 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 52 |
| 9 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 29 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 49 | 4 | 46 | 4 | 42 |
| 10 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 59 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 47 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 32 |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 46 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 22 |
| 12 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 58 | 4 | 51 | 4 | 45 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 12 |
| 13 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 14 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 47 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 50 |
| 15 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 59 | 3 | 53 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 39 |
| 16 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 46 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 27 |
| 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 57 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 39 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 14 |
| 18 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 48 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| 19 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 43 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 48 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 39 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 46 |
| 20 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 30 |
| 21 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 12 |
| 22 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 57 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 38 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 52 |
| 23 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 54 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 57 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 27 |
| 24 S | 6 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 26 | ... | |

## TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

| Hours of Sidereal Time. | Mean Time Equivalents. | Minutes of Sidereal Time. | Mean Time Equivalents. | Minutes of Sidereal Time. | Mean Time Equivalents. | Seconds of Sidereal Time. | Mean Time Equivalents. | Seconds of Sidereal Time. | Mean Time Equivalents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. S. | | M. S. | | M. S. | | S. | | S. |
| 1 | 0 59 50·17 | 1 | 0 59·84 | 31 | 30 54·92 | 1 | 1·00 | 31 | 30·92 |
| 2 | 1 59 40·34 | 2 | 1 59·67 | 32 | 31 54·76 | 2 | 1·99 | 32 | 31·91 |
| 3 | 2 59 30·51 | 3 | 2 59·51 | 33 | 32 54·59 | 3 | 2·99 | 33 | 32·91 |
| 4 | 3 59 20·68 | 4 | 3 59·34 | 34 | 33 54·43 | 4 | 3·99 | 34 | 33·91 |
| 5 | 4 59 10·85 | 5 | 4 59·18 | 35 | 34 54·27 | 5 | 4·99 | 35 | 34·90 |
| 6 | 5 59 1·02 | 6 | 5 59·02 | 36 | 35 54·10 | 6 | 5·98 | 36 | 35·90 |
| 7 | 6 58 51·19 | 7 | 6 58·85 | 37 | 36 53·94 | 7 | 6·98 | 37 | 36·90 |
| 8 | 7 58 41·36 | 8 | 7 58·69 | 38 | 37 53·77 | 8 | 7·98 | 38 | 37·90 |
| 9 | 8 58 31·53 | 9 | 8 58·53 | 39 | 38 53·61 | 9 | 8·98 | 39 | 38·89 |
| 10 | 9 58 21·70 | 10 | 9 58·36 | 40 | 39 53·45 | 10 | 9·97 | 40 | 39·89 |
| 11 | 10 58 11·87 | 11 | 10 58·20 | 41 | 40 53·28 | 11 | 10·97 | 41 | 40·89 |
| 12 | 11 58 2·05 | 12 | 11 58·03 | 42 | 41 53·12 | 12 | 11·97 | 42 | 41·89 |
| 13 | 12 57 52·22 | 13 | 12 57·87 | 43 | 42 52·96 | 13 | 12·96 | 43 | 42·88 |
| 14 | 13 57 42·39 | 14 | 13 57·71 | 44 | 43 52·79 | 14 | 13·96 | 44 | 43·88 |
| 15 | 14 57 32·56 | 15 | 14 57·54 | 45 | 44 52·63 | 15 | 14·96 | 45 | 44·88 |
| 16 | 15 57 22·73 | 16 | 15 57·38 | 46 | 45 52·46 | 16 | 15·96 | 46 | 45·87 |
| 17 | 16 57 12·90 | 17 | 16 57·22 | 47 | 46 52·30 | 17 | 16·95 | 47 | 46·87 |
| 18 | 17 57 3·07 | 18 | 17 57·05 | 48 | 47 52·14 | 18 | 17·95 | 48 | 47·87 |
| 19 | 18 56 53·24 | 19 | 18 56·89 | 49 | 48 51·97 | 19 | 18·95 | 49 | 48·87 |
| 20 | 19 56 43·41 | 20 | 19 56·72 | 50 | 49 51·81 | 20 | 19·95 | 50 | 49·86 |
| 21 | 20 56 33·58 | 21 | 20 56·56 | 51 | 50 51·64 | 21 | 20·94 | 51 | 50·86 |
| 22 | 21 56 23·75 | 22 | 21 56·40 | 52 | 51 51·48 | 22 | 21·94 | 52 | 51·86 |
| 23 | 22 56 13·92 | 23 | 22 56·23 | 53 | 52 51·32 | 23 | 22·94 | 53 | 52·86 |
| 24 | 23 56 4·09 | 24 | 23 56·07 | 54 | 53 51·15 | 24 | 23·93 | 54 | 53·85 |
| | | 25 | 24 55·90 | 55 | 54 50·99 | 25 | 24·93 | 55 | 54·85 |
| | | 26 | 25 55·74 | 56 | 55 50·83 | 26 | 25·93 | 56 | 55·85 |
| | | 27 | 26 55·58 | 57 | 56 50·66 | 27 | 26·93 | 57 | 56·84 |
| | | 28 | 27 55·41 | 58 | 57 50·50 | 28 | 27·92 | 58 | 57·84 |
| | | 29 | 28 55·25 | 59 | 58 50·33 | 29 | 28·92 | 59 | 58·84 |
| | | 30 | 29 55·09 | 60 | 59 50·17 | 30 | 29·92 | 60 | 59·84 |

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to any given Sidereal Time by means of the above tables, take the Mean Time at the preceding Sidereal Noon (which will be found on the second page of each month) and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents of the given Sidereal Time.

Let it be required to find the Mean Time corresponding to the Sidereal Time $13^h.\ 49^m.\ 45^s.$ on July 18:—

| | | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, July 17 | | 16 | 20 | 41 |
| Sidereal intervals and Mean Time equivalents from table above | $13^h. =$ | 12 | 57 | 52·22 |
| | $49^m. =$ | | 48 | 51·97 |
| | $45^s. =$ | | | 44·88 |
| Corresponding Mean Time, July 18 | = | 6 | 8 | 10·07 Aft. |

## SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

| Name. | Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles. | Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun. | Time of Axial Rotation. | Real Diameter in Miles. | Volume ⊕=1. | Density ⊕=1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | D. | H. M. | | | |
| The Sun... ☉ | 92·9 | ..... | 607 48 | 866,400 | 1310000 | 0·25 |
| Mercury.. ☿ | 56·9 | 88 | *24 5½ | 3,030 | 0·053 | 2·23 |
| Venus..... ♀ | 25·7 | 225 | *23 21¼ | 7,700 | 0·920 | 0·86 |
| Earth ..... ⊕ | ..... | 365 | 23 56 | 7,918 | 1·000 | 1·00 |
| Mars ..... ♂ | 48·6 | 687 | 24 37 1/3 | 4,230 | 0·152 | 0·72 |
| Jupiter ... ♃ | 390·4 | 4,333 | 9 56 | 86,500 | 1309 | 0·24 |
| Saturn ... ♄ | 793·2 | 10,759 | 10 14½ | 71,000 | 849 | 0·13 |
| Uranus ... ♅ | 1,689·0 | 30,687 | 9 30? | 31,900 | 59 | 0·22 |
| Neptune.. ♆ | 2,698·8 | 60,127 | ..... | 32,900 | 103 | 0·20 |

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus have not been definitely ascertained.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

*Asteroids.*—At the present time (October, 1906) nearly 580 of these minor planets are known, and this number may probably be somewhat exceeded before the end of the year. The following numbers have been given names:—406, Erna; 520, Francisca; 522, Helga; 542, Susanna; 544, Jetta; 565, Marbachia; 566, Stereoscopia; 568, Cheruskia; 543, Charlotte; 456, Herodias; 538, Friederike; 545, Messalina; 548, Cressida; 563, Suleika; 547, Praxedis; 556, Phyllis; 564, Dudu; 567, Eleutheria. Felicia (294), which had been lost sight of since its discovery in 1891, was rediscovered by Professor Wolff in May last.

In an interesting paper on the perturbations of Eros by the major planets, Herr Dziewulski shows that, as the orbit of Eros interlocks with that of Mars, there will come a time when the two orbits intersect each other. The calculations show that the next period of one of these intersections will occur about the year 8800. On this occasion a near approach of the two planets may be expected, producing such perturbations as will perhaps greatly modify the orbit of Eros. The author suggests that a succession of such near approaches, in past times, may have produced the present orbit.

An asteroid, provisionally lettered T.G., is found by Dr. Berberich to have a mean distance only a little greater than that of Jupiter. The near equality of their mean motions should make the investigations of the perturbations of T.G. by Jupiter an interesting study. Whether or no the orbit is identical with that of Jupiter can only be determined after the further observations which may be obtained towards the end of the year.

Several of these small bodies have been found on photographic plates some of which were taken long before the date of discovery. Peraga (554) is a case in point. It has been found on a photograph, among the Pleiades, which was taken on September 30, 1900, and so escaped detection at the time.

*The Sun.*—Activity on the solar surface was much less in the early part of this year than in the corresponding period of 1905. The last phase of the maximum spot period seems to have begun in the earlier half of 1906. A comparative calm prevailed till May 12, when a great outburst of solar activity occurred. At the end of July two large spots appeared, both of which became visible to the naked eye. The preceding spot, which was the larger of the two, passed the Sun's central meridian on July 30. When first seen, two days earlier, it appeared as quite a small spot, and in the course of three days had grown to 10° in length and 6° in breadth.

Dr. C. L. Poor, as the result of his discussion on the figure of the Sun, derived partly from a study of the solar photographs of the Rutherford series, extending over several years, and also from the heliometer measures made by the German Transit of Venus Expeditions, concludes that the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter of the Sun is a variable quantity, and has relation to the presence or absence of solar spots.

The discussion of the heliometer measures of the Sun's diameter by Schur and Ambronn showed no definite variation of the Sun's diameter in relation to the spot period; but by treating these data in a different manner, Dr. Poor considers that he has sufficient evidence for concluding that the ratio between the polar and equatorial diameters of the Sun is a variable and periodic quantity.

*Jupiter.*—Both the sixth and seventh satellites have been frequently photographed at Greenwich with the 30-inch reflector. The seventh satellite is a very difficult object, requiring a long time of exposure, though, on one exceptionally fine night, an image was obtained under an exposure of only 17 minutes. To obtain good images, under fair atmospheric conditions, 90 minutes is required, and from 2 hours to 3 hours is sometimes found necessary. The orbital motion of this satellite was supposed, in the early days of discovery, to be retrograde; but subsequent observation has shown that, like the sixth satellite, the motion is direct, with a period of about 257 days, the plane of its orbit being inclined about 30° to Jupiter's equator.

Many interesting physical changes have been observed on the surface of the planet in the past year. In this connection, Mr. Denning remarks on the appearance of a dark material in the region of the red spot, and that a slanting attachment to the north side of the north equatorial belt appears to be spreading, and will probably form a new and conspicuous belt quite round the planet. A like phenomenon was observed in the early part of 1860.

*Mars.*—The markings called *canals*, seen by many observers on the surface of the planet, have been ascribed at different times to various causes, and their existence attributed to optical effects, either in the telescope or the eye of the observer. The question of their reality appears to be now answered in the affirmative by Mr. Lampland, of the Lowell Observatory, who succeeded, during the opposition in 1905, in actually photographing these markings. The question as to whether they consist of continuous or discontinuous lines is still an open one, and can hardly be proved by a photograph. Mr. Lampland's photographs have been examined by experts, and it appears that they show the principal, and well-known, *canals*.

*Saturn.*—The tenth satellite has been named Themis. The ninth satellite, Phœbe, was observed in July last with the 40-inch Yerkes telescope, and was seen on some photographs taken in May and June at Arequipa.

*Neptune.*—The satellite was photographed many times at Greenwich with the 26-inch refractor, the planet being hidden by an occulting shutter. The accuracy of the measurements obtained from the plates is considered very satisfactory. It has been remarked that the satellite exhibits some variations in brightness which cannot be attributed to atmospheric conditions, but which seem to bear some relation to the longitude of the satellite in its orbit. Another interesting fact is that it appears to be one of the few bodies in the solar system which are brighter photographically than optically.

*Comets.*—(*b*) 1905, a comet of the 7th magnitude, discovered by M. Schaer on November 27 at Geneva, situated only 4° from the North Pole, and moving very rapidly in the opposite direction to the Earth, from which it was only 22 millions of miles distant. It became just visible to the naked eye in November. Two sets of elements have been computed—one giving an elliptical orbit, with a period of 160 years, and another, by Herr Wedemeyer, a parabolic orbit fairly satisfying the observed places.

(*c*) 1905, a comet of the 8th magnitude, discovered by M. Giacobini on December 6, and increasing in brightness. Unfortunately, when at its brightest, it was too near the Sun for observation. Photographs were obtained at Greenwich early in January, 1906, when it was

fairly bright, with a tail 2° in length. On return from perihelion passage it was observed by Herr Wirtz, at Strassburg. It then appeared as of the 11·5 magnitude, surrounded by a nebulosity 2′ in diameter without nucleus.

(*a*) 1906, a rather bright comet of the 9th magnitude, discovered by Brooks at Geneva, U.S.A., on January 26, in R.A. 6*h*. 20*m*. and 47° North declination. This, like (*b*) 1905, was also a circumpolar comet. It was at first supposed to be identical with either (*d*) or (*e*) of 1905, but later observation showed that this could not be the case. It was described by Professor Barnard as large, round, and very diffused, gradually brighter in the middle, and having an ill-defined nucleus of the 12th magnitude.

(*b*) 1906, a comet discovered photographically by Herr Kopff at Heidelberg on March 3. At time of discovery it was moving very slowly nearly in the Ecliptic in R.A. 11*h*. 35*m*. 56*s*. and declination 2° 40′ North. The perihelion distance, derived from observations made in March and April, appears to be greater than that of any other known comet except that of 1729. Dr. Wolf, when examining some earlier photographs, found this comet on a plate taken rather more than a year before its discovery on March 3, when it had already passed perihelion. Photographs were obtained at Greenwich which show a well-defined outline and but little nebulosity.

(*c*) 1906, a comet discovered at Melbourne by Mr. Ross on March 18, of the 8th magnitude, 3′ in diameter, and condensed centrally. It had already passed perihelion at the time of discovery, and was steadily fading.

(*d*) 1906, Finlay's comet, was observed, on its third return after discovery, by Herr Kopff, of Heidelberg, on July 16, 6*m*. West and 1° South of the place given in the Ephemeris. It was described as bright. A more recent Ephemeris, compared with observations made at Utrecht, requires a correction of 12*m*. 58*s*. in R.A. and 1° 52′ in declination. The perihelion passage took place on September 8. Photographs were obtained at Greenwich with the 30-inch refractor, with an exposure of 20 minutes. The image was not conspicuous.

Holmes' Comet has been observed on this, its third return after discovery in 1892, at Heidelberg, on a photographic plate. It was a faint and difficult object on the second return, in 1899, and is now of the 15th magnitude.

(*e*) 1906, a faint comet discovered by Herr Kopff at Heidelberg on August 23, appears to be moving in an elliptic orbit, with a period of about 6½ years. At the date of discovery it was noted as of the 11th magnitude.

A large number of variable stars have been discovered in the past year. Among them one, in Perseus, is of the Algol type, having a period of little more than 13 days; its place (1855) in R.A. 4*h*. 10*m*. 12*s*. and declination North 41° 57′. It has a maximum magnitude 9·4. Another in Cepheus, R.A. 1*h*. 8*m*. 8*s*. and declination North 74° 36′ (1900), of magnitude varying from 9·3 to 10·5, with a period of about a year. One in the same constellation may also be mentioned, in R.A. 0*h*. 7*m*. 4*s*. and declination North 73° 18′ (1900), of the 10·8th to 13th magnitude, and having a period of about 282 days.

A further extension of the zone system of Standard Time, referred to Greenwich, has recently been adopted by the Government of the Seychelles. The meridian chosen is that of 50° East, or 4 hours fast on Greenwich mean time. It is expected that the Government of Mauritius will also ultimately adopt the same meridian. The longitude of the Mauritius is 57° 30′ East of Greenwich, which means 3 hours 50 minutes fast on Greenwich time.

*Obituary.* — Dr. Ralph Copeland died on October 27, 1905, at the age of 67. He matriculated at the University of Göttingen, and shortly afterwards was appointed Assistant at the Observatory. He was one of the scientific staff attached to a German Arctic Expedition, and on his return thence took charge of Lord Rosse's great telescopes. Dr. Copeland went to the Mauritius, to observe the Transit of Venus, in June of 1874; but was unsuccessful owing to bad weather. At Jamaica, in 1882, he was successful in observing the Transit of that year. Between these times he was appointed Assistant at the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1889 he was appointed Astronomer Royal for Scotland, an appointment which he held till his death. Mr. F. W. Dyson, Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was appointed to succeed Dr. Copeland as Regius Professor of Astronomy and Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The Rev. S. J. Johnson, who died on October 9, 1905, was born in 1845. He graduated at Oxford, and for the last 24 years was Vicar of Melplash, in Dorsetshire, where much of his spare time was devoted to astronomical pursuits. The monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society contain many papers from his pen, chiefly on eclipses and occultations. In 1874 he published a little book on "Eclipses Past and Future," with a supplement in 1889. A much larger edition of "Eclipses Past and Future" appeared in 1896.

The Rev. W. R. M. Waugh, who died on November 25, 1905, was born in London in 1818, and early joined the Congregational ministry. He was one of the original members of the British Astronomical Association, and Director of the Jupiter Section. His principal contributions to astronomical science will be found in the Journals of the Association.

Professor C. J. Joly died, after a long illness, on January 4. In 1897 he was appointed, in succession to Dr. Rambaut, Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland—a post which carries with it the Directorship of the Dunsink Observatory. His genius lay not so much in astronomy as in pure mathematics of the highest order. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1898, and took part in the Spanish Eclipse Expedition in 1900, under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society and Royal Irish Academy. His new edition of Hamilton's great work on Quaternions is said to have created a great revival in quaternion analysis.

Sir William J. L. Wharton, born in London 1843, entered the Navy at the age of 14, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (retired) in 1897, when he received the honour of knighthood. He took great interest in astronomy, and his influence with the Admiralty, when holding the office of Hydrographer between 1884 and 1894, was frequently used in furthering the interests of the Greenwich and Cape Royal Observatories. He was successful in observing the Transits of Venus in 1874 at Rodriguez, and in 1882 in the Straits of Magellan. He joined the British Association on the occasion of their visit to South Africa, and, while the guest of Sir David Gill, at the Cape Observatory, contracted the fever of which he died.

## THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1906.

THIS summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1, 1905, and ending October 31, 1906, has been mainly compiled from the data contained in the daily and weekly reports issued by the Meteorological Office. It is hoped that the remarks on each month will be useful for purposes of reference and for comparison with current weather, when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations given for each day in the pages of the Calendar.

| Months. | Temperature. | | Rainfall. | | | Pressure. | | Wind. | Sunshine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean. | Diff. from normal. | Mean Days. | Amount. | Diff. from normal. | Mean. | Diff. from normal. | Resultant. | Percentage. |
| | ° | ° | | inches. | inches. | inches. | inch. | | |
| 1905 November.. | 45 | nil. | 23 | 4·39 | 0·27 more | 29·65 | 0·22 below | SbW | 24 |
| ,, December.. | 46 | 4 above | 19 | 2·41 | 1·77 less | 30·07 | 0·22 above | SWbS | 18 |
| 1906 January ... | 44 | 3 ,, | 25 | 5·15 | 1·21 more | 29·81 | nil. | WbS | 21 |
| ,, February... | 41 | nil. | 25 | 3·85 | 0·76 ,, | 29·70 | 0·18 below | WNW | 33 |
| ,, March ..... | 42 | ,, | 21 | 2·10 | 0·56 less | 29·95 | 0·11 above | WNW | 33 |
| ,, April..... | 44 | 3 below | 15 | 1·69 | 0·66 ,, | 30·07 | 0·15 ,, | NW | 52 |
| ,, May ..... | 48 | 3 ,, | 20 | 3·20 | 1·10 more | 29·82 | 0·13 below | WSW | 29 |
| ,, June ..... | 54 | 2 ,, | 12 | 1·75 | 0·47 less | 30·11 | 0·16 above | NW | 42 |
| ,, July ..... | 58 | 1 ,, | 17 | 2·14 | 0·85 ,, | 29·98 | 0·05 ,, | WbS | 42 |
| ,, August..... | 59 | nil. | 18 | 3·69 | 0·41 more | 29·91 | 0·02 ,, | WSW | 42 |
| ,, September. | 57 | 2 above | 12 | 1·58 | 1·84 less | 30·16 | 0·29 ,, | WbN | 49 |
| ,, October..... | 52 | 2 ,, | 23 | 4·87 | 0·68 more | 29·75 | 0·07 below | SWbW | 29 |

*November*, 1905.—The mean temperature was normal; the rainfall was much above normal in the west and south, nearly normal in the north, and about half in the east, where it fell on 16 days. Five days were decidedly stormy and excessively variable. The lowest temperature was reported at Braemar on the 18th, 5°; highest at Durham on the 25th, 57°. Large simultaneous differences of temperature appeared at 8 A.M. Greenwich time: on 1st, Dungeness 51°, Birr Castle 31°; Pembroke 48°, Bath 28°; 9th, Roche's Point 49°, Nairn 28°; 10th, Roche's Point 52°, Nairn 32°; 19th, Stornoway 42°, Spurn Head 42°, Leith 22°; 21st, Blacksod Point 49°, London 26°; 22nd, Blacksod Point 51°, London 28°; 25th, Scilly 50°, Bath 30°; 29th, Scilly 48°, Birr 25°. Rain measured at 8 A.M., 2nd, at Scilly 1·02; 11th, Donaghadee 1·0; 23rd, Stornoway, 1·02; 26th, Blacksod Point 1·42, Valentia 1·08; 27th, Malin Head 1·12; 28th, Holyhead 1·17 inch. Electrical storms occurred on the 3rd off the south-west; 4th and 6th, on north of Ireland; 8th, at Eastbourne. Aurora was seen from various stations in Great Britain on 15th, and Wick on 23rd. Atmospherical pressure was least on 1st, 29 inches; 13th, 28·9; 26th, 28·8; greatest on 18th, 30·25. Fog was noted in the Midlands 1 day, in the south-east 2, east 1; mist in places 4, south-east 2; fog or mist in all districts on the 18th. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of possible duration, varied between 34 in the south-east and 17 in the north district. On the 6th a waterspout fell at St. Ives. On the 15th a very cold N.E. wind gave snow and hail to various parts of England.

The *Autumn* temperature was seasonable, with a fair duration of sunshine. The rainfall, 2 inches below average, was a good sign for the harvest of 1906.

*December*, 1905, had high pressure, high temperature, small rainfall; very uncommon relation. The west had 6° of warmth to the good, the east 2·5. Rain fell on about 12 days in England, and less than half the usual supply. The highest temperature was reported at Geldeston on the 6th, 57°; lowest at Braemar on 30th, 20°. At 8 A.M., 4th, while Blacksod Point had 51°, Nottingham had only 31°; 30th, Roche's Point 48°, Nairn 23°; 31st, Valentia 53°, Nairn 22°. An electrical storm occurred in Scotland on the 7th. Mist was noted in places on 5 days, Ireland 4, south and south-east 2; fog in south-east 5, over England 1, east 1, north 1. The air was generally hazy, damp, and gloomy. On 11th extraordinary fog the entire day and the most part of the next, delayed trains, steamers, and traffic, entailing loss to traders and gain to gas companies. Atmospherical pressure was least on 7th, 29 inches; greatest on 12th, 30·9. At least 6 days were stormy. The wind came from the east side on 8 days. Bright sunshine varied between 21 per cent. in the west and 12 in the north district.

*January*, 1906.—The weather was mild, wet, and boisterous. The highest temperature was reported at Hereford on 27th, 57°; lowest at Nairn on 1st, 17°. At 8 A.M., 1st, Valentia had 52°, Oxford only 30°; 6th, Dungeness 51°, Wick 29°; 23rd, Blacksod Point 46°, Nottingham 26°; 24th, Blacksod Point 50°, Dungeness 28°. On 16th 1·75 inch of rain was measured at Southampton; 25th, Stornoway 1·02; 29th, Blacksod Point 1·1. Electrical storms were reported on 5th in the Channel; 9th and 18th, south-west Ireland; 9th and 10th, south England; 12th and 13th, Scotland; 13th, Wales. Atmospherical pressure was least on 10th, 28·8 inches; greatest on 23rd, 30·65. Mist was noted in Ireland on 4 days; in the south-east 3, and fog there on 2. During 5th and 6th a violent cyclonic gale traversed the greater part of the Kingdom. Local storms, with lightning, thunder, rain, and hail, passed over London on 9th and 16th. At least 9 days were generally stormy. Bright sunshine varied between 28 per cent. in south England and 13 in north Scotland.

*February*, 1906.—The weather was most variable and boisterous. The mean temperature was normal, the winds always fresh, frequently violent. The highest temperature was reported at Killarney on 23rd, 53°; lowest at Balmoral on 12th, 11°. At 8 A.M., 6th, Valentia 46°, contrasted with Bath 23; also 22nd, Valentia 45, Oxford 25. During the 8th a terrific gale raged over the

Kingdom, with destructive electrical disturbances in various parts, heavy rain, much hail, some snow. Temporary floodings invaded some districts; Lancashire claimed 2 or 3 feet of water on most land. Next day heavy snowfalls were reported in Scotland and Wales, with lightning, thunder, and cold N.W. wind. After the finest day, 20th, the sky was sunless and there was much rain, with tendency to frost and snow. Atmospherical pressure was greatest, 30·45 inches, on 7th; least, 28·6, on 10th and 25th. Fog was noted in the south-east on 2 days, Midlands 1; mist 1 in Ireland. Gales prevailed on 6 days. Bright sunshine varied between 40 per cent. in east Scotland and 26 in north Scotland.

The *Winter* was mild, very damp, boisterous, and stormy, with unusual electrical displays.

*March*, 1906.—The weather was less rough than expected, temperature normal, rainfall scanty, little dust, though 7 days were stormy. The 6th was bright, warm, and balmy; temperature rose to 66° in London, the highest for 55 years. Similar fine weather on 7th, and the 17th, 18th, and 19th were very fine, though breezy. The latter part of the month was very cold, with hail and snow, like mid-winter, in Great Britain. Intervals of mildness rendered changes from spring to winter exceedingly trying. For some days temperature was 15° below normal. Changes so sudden and large have seldom been experienced in March. The highest temperature was reported at Cambridge on 7th, 67°; lowest at Fort Augustus on 13th, 8°. At 8 A.M., 1st, while at Valentia the air was 50°, Sumburgh Head had only 28°; 10th, Valentia 50°, Nairn 26°; 14th, Valentia 45°, Stornoway 22°. Rain at Fort William on 19th was 2·92 inches; snow in places. In the west of Scotland the rainfall was very heavy and made serious floods. Snow and hail showers alternating with sunshine, with chilly, searching winds, were constantly shifting about various districts during the latter part of the month, but the 31st broke the severe cold spell by a brisk rise of temperature. Frosty nights and blizzard-like winds set in about the 11th. Fog was noted in Ireland on 3rd, in the south-west 7th; mist in places 1st, Ireland and England 16th, in southern districts on 31st. The least atmospherical pressure, 29 inches, was on 11th; the greatest, 30·6, 20th. Bright sunshine ranged between 38 per cent. in the south-west and 26 in the north district. There was 50 per cent. in the east of England during the week ending 10th, the same for the week ending 24th in the west of Scotland; the Channel Islands had 41 for the month.

*April*, 1906.—The temperature was below normal, most so in the north, where the rainfall was much less than usual. The highest temperature was reported in London, 71°, 12th; lowest at Balmoral, 21°, on 19th. Electrical storms occurred on 13th in the south-east, east 22nd, many parts of England 23rd, Hastings 24th, north-east 28th, south-west 29th, east and south-east 30th. Some snow and frost were experienced. The month ended colder than the beginning. A spell of spring-like weather, fine and dry, suddenly changed to wintry cold and blast on 17th, with frequent local heavy showers and north-westerly winds onward. The 21st and 29th were very stormy. More or less snow fell in various districts on 24th. Winds from eastward prevailed on 8 days; fog 1 in south-east, Ireland 1, Scotland 1; mist in places 4, Ireland 4, south-east 2, over England 1, over the Kingdom 1. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 9th, 30·7 inches; least on 28th, 29·1. Sunshine abounded, diminishing towards the close, giving 64 per cent. to the second week, 52 to the month; ranging between 59 in south-west and east, and 39 in the north district.

*May*, 1906.—The weather was cold, with wind from eastward on 9 days, much rain, scanty sunshine. The highest temperature was reported at Southampton on 8th, 77°; lowest at Balmoral on 10th, 23°. Electrical storms were numerous. On 8th they gave to central England floodings. During the night 14th–15th there was a succession of them from north Scotland to south England, leaving floods about. Others occurred on 8th in places, 12th in east, 13th Norfolk during 12 hours, 14th Wales, 23rd Channel, 24th north-east, 27th at Lairg. Unsettled, inclement weather continued to 25th, when fog settled off the Severn until 3rd, on which day the *Montagu* was stranded. Mist was noted on 6 days, chiefly in Ireland. Hail, snow, and some frost had to be reckoned with, as well as damage from floods and lightning. Atmospherical pressure was low: least on 3rd, 29·3 inches; greatest, only 30·25, on 14th. The 3rd and 27th had violent wind. Bright sunshine varied between 37 per cent. in the south and 21 in the north district.

The *Spring* was cold, with normal rainfall and much sunshine in the middle part.

*June*, 1906.—The weather was for the most part fine, temperature seasonable, rainfall somewhat deficient. The highest temperature was reported at Dumfries on 12th, 83°; lowest at Tunbridge Wells on 7th, 28°. There were only 6 days for rain at Scilly; 29th, 2·07 inches fell at London between 12 and 8 A.M., and extraordinary rain fell over south England. In the early morning of 24th, London and a large part of south England experienced a prolonged severe electrical storm; and others occurred on 1st over southern England; 12th and 17th, Lancashire; 16th and 23rd, in south-east; 22nd, Lincolnshire; 24th, over England. At 9.45 A.M., 27th, a slight earthquake was felt in south Wales and west England. Atmospherical pressure was least on 1st and 27th, 29·4 inches; greatest on 4th and 21st, 30·4. Wind came from eastward on 12 days. Mist was noted in places on 10 days, in south-west 1, south 1, on Atlantic 1; fog in north-east 2, south-west 1, Channel 2, Atlantic coast 1. Bright sunshine varied between 53 per cent. in the south and 30 in the north district. During the week ending 9th Jersey had 80 per cent.; Greenwich 80·6 hours, range of temperature 26·6°, humidity 65, and 4 morning frosts. On 26th London had 15·4 hours sunshine. Some days were cold enough for fires and overcoats.

*July*, 1906.—The weather varied very much in different districts at varying intervals. Temperature north and south was less than in the median latitudes. Rain fell on 29 days in the west, only 6 in the east; and the quantity was greatly deficient in England. Stornoway had 1·03 on 18th. The 17th and 18th gave 4·9 inches to Fort William, 4·4 to Glencarron. The highest temperature was reported at Wisley on 18th, 83°; lowest at Lairg on 1st, 33°. Electrical storms were frequent: 3rd, in south-west and Wales; 6th, east and Midlands; 10th, east; 12th, south; 23rd, Lincolnshire; 27th, south-east and Midlands; 30th, Midlands; 31st, Scotland. Atmospherical pressure was least on 1st, 28·9 inches, also 19th, 29·1; greatest on 9th, 30·35. Mist was noted 1 day in the north-east, 1 places 1 Ireland, 4 on Atlantic, 1 south-east, 2 east; fog 1 places, 1 Dover,

1 Channel and Wales. Bright sunshine varied between 53 per cent. in the south and 29 in the north district.

*August*, 1906, throughout a typical month, had the usual variation—several days of oppressive heat, several chilly nights, ending with sultry heat. The mean temperature was normal, but the range was large: lowest reading, 32°, at Lairg on 23rd; highest, 94·3°, in sunshine 152°, at Greenwich, 31st. On this day a short spell of surprising heat set in for the Kingdom. In the north the temperature was 5° below the normal, in the east 3° above, south-west and central about normal. The rainfall was excessive in the east, though only on 10 days. On 1st 1 inch was measured at Aberdeen; 2nd, 1·85 at Pembroke; 3rd, Holyhead 1·13; 4th, Sumburgh 1, Yarmouth 1·34; 9th, Rauceby 1·41 between 10 and 11.30 A.M.; 12th, Pembroke 1·75. Between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. 2nd, Tavistock had 1·85, Llandudno 1·37, Aspatria 1·76, Alnwick 1·70. On this day electrical storms were very severe in most districts; on 3rd, in north-west England; 4th, east and north-east; 7th, north and north-east; 8th, central east, and south-east; 13th, England and Ireland; 14th, north and south-west England; 15th, north Scotland, north Ireland, north-east England; 16th, east coast; 17th, east England; 21st, south Ireland; 23rd, north Wales. Fog was noted on 6 days in the south-west; mist in Ireland south 1, all over 2, west 3; in the south-west 1, places 5, north-east 1, south 1. Atmospherical pressure was least on 14th, 29·3 inches; greatest on 8th, 30·4. On 24th a cyclonic disturbance from south-west of Ireland travelled to the north-east of England by next morning. Bright sunshine varied between 55 per cent. in the south and 26 in the north. Blue sky was prevalent during the last week, and the sunshine unprecedented: 61 for the Kingdom, 74 in the east, while the Midlands, south, north-west, and south-west districts had more than 70, Ireland 57.

The *Summer* weather was rather better than normal as regards mean conditions, with a steady monthly 42 per cent. of sunshine, numerous electrical storms, frequent fog or mist.

*September*, 1906, opened with the spell of heat, most intense in central, east, and south England, scarcely less in all other parts; and proved a very fine month—temperature above, rainfall much below normal, air quiet. Rain fell on six days only, at Scilly; the amount was one-half in the east, one-third in the west, less than that in the south, about one-fifth in the north, below the usual quantities. On the 5th 1·68 inch of rain was measured at Ventnor, 1·98 at Glencarron, 1·87 at Fort William. The highest temperature on the 1st was 95° at Colly Weston; 2nd, Bawtry 96; 3rd, Hillington 93. Temperature attained 90° or more over England, 87° or more over Scotland, 78° or more over Ireland. At Greenwich on 1st the temperature in sunshine attained 147·8°; 2nd, 149°, humidity 41 per cent.; 3rd, 151·8° and 44. Afterwards the temperature fell quickly in all parts. On the 10th frost was experienced in east England, on several other mornings in various places. The lowest temperature, 29°, was at Balmoral on 27th. On 15th electrical storms were reported at Ventnor and Dungeness; 17th, east England; 16th, aurora was seen at Nairn; 22nd, at various places in Scotland. Atmospherical pressure was least on 15th, 29·25 inches; greatest on 26th, 30·6. Wind was from eastward on 7 days. Mist was noted in places on 7 days, England 3, north-west 2, south-east 1, south-west 1, Ireland 9; fog in the Midlands 2, England 1, in the south-east on the last 4 days. Bright sunshine varied between 61 per cent. in Jersey, 56 in south-west, and 41 in the north. The week ending 29th was very fine, with much sunshine—77 at Jersey, 60 for the Kingdom.

*October*, 1906, at once began to replenish water. The rainfall was much in excess of the normal in the west, and less than it in the east. The air was mild, the winds variable, easterly on 5 days. The highest temperature was at Greenwich on 1st, 72°; lowest at Lairg on 30th, 21°. On 10th, while Yarmouth had 61°, Birr had only 39°; 30th, Dungeness 53°, Nairn 25°. On 5th 1·36 inch of rain was measured at Holyhead, 1·02 at Pembroke; 7th, 1·02 at Valentia; 29th, 1·31 at Newcastle; 30th, 1·34 at Worthing. Electrical storms occurred in England on 1st, Dungeness 9th, in N.E. 10th, 13th, Laudale 16th, Lowestoft 22nd, Wales 30th. Aurora was seen at Wick on 9th. Extraordinary damage was done by lightning to Ingham Church on 14th. On 28th heavy rain in Lancashire produced floodings. A cyclonic storm off the south-west of Ireland on 2nd traversed England to Holland; another from the same region on 4th attained the north of Scotland; one formed in north England on 18th was centred off the Tyne next morning, and on 20th was off Aberdeen: it gave snow to various districts in Scotland. Stormy weather of an erratic kind prevailed over the Kingdom during the last week, and on 30th much rain fell in south-east England. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 25th, 30·35 inches; least on 29th, 29·05. Mist was noted in places on 7 days, in the north 1, south-east 2, Ireland 3, north-east 2; fog over Great Britain 1, in the south-east 1; some snow on 30th at Newton Rigg. Bright sunshine varied between 37 per cent. in south England and 23·4 in north-west.

*The Year's Weather and the Crops.*—The autumnal rainfall of 1905 having been less than 10 inches, 2 below average of these summaries since 1881, was a favourable omen for the harvest of 1906. In November, however, the rainfall was above average, and prevented work on the land to some extent. In December high temperature and damp ground were forcing on the young crop too rapidly. The furrows were wanting the friable action of frost. Too much rain in January still led on the growth, but kept back work on the land. No frost to speak of, mild damp weather, though the winds were boisterous. In February variable weather was unfavourable for settled field work. Some night frosts occurred, but none diurnal. March was more like winter, with frost and frequent snow, but not staying. Evaporation hardened the soil. Snow, rain, and fitful sunshine retarded the spring sowing. The first part of April was favourable for agricultural work—dry, quiet, sunny—so that progress could be made in sowing cereals, planting potatoes and mangels. Moisture in the soil was still sufficient for pastures. A spell of fine, dry weather extending over three weeks in many parts of the Kingdom was beneficial. Some morning frosts were followed by hot sunshine, sometimes with very keen wind, for the air itself was cold. The latter part of April was wintry, nipping to vegetation, the autumn-sown wheat suffering less than that of spring. Grasses appeared to require rain, and were in poor condition. Snow in more or less quantities fell in various districts. Stormy winds

and frosts damaged fruit trees and green crops, chiefly in west and central England. The brilliant spell of weather suddenly changed on April 18th, and the finish had N.E. wind, cold, and blasts. Showers of hail or snow were experienced from Cape Wrath to the Land's End. In the *Quar. Jour. Roy. Met. Soc.* for April, C. W. Mawley stated, regarding autumnal weather, that it is necessary "for a deep-rooted plant like wheat to obtain at the start a firm root-hold of the ground, and, having obtained this, it becomes independent of all ordinary weather changes which may follow" until the harvest. Up to the middle of May autumn-sown wheat was getting on well. Spring-sown barley and oats were also forward. Grasses were backward, wanting showers and more warmth. The latter days of May were dull, cold, and wet; scant sunshine alternated in time and locality with rain in dribblets, or large showers, and some frosts in the early hours. Clear, warm weather from June 3rd to 13th was important for the crops. Then followed varied conditions, with some heavy rains and strong wind; nevertheless, the weather of June suited the crops; hay was delayed, but the aftermath benefited. In July hay proved a better crop than was expected, but hops were backward, roots were wanting moisture, which subsequently came with welcome. July altogether was favourable for wheat and beans; slightly depressive of other crops, as roots and hops. August found the cereals—wheat, barley, oats—likely to exceed the average yields of recent years. September proved the estimate of August, for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, roots, and hay were fairly above average, and the harvest was gathered under favourable conditions. Fruit has varied: apples plentiful, pears scarce, bush fruit good, stone fruit a failure, hops a very small crop but of good quality. Thus the propitious conditions of the autumn of 1905 may be considered as influential of the splendid wheat crop. By September farmers agreed that the crops gave general satisfaction; the grain of the cereals proved large and heavy, the straw rather short. The month was exceptionally suited for work on the land. October did its duty by attention to the supply of water. Want of rain was felt during the growing period. The *Times* remarked: "The wonderful weather which prevailed through the harvest months and preceding harvest was fraught with blessings for agriculturists as well as for the entire population"; and "the aggregate corn harvest of 1906 is a record which cannot be beaten for a long period," which is a pessimistic forecast. On October 2nd the same authority stated: "Compared with other years, presumably since the Board of Agriculture began to publish estimates, wheat is finally adjudged to be 5 per cent., barley 4, oats 2, roots above the average." Potatoes have been pronounced a good crop. "Wheat loves heat, and requires little rain after it is in ear; hence hot years are wheat years, and it is noticeable that wheat years are vintage years." The rains of October were very serviceable after the long period of scanty supply. Showers with high temperature were good for pastures without preventing very much work on the land, so that tillage and sowing made good progress.

## Storms and Floods in 1905–1906.

[1 Nov., 1905, to 31 Oct., 1906.]

It is possible to give only a summarised account of the disastrous effects of storm and flood in the period under survey, but such subscribers as preserve upon their shelves the preceding editions of the ALMANACK have ready for reference a handy and convenient series of epitomised accounts of exceptional tides and storms as they occurred in different parts of the world.

On November 3rd, 1905, it was reported from Uruguay that a prolongation of the rains had caused considerable damage to crops and property in consequence of the flooding of many districts. On 7th a typhoon produced wide desolation at Oshian and some of the adjacent Japanese islands; nearly 2,000 dwellings were destroyed, and a steamer was wrecked. During 26th–27th a cyclonic storm raged over the British Isles, and although the centre travelled N.N.E. from the west of Ireland to Norway, great damage was done to telegraphs and to shipping in the Channel ports. On 27th a storm swept over the Great Lakes of America, and occasioned considerable loss to shipping.

December 13th, Tunis was visited by storms of wind, which destroyed shipping and tore down the breakwater at Bizerta, washed away the railway at Beja, and inundated dwelling-houses at Byonville.

January 7th, 1906, during the night a tidal wave visited the Society Islands, and a subsequent hurricane at Tahiti completed the work begun. Between 6,000 and 7,000 lives were lost, and the damage was estimated at $5,000,000.

On February 7th and 8th a hurricane again raged over the islands. Papieta was deluged and about 1,000 lives lost, the damage being estimated at $500,000. The British Consulate had to be abandoned. During this hurricane the wind attained a velocity of 120 miles an hour between 12 and 4 A.M. On 27th the rivers Wye and Derwent overflowed after the heavy snow and rain.

March 2nd, a sudden storm off Norway scattered a large fishing fleet, and amid very rough sea and blinding snow squalls eleven boats foundered, with a loss of 33 lives. On 6th a tornado, travelling 77 miles an hour, struck Meridian, Mississippi. Its path was 600 feet in width and about one mile in length. Numerous fires were caused, but torrential rains supervened. The damage was estimated at $1,000,000, and 121 lives were lost. On 9th Scotland was visited by floods, and damage sustained by graziers, while the railways were partly flooded. On 12th a gale swept over the British Isles, with high seas on the east coast. The air was bitterly cold, and 2 inches of snow fell in London, and wharves and buildings were swamped along the Thames. On 17th a violent storm raged at Rio de Janeiro, causing the loss of 70 lives. It was reported from Iceland that on the 23rd heavy gales had been raging over the island for a fortnight; though three trawlers and 70 lives were lost, the damage experienced was otherwise but slight. On 26th Hamilton and Hico, in Texas, were devastated by a tornado; and Bellevue, 120 miles north, was also completely destroyed. In this disaster 12 lives were lost.

In May floods occurred in different parts of the United Kingdom, those in the East Lothians on the 21st being amongst the most severe.

It was reported in the *Times* on 9th June that an extraordinary hailstorm broke over Bullmora, in the county Cork. Over £800 damage was caused on one farm alone. "The hailstones were as large as oranges, and when the downpour ceased were found to a depth of nearly two and a half feet upon the ground." From the 15th to 17th of this month a great storm raged over Newfoundland, many fishermen being drowned and much craft destroyed. About this time the railways in Chile were very severely damaged by floods. On the 28th of this month 2·09 inches of rain in London caused the bursting of sewers and flooding of cellars.

On the 2nd August a series of electric storms progressed from the neighbourhood of Paris over England. This disturbance extended to the north of Scotland, and was felt in the centre of Ireland. Some loss of life was caused by lightning, and much havoc was effected by the hail. It is stated that at Bettws-y-Coed 1·79 inch of rain was registered. By the 7th very heavy rain forced the river Colorado to burst its banks, causing much loss of life. In New York the downpour flooded the underground railways; in 16 minutes no less than 1·5 inch fell. An electrical storm occurred on the 8th of August in the Midlands and Eastern Counties, and the crops suffered considerable damage. On the 10th it was reported that floods in Texas had destroyed property to the value of £100,000, had rendered hundreds of persons homeless, and caused the death of at least 25 persons. By the 16th unprecedented floods spread over the Darbhangali district of Bengal. Nearly 20 inches of rain fell in a few days, and many people were drowned. At Arras on the 20th a violent storm destroyed the crops and rendered many people destitute. It is estimated that on the 27th of this month property to the amount of £800,000 had been destroyed in the province of Senegal. At the end of the month the floods in Mexico had ruined a large part of the city of Mazatlan, making hundreds of people homeless, and causing a loss of 20 millions of dollars to the sugar planters in the vicinity.

The province of Behar suffered on 4th September from disastrous floods. The crops were destroyed, bridges swept away, and the inhabitants reduced to starvation. At about this date the Tagus and its tributaries overflowed the banks, and on the 10th of the month a waterspout burst over Bilbao. It is stated that the water stood 3 feet deep in the streets, and torrential rain was experienced in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. About the 17th a storm off the coast of Labrador was the cause of many wrecks. On the 18th a sudden typhoon, lasting two hours, inflicted on Hong Kong and Kowloon tremendous destruction. Property to the value of 20 millions of dollars was destroyed, and over 10,000 lives were lost. About the 26th of this month storms in Alicante caused great damage, and on the 27th a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico spread disaster over a wide area: 75 persons were drowned, 5,000 rendered homeless at Port of Mobile; and at Pensacola 25 people were drowned, 2,000 lost their homes, and much property was destroyed and damaged. The loss sustained has been estimated at millions of dollars. In Tarragona, Valladolid, Murcia, and Valencia much injury was experienced by torrential rain, and many people were drowned. The Xycar overflowed its banks, and at about the same date a typhoon occurred in the Philippine Islands.

On 2nd October a gale was experienced over the southern portion of the United Kingdom. The sea front at Hastings suffered somewhat severely, and the Channel Islands did not escape from damage. On the 5th a tornado at New Orleans wrought great destruction in the neighbourhood, especially at Pontchatoula, 50 miles distant. This disturbance was preceded by a thunder-like noise, and many people were killed or injured. Early in the month a tidal wave, attendant on shocks of earthquake near New Orleans, devastated villages on the coast near Finch Haven. On the 16th a cyclonic storm raged from Majorca to Messina; and on the 18th and following days a hurricane caused an inundation on the coast of Florida; 110 persons were killed at Havana, and great damage was done to property. It is stated that the velocity of the wind varied from 80 to 120 miles per hour. This hurricane continued its course into Mexico, and 100 people were drowned at Coatepec. Sulphurous water was ejected by the Chulo volcano, which inundated Panchinalco and killed most of the inhabitants. On the 20th it was reported that storms had been raging for 10 days at Salvador, flooding the valleys and destroying crops and cattle. On the 21st an Irish mail train, passing through a flooded path, had two coaches separated; the water was several feet deep owing to the spring tide. In the States of Kansas and Dakota a severe blizzard was experienced on the 22nd.

## Wheat and Flour Imports, 1899–1903.

| Country of Origin. | % 1899. | % 1900. | % 1901. | % 1902. | % 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australasia | 3·1 | 3·0 | 6·1 | 3·9 | *nil* |
| Canada | 8·9 | 8·1 | 8·5 | 11·3 | 12·4 |
| India | 8·3 | *nil* | 3·3 | 8·2 | 14·6 |
| Other British Dominions | ·7 | 1·2 | 1·4 | ·2 | *nil* |
| Total British Dominions | 21·0 | 12·3 | 19·3 | 23·6 | 27·0 |

| Country of Origin. | % 1899. | % 1900. | % 1901. | % 1902. | % 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 11·7 | 19·0 | 8·2 | 4·2 | 12·2 |
| Roumania | *nil* | ·8 | ·5 | 2·2 | 2·7 |
| Russia | 2·5 | 4·6 | 2·5 | 6·1 | 14·8 |
| U.S.A. | 61·2 | 58·2 | 66·2 | 60·2 | 40·0 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 3·6 | 5·1 | 3·3 | 3·7 | 3·3 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 79·0 | 87·7 | 80·7 | 76·4 | 73·0 |

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS, 1856-1905.

| Year. | Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec. | Total Capital Paid up (Shares). | No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders). | Total of Traffic Receipts. | | Working Expenses. | Per cent of Gross Receipts. | Net Traffic Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total. | Per Mile | | | |
| | Miles. | £ | Total. | £ | £ | £ | | £ |
| 1856 | 8,710 | 307,595,086 | 129,315,196 | 23,165,493 | 2,660 | | | |
| 1857 | 9,039 | 315,157,258 | 138,971,240 | 24,174,611 | 2,674 | | | |
| 1858 | 9,542 | 325,375,597 | 139,141,135 | 23,956,751 | 2,511 | Cannot be given previous to 1860. | | |
| 1859 | 10,002 | 334,362,928 | 149,757,294 | 25,743,502 | 2,574 | | | |
| 1860 | 10,433 | 348,130,127 | 163,435,698 | 27,766,622 | 2,661 | 13,187,368 | 47 | 14,579,254 |
| 1861 | 10,865 | 362,327,338 | 173,721,139 | 29,128,558 | 2,629 | 13,843,337 | 48 | 14,722,018 |
| 1862 | 11,551 | 385,218,438 | 180,429,071 | 29,128,558 | 2,522 | 14,268,409 | 49 | 14,860,149 |
| 1863 | 12,322 | 404,215,802 | 204,635,075 | 31,156,397 | 2,529 | 15,027,234 | 48 | 16,129,163 |
| 1864 | 12,789 | 425,719,613 | 229,272,165 | 34,015,564 | 2,660 | 16,000,308 | 47 | 18,015,256 |
| 1865 | 13,289 | 455,478,143 | 251,862,715 | 35,890,116 | 2,701 | 17,149,073 | 48 | 18,741,040 |
| 1866 | 13,854 | 481,872,184 | 274,293,668 | 38,164,354 | 2,755 | 18,811,673 | 49 | 19,352,681 |
| 1867 | 14,247 | 502,262,887 | 287,688,113 | 39,479,999 | 2,771 | 19,848,952 | 50 | 19,631,047 |
| 1868* | 14,628 | 511,680,855 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1869 | 15,145 | 518,779,761 | 312,759,053 | 41,075,321 | 2,712 | 20,780,078 | 49 | 21,915,849 |
| 1870 | 15,537 | 529,908,673 | 336,545,397 | 43,417,070 | 2,794 | 21,715,525 | 48 | 23,362,618 |
| 1871 | 15,576 | 552,661,551 | 375,220,754 | 47,107,558 | 3,064 | 23,152,860 | 47 | 25,739,920 |
| 1872 | 15,814 | 569,047,346 | 422,874,822 | 51,304,114 | 3,244 | 26,277,640 | 49 | 26,957,870 |
| 1873 | 16,082 | 588,320,308 | 455,320,188 | 55,675,421 | 3,462 | 30,752,848 | 53 | 26,989,152 |
| 1874 | 16,449 | 609,895,931 | 477,840,411 | 56,899,498 | 3,459 | 32,612,712 | 55 | 26,643,003 |
| 1875 | 16,658 | 630,223,494 | 506,975,234 | 58,582,753 | 3,541 | 33,220,728 | 54 | 28,016,272 |
| 1876 | 16,872 | 658,214,776 | 534,494,069 | 59,917,868 | 3,551 | 33,535,509 | 54 | 28,680,266 |
| 1877 | 17,077 | 674,059,048 | 549,541,325 | 60,644,057 | 3,551 | 33,857,978 | 54 | 29,115,350 |
| 1878 | 17,333 | 698,545,154 | 565,074,455 | 60,454,375 | 3,488 | 33,189,368 | 53 | 29,673,306 |
| 1879 | 17,696 | 717,003,469 | 562,732,890 | 59,395,282 | 3,356 | 32,045,273 | 52 | 29,731,430 |
| 1880 | 17,933 | 728,316,848 | 603,885,025 | 62,961,767 | 3,511 | 33,601,124 | 51 | 31,890,501 |
| 1881 | 18,175 | 745,528,162 | 623,047,787 | 63,908,237 | 3,516 | 34,602,616 | 52 | 31,954,826 |
| 1882 | 18,457 | 767,899,570 | 654,838,295 | 66,537,128 | 3,605 | 36,170,436 | 52 | 33,206,688 |
| 1883 | 18,681 | 784,921,312 | 683,718,137 | 68,210,052 | 3,651 | 37,368,562 | 53 | 33,693,708 |
| 1884 | 18,864 | 801,464,367 | 694,991,860 | 67,701,042 | 3,589 | 37,217,197 | 53 | 33,305,446 |
| 1885 | 19,169 | 815,858,055 | 697,213,031 | 66,644,967 | 3,477 | 36,787,957 | 53 | 32,767,817 |
| 1886 | 19,332 | 828,244,254 | 725,584,390 | 66,615,377 | 3,446 | 36,518,247 | 52 | 33,073,706 |
| 1887 | 19,578 | 845,971,654 | 733,678,531 | 67,914,586 | 3,469 | 37,063,266 | 52 | 33,880,110 |
| 1888 | 19,812 | 864,695,963 | 742,499,164 | 69,739,870 | 3,520 | 37,962,107 | 52 | 35,132,558 |
| 1889 | 19,943 | 876,595,166 | 775,183,973 | 73,717,057 | 3,696 | 40,094,116 | 52 | 36,930,901 |
| 1890 | 20,073 | 897,472,026 | 817,744,046 | 76,548,347 | 3,813 | 43,188,556 | 54 | 36,760,146 |
| 1891 | 20,191 | 919,425,121 | 845,463,668 | 78,361,633 | 3,881 | 45,144,778 | 55 | 36,731,624 |
| 1892 | 20,325 | 944,357,320 | 864,435,388 | 78,529,314 | 3,864 | 45,717,965 | 56 | 36,374,075 |
| 1893 | 20,646 | 971,323,353 | 873,177,052 | 76,844,086 | 3,722 | 45,695,119 | 57 | 34,936,773 |
| 1894 | 20,908 | 985,387,355 | 911,412,926 | 79,874,566 | 3,820 | 47,208,313 | 56 | 37,102,518 |
| 1895 | 21,174 | 1,001,110,221 | 920,770,909 | 81,396,047 | 3,844 | 47,876,637 | 56 | 38,046,065 |
| 1896 | 21,277 | 1,029,475,335 | 980,339,433 | 85,296,200 | 4,009 | 50,192,424 | 56 | 39,926,698 |
| 1897 | 21,433 | 1,089,765,095 | 1,030,420,201 | 88,375,236 | 4,123 | 53,083,804 | 57 | 40,653,250 |
| 1898 | 21,659 | 1,134,468,462 | 1,062,911,116 | 91,066,038 | 4,205 | 55,960,543 | 58 | 40,291,958 |
| 1899 | 21,700 | 1,152,317,501 | 1,106,691,991 | 95,851,393 | 4,417 | 60,090,687 | 59 | 41,576,378 |
| 1900 | 21,855 | 1,176,001,890 | 1,142,276,686 | 98,854,552 | 4,523 | 64,743,520 | 62 | 40,058,338 |
| 1901 | 22,078 | 1,195,564,478 | 1,172,395,900 | 99,595,434 | 4,511 | 67,489,739 | 63 | 39,069,076 |
| 1902 | 22,152 | 1,216,861,421 | 1,188,219,269 | 102,061,164 | 4,607 | 67,841,218 | 62 | 41,628,502 |
| 1903 | 22,435 | 1,245,028,917 | 1,195,265,195 | 103,079,191 | 4,595 | 68,561,855 | 62 | 42,326,859 |
| 1904 | 22,634 | 1,268,494,681 | 1,198,773,720 | 103,787,669 | 4,586 | 69,172,531 | 62 | 42,660,741 |
| 1905 | 22,847 | 1,282,800,935 | 1,199,022,102 | 105,131,709 | 4,601 | 70,064,663 | 62 | 43,466,356 |

* Return for 1868 incomplete.

IN the first half of the seventeenth century 1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion; and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was

passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that while animal power has to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. A duplicate system of working was at first adopted, the passenger traffic being conducted by single one-horse coaches, while that of minerals was

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1905 AND 1906 UP TO OCTOBER 13TH, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1906.

| RAILWAY. | Ten Months to Oct. 26th, 1906. | | Corresponding period last year. | | Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum. | | Twelve Months. | Present Price Oct. 27th, 1906. | Yield at Present Price. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Dec. 05 | Jun. 06 | | | £ | s. | d. |
| Barry | 202½ | 193½ | 213 | 192½ | 8 | 10 | 9 | 205 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| Caledonian, Ord. | 120½ | 100½ | 120 | 111 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 | 102½ | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| Central London | 96½ | 82½ | 94½ | 88½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 4 | 14 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Preferred 4% | 105 | 97½ | 103¼ | 100⅝ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 99 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| ,, ,, Deferred | 89 | 73¾ | 86½ | 77 | 4 for 1905 | | — | 76 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| City and South London, Con. Ord. | 47½ | 39 | 47½ | 37¾ | 1¼ | 2¼ | 2 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| East London, Cons. | 5½ | 3½ | 5¼ | 4¼ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 4 | | | |
| Glasgow and S. Western, Preferred | 66 | 62¼ | 69 | 63½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 63½ | 3 | 18 | 9 |
| ,, ,, Deferred | 42½ | 37⅝ | 42 | 35⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 38½ | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Great Central, Preferred Ord. | 40⅝ | 33 | 35⅛ | 28⅝ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 34¾ | | -- | |
| ,, ,, Deferred Ord. | 19½ | 15¾ | 18⅛ | 15¼ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 16¾ | | — | |
| Great Eastern | 91⅛ | 79½ | 93½ | 80¾ | 5 | 1¼ | 3⅛ | 82¼ | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Northern, Deferred | 48⅝ | 39½ | 42½ | 33⅝ | 1½ for 1905 | | — | 42¾ | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3% | 74 | 68 | 73 | 69 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 71 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, ,, Def. C. Ord. | 25½ | 22 | 30 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Great Western | 144 | 122⅞ | 145⅞ | 135½ | 7 | 3¾ | 5⅝ | 127½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Highland, O. C. Capital | 52 | 41 | 55½ | 52 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 45 | 3 | 17 | 9 |
| Hull, B. & W. Riding | 49½ | 42¼ | 49¼ | 41 | 2¼ | Nil. | 1¼ | 47 | 2 | 18 | 6 |
| Isle of Wight, P. C. Ord. 4% | 82 | 79 | 88 | 80½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 83 | 4 | 16 | 5 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 109⅝ | 101¼ | 112½ | 104 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 103½ | 3 | 19 | 9 |
| London, Brighton, and S. Coast | 141⅛ | 127¼ | 145 | 133 | 8 | 3¼ | 5⅝ | 130 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, A | 130⅝ | 113½ | 131¼ | 116½ | 5¼ for 1905 | | — | 115 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| London, Chatham, and Dover | 26¾ | 13 | 17⅞ | 15¼ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 14 | | — | |
| London and North Western | 163½ | 148¼ | 160⅝ | 147 | 7¼ | 5½ | 6⅜ | 151½ | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| London and S. Western, Preferred | 108⅜ | 101 | 111½ | 105 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 104 | 3 | 16 | 11 |
| ,, ,, Deferred | 57¼ | 45½ | 60¾ | 52½ | 2 for 1905 | | — | 47 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| L. Tilbury & S., Con. | 146½ | 116 | 150½ | 145 | 7¼ | 3½ | 5⅜ | 123 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| ,, ,, New & Ord Pro Certs. | 146½ | 116 | 150½ | 145 | 7¼ | 3½ | 5⅜ | 123 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Metropolitan Consolidated | 89¼ | 59 | 100 | 89¾ | 2¼ | 1½ | 1⅜ | 61 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Metropolitan District | 37½ | 19½ | 42¾ | 34¼ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 22½ | | -- | |
| Midland, Preferred | 70⅝ | 64 | 71 | 66 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 65½ | 3 | 16 | 4 |
| ,, Deferred | 74¼ | 62½ | 70 | 62½ | 3¼ | 2¼ | 2¾ | 64½ | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| North British, Preferred | 78¾ | 72⅝ | 83¼ | 77¾ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 73½ | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| North Eastern (Consols) | 147½ | 135 | 144½ | 134 | 6¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ | 137¼ | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| North London | 124½ | 87½ | 144 | 116½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 92 | 4 | 17 | 10 |
| North Staffordshire | 105½ | 96¼ | 101 | 94½ | 4½ | 4 | 4¼ | 99 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| South Eastern | 90½ | 81¾ | 94½ | 84¼ | 4¼ | 1 | 2⅝ | 85 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| ,, ,, A | 55¼ | 44¾ | 58¼ | 48¾ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 48 | | — | |
| Taff Vale | 83 | 76¼ | 80¼ | 74 | 3¾ | 4 | 3⅞ | 77½ | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Waterloo and City, Ord. | 102½ | 94 | 93½ | 89 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ | 104 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

orked by a locomotive engine made under tephenson's own directions and bearing the mple but significant designation of "No. 1." he first train consisted of 33 coal waggons with ne passenger carriage in the rear, and during portion of its journey it attained a speed of fteen miles an hour. It appears to have been everal years, however, before horse-power was holly displaced by steam locomotives. The bove notable engine was long exhibited in front f the Darlington Station of the Stockton and arlington line; but it is now placed under over, mounted on stonework, in the Bank Top tation of the same town. This line—the germ, may be called, of the railway system—proved great success financially and otherwise. fevertheless, the employment of locomotives emained almost unknown to the public at large ntil the opening of the Liverpool and Manhester line, five years later. The Monkland nd Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near lasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to llow the example of the Stockton and Darlingon, and several other small lines—many of them orked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive gines—quickly adopted the new traction power. he inauguration of the Liverpool and Manhester line in 1830, attended as it was with a agic result, was the first to impress upon the eople that a revolution in travelling had really aken place; but even then the aid of the Press, owerfully and influentially invoked, failed to rouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. oyal patronage was not bestowed upon the pening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. o the great minds of the time, however, the ent assumed more than ordinary importance, d it is reported that the impression made upon rd Brougham's contemplative mind forced a ar from his eye. Leicester to Swannington came ext, but that from London to Birmingham was e largest that had yet been projected. A great ruggle took place with landowners and other fluential personages, opposed not only to this Bill particular, but to the introduction of railways nerally. Undaunted courage and perseverce on the part of the promoters prevailed, and e Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 33, but not until landowners and others had en conciliated by having the price originally timated for their land, &c., doubled and even bled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, hich was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The Parliamentary costs of the Brighton Railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile; and of the Blackwall, £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South-Eastern Railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1894.

| COMPANIES. | WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Caledonian | 51·1 | 48·6 | 49·2 | 50·4 | 51·7 | 53·3 | 56·6 | 56·4 | 55·7 | 55·8 | 53·9 | 53·6 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 58·7 | 54·5 | 54·0 | 54·6 | 56·1 | 58·0 | 61·6 | 61·2 | 60·8 | 61·4 | 59·9 | 59·3 |
| Great Central | 53·9 | 53·2 | 55·4 | 56·4 | 58·3 | 65·3 | 70·3 | 72·7 | 67·3 | 66·8 | 66·4 | 66·0 |
| Great Eastern | 58·4 | 57·0 | 56·5 | 57·2 | 58·1 | 59·2 | 62·3 | 65·5 | 64·7 | 63·1 | 62·9 | 62·7 |
| Great Northern | 59·4 | 58·9 | 61·7 | 61·9 | 61·0 | 62·9 | 64·8 | 66·6 | 64·2 | 64·0 | 64·3 | 63·9 |
| Great Western | 55·2 | 55·4 | 55·3 | 56·5 | 60·4 | 59·5 | 62·1 | 63·4 | 61·0 | 61·6 | 61·6 | 60·2 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 57·8 | 56·7 | 56·0 | 56·7 | 57·3 | 58·3 | 60·2 | 62·9 | 61·1 | 61·9 | 61·4 | 62·5 |
| London, Brighton, and So. Coast | 53·4 | 53·6 | 54·4 | 55·2 | 56·9 | 58·8 | 61·5 | 62·3 | 60·5 | 60·4 | 59·5 | 59·5 |
| London and North Western | 55·3 | 55·1 | 54·8 | 56·4 | 57·6 | 58·7 | 61·7 | 63·5 | 62·6 | 63·1 | 63·5 | 62·8 |
| London and South Western | 56·7 | 56·9 | 56·9 | 57·5 | 59·9 | 60·7 | 62·4 | 63·9 | 63·2 | 62·6 | 62·5 | 62·5 |
| Midland | 55·6 | 56·0 | 55·1 | 56·9 | 58·7 | 59·4 | 61·6 | 64·1 | 62·7 | 62·8 | 63·3 | 63·3 |
| North British | 50·9 | 49·6 | 49·8 | 49·8 | 50·1 | 51·2 | 54·2 | 52·7 | 52·3 | 51·9 | 52·3 | 52·7 |
| North Eastern | 57·5 | 57·6 | 57·1 | 58·3 | 59·3 | 60·6 | 62·8 | 65·0 | 64·5 | 63·7 | 63·8 | 63·1 |
| North Staffordshire | 52·4 | 52·6 | 53·3 | 54·1 | 55·1 | 56·8 | 59·8 | 60·5 | 59·9 | 59·9 | 59·0 | 59·9 |
| South Eastern and Chatham | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58·1 | 61·3 | 63·9 | 62·9 | 61·7 | 61·9 | 61·1 |

figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and overweening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out, and it was calculated that even the small Parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to nearly sixty millions. Gradually, however, it dawned upon the minds of reflecting people that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for, and the inevitable collapse soon followed.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury, for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day, and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of Legislature, and the railway interest has continued powerfully represented.

### RAILWAYS IN 1905.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1905 was 581,664. The number dependent upon this large body must also be very great; and if we take into account the vast numbers besides who are

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1897–1905.

| ENGLAND. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8¼ | 9 | 9½ | 8 |
| Central London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| City and South London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 1⅞ |
| Furness | 1¼ | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ | ¾ | 1⅞ |
| Great Central (Pref.) | 1½ | ½ | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| Great Eastern | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Great Western | 6 | 3⅞ | 5½ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅜ |
| Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ¾ | ½ | 1 | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4¼ | 3¼ | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| London and North Western | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 6¼ | 5½ | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 6⅛ |
| London and South Western | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 5⅜ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| London, Brighton, & S. Coast | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 5⅛ | 4¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| London, Chatham, and Dover * | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 2⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| London, Tilbury, and Southend | 4⅜ | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 5⅜ |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 6¼ | 6½ | 7¼ | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| Metropolitan | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | 2⅛ |
| Metropolitan District | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.) | 6½ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| North Eastern | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| North London | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¼ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 5½ | 4¾ |
| North Staffordshire | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4⅜ | 3¼ | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| South Eastern | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 3 | z | z | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Taff Vale (including bonus) | 3⅜ | 1⅜ | 3⅜ | 2⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | | | | |
| Caledonian | 5⅛ | 5 | 4¾ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.) | 5 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 3⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.) | 3¾ | 3 | 3¼ | 2½ | 3½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4 | 3¾ |
| Highland | 1¼ | ½ | ½ | Nil. | Nil. | ½ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| North British | 1⅛ | 1¼ | ⅞ | ⅜ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¼ |
| IRELAND. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cork, Bandon, and South Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Great Southern and Western | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| Midland Great Western | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3 | 3 |

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

| Company. | Incrpd under pres. Title. | Chairman. | General Manager. T.Traffic Manager. | Goods Manager. | Locomotive Superintendent. | Secretary. | Solicitors. | Head Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barry | 1884 | {Rt. Hon. the Earl} of Plymouth | E. Lake | E. Lake | H. F. Golding | W. Mein | G. C. Downing | {Barry Docks, South Wales. |
| Belfast and County Down | 1846 | Rt.Hn.T.Andrews, D.L. | Charles A. Moore | ..... | R. G. Miller | Thos. J. Brittain | Johns, Bates & Johns | Queen's Qy., Belfast. |
| Brecon and Merthyr | 1859 | H. F. Slattery | H. R. Price | ..... | G. C. Owen | H. R. Price | ..... | 132, Palmerstn. Bldgs., |
| Caledonian | 1845 | Sir James King, Bt. | R. Millar | A. Hillhouse | J. F. McIntosh | Jno. Blackburn | H. B. Neave | Glasgow. [E.C. |
| Cambrian | 1864 | W. B. Hawkins | C. S. Denniss | ..... | H. E. Jones | S. Williamson | W. K. Minshall | Oswestry. |
| Central London | 1901 | Sir Henry Oakley | G. C. Cuningham | ..... | ..... | R. O. Graham | Bircham & Co. | Oxford Circus, W. |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | .... | ..... | James Pinion | James Pinion | ..... | Gleggs Thomas | Lingards | Central Stn., L'pool. |
| City and South London | 1891 | {Rt.Hn.C.B.Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.} | T. C. Jenkin | ..... | ..... | W. F. Knight | McMillan & Mott | 71, FinsburyPavement, |
| Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast | 1845 | Joseph Pike, J.P., D.L. | J. R. Kerr | ..... | J. W. Johnstone | R. H. Leslie | Barrington & Son | Albert Qy., Cork. [E.C. |
| Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford | 1860 | Frederick W. Pim | A. Reid | ..... | R. Cronin | M. F. Keogh | George Keogh & Son | Dublin. |
| Furness | 1844 | Duke of Devonshire | Alfred Aslett | Clement Mossop | W. F. Pettigrew | Alfred Aslett | {Currey, Holland & Currey} | Barrow-in-Furness. |
| Glasgow & South Western | 1850 | P. T. Caird | David Cooper | John Robinson | J. Manson | F. H. Gillies | {Maclay, Murray & Spens} | Glasgow. [N.W. |
| Great Central | 1897 | Sir A. Henderson, Bt. | S. Fay | C. T. Smith | J. G. Robinson | O. S. Holt | D. H. Davies | Marylebone Station, |
| Great Eastern | 1862 | Lord C. J. Hamilton | J. F. S. Gooday. | W. Gardner | J. Holden | W. Peppercorne. | E. Moore | L'pool St. Stn., E.C. |
| Great Northern | 1846 | Rt.Hn. Lord Allerton | O. R. H. Bury | G. Shaw | B. A. Ivatt | E. H. Burrows | R. Hill Dawe | King's Cross Stn., N. |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 1876 | Lucas Hutton | Henry Plews | B. Gamble | Charles Clifford | T. Morrison | Crawford & Lockhart | Dublin. |
| Great North of Scotland | 1846 | Sir David Stewart | G. Davidson | A. M. Ross | W. Pickersgill | T. S. Mackintosh | George Davidson | Aberdeen. |
| Great Southern & Western | 1844 | Sir William Goulding | C. H. Dent | A. E. Neale | Robert Coey | F. B. Ormsby | Barrington & Son | Kingsbridge, Dublin. |
| Great Western | 1835 | A. Baldwin | J. C. Inglis | T. H. Rendell | G. J. Churchward | G. K. Mills | R. R. Nelson | Paddington Stn., W. |
| Highland | 1855 | W. Whitelaw | T. A. Wilson | T. McEwen | P. Drummond | Robert Park | Robert Park | Inverness. |
| Hull and Barnsley | 1880 | W. Trotter | Edward Watkin | ..... | M. Stirling | G. Seaum | J. S. Moss-Blundell | Hull. |
| Lancashire, Derbyshire, & East Coast | 1896 | Emerson Bainbridge | H. Willmott | ..... | ..... | M. D. Hancock | Davies, Sanders & Co. | Chesterfield. |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 1847 | Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt. | J. A. F. Aspinall | J. Wharton | G. Hughes | R. C. Irwin | A. de C. Parmiter | Manchester. |
| London, Brighton, & South Coast | 1846 | Lord Cottesloe | Wm. Forbes | H. A. Sire | D. E. Marsh | John J. Brewer | Rose & Co. | Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E. |
| London & North Western | 1846 | Lord Stalbridge | Sir F. Harrison | Frank Ree | G. Whale | James Bishop | C. de J. Andrews | Euston Stn., N.W. |
| London & South Western | 1839 | Sir Charles Scotter | Sir C. J. Owens | A. Malby | D. Drummond | Godfrey Knight | Samuel Bircham | Waterloo Stn., S.E. |
| Lond., Tilbury, & Southend | 1862 | A. L. Stride | A. L. Stride | Edwin Chalk | T. Whitelegg | H. Cecil Newton | F. C. Mathews | Fenchurch St. Stn., [E.C. |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 1837 | Thomas Hartley | {H. Carr / J. Ellwood (T.) / R. Bowman / Smith (T.)} | ..... | J. B. Adamson | H. Carr | Tyson & Hobson | Maryport. |
| Mersey | 1866 | James Falconer | ..... | ..... | ..... | G. H. Langham | Linklater & Co. | {Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C. |
| Metropolitan | 1853 | Sir C. McLaren, Bt., M.P. | A. C. Ellis | W. H. Brown | T. F. Clark | R. Hope Selbie | C. de W. Kitcat | 32, Westbourne Ter. |
| Metropolitan District | 1864 | Sir George Gibb | A. Collinson | ..... | G. Estall | Joseph Carter | Baxter & Co. | St. James's Pk. Stn., |
| Midland | 1844 | Sir Geo. Ernest Paget | Guy Granet | Henry Evans | R. M. Deeley | A. L. Charles | Beale & Co. | Derby. [S.W. |
| Midland Great Western | 1845 | Sir R. A. Nugent | Jos. Tatlow | R. Morison | E. Cusack | R. L. Badham | J. Kilkelly | Dublin. |
| North British | 1862 | Earl of Dalkeith | W. F. Jackson | William Andrew | W. P. Reid | John Cathles | Jas. Watson | Edinburgh. |
| North Eastern | 1854 | Hn. J. Lloyd Wharton | A. K. Butterworth | E. C. Geddes | W. Worsdell | R. F. Dunnell | R. F. Dunnell | York. |
| North London | 1853 | Rt.Hn. Ld. Rathmore | Fred. J. Dunn | W. H. Davies | H. J. Pryce | John Hyde | Burchells & Co. | Euston Stn., N.W. |
| North Staffordshire | 1847 | Tonman Mosley | W. D. Phillipps | W. D. Phillipps | J. H. Adams | R. E. Pearce | Burchells & Co. | Stoke-upon-Trent. |
| Port Talbot and Docks | .... | E. of Dunraven, K.P. | E. Lowther | ..... | W. Cleaver | Edward Knott | Cheston & Sons | Port Talbot. |
| Rhymney | 1854 | (vacant) | E. A. Prosser | Cornelius Lundie | T. H. Riches | W. Fairlamb | G. Cox Bompas | Cardiff. |
| South East. & L.C.D. Rlys. | 1899 | H. Cosmo Bonsor | Vincent Hill | George Wallis | H. S. Wainwright | Ch. Sheath | J. W. Watkin | Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E. |
| Taff Vale | 1836 | R. L. G. Vassall | Ammon Beasley | J. Tilley | T. H. Riches | Edwd. Edwards | Ingledew & Sons | Cardiff. |

employed in branches of trade which administer to the requirements of railways, the social dependence upon their existence must be something enormous.

At the close of the year 1905 there were in use upon the railways 22,237 locomotive engines, 50,939 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 19,646 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 720,363 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 20,096 miscellaneous vehicles.

*Capital embarked in Railways.*—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1905, to £1,396,821,868. Of this sum, £1,282,800,935 (which includes £194,341,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1904 of £14,306,254, or 1·13 per cent. The £1,282,800,935 is composed of £119,716,449 guaranteed, £325,156,493 debenture, £334,374,026 preferential, and £483,495,648 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £20,058,319 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £43,466,356, equal to 3·39 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £42,660,741 in 1904, with a corresponding capital of £1,268,494,681, which gave a net receipt of 3·36 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was nearly £1,283,000,000, of which more than £194,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 18½ per cent. of the ordinary stock, 13½ per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 13 per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1905 compared with 1904 show an increase of about £3,250,000 in the ordinary, £7,250,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £3,750,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £14,250,000—a smaller increase than that of any previous year since 1894. The proportions which the various classes of stock bore to the total paid-up capital differed but slightly from the year 1904, the ordinary stock forming 38 per cent., the guarantee and preference 35 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27 per cent. of the total. The proportion of net earnings to capital, although slightly greater in 1905 than in 1904, shows a general tendency to decline. This, however, arises partly from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks. Another cause of the decline is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that during the last ten years there has been an increase of £1,784,211 in this item. As compared with the 1895 total, the sum paid by the railway companies under the head of Rates and Taxes in 1905 shows an advance of nearly 60 per cent.

*Gross Earnings of the Railways.*—The earnings for the year 1905 amounted to £113,531,019, as compared with £111,833,272 for the year 1904, which gives an increase of £1,697,747, equal to 1·52 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £191,184, made up as follows:—

| | 1905. | 1904. | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st Class | 3,467,098 | 3,429,133 | +37,965 |
| 2nd ,, | 3,054,196 | 3,265,150 | −210,954 |
| 3rd ,, | 29,628,839 | 29,381,624 | +247,215 |
| Season & Periodical Ticket Holders | 4,106,797 | 3,989,839 | +116,958 |
| | 40,256,930 | 40,065,746 | +191,184 |

The numbers carried were:

| | 1905. No. | 1904. No. | Inc. or Dec. No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | 36,414,492 | 34,930,433 | +1,484,059 |
| 2nd ,, | 52,583,258 | 71,294,217 | −18,710,959 |
| 3rd ,, | 1,110,024,352 | 1,092,549,070 | +17,475,282 |
| | 1,199,022,102 | 1,198,773,720 | +248,382 |
| Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders | *663,040 | *643,873 | +19,167 |

* For 1901 and 1905 the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets is given. Previous to 1902 the returns were not wholly but only partially on this basis; they are, as regards the years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, on a uniform basis.

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1906.

| Railway. | From | To | Date. | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Central | Neasden | South Harrow | Mar. 1 | — |
| Midland | Royston | Dewsbury | Mar. 1 | 9½ |
| Dearne Valley | Crofton | Black Carr Junction | — | — |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | Dearne | Denaby Colliery | Mar. 12 | — |
| Baker Street and Waterloo | Waterloo | Baker Street | Mar. 10 | 5 |
| Gt. Northern and Bel. and C. D. | Ballyroney | Newcastle | Mar. 19 | 13 |
| Great Western | Acton | Wycombe | April 2 | — |
| Great Central | South Harrow | Grendon Underwood | April 2 | — |
| London and South Western | Amesbury | Bulford | April 2 | — |
| Glasgow and South Western | Ayr | Girvan | May 17 | 20 |
| Great Western | Winchcombe | Bishop's Cleeve | June 1 | 5 |
| ,, | Castle Cary | Langport | July 2 | 15½ |
| North British | Kincardine | Charlestown | July 1 | 10½ |
| Great Eastern | West Runton | Sheringham | July 23 | — |
| Great Western | Clarbeston | Letterston | Aug. 30 | — |
| ,, | Rosslare | Waterford | Aug. 30 | 37 |
| Great Eastern | Cromer | Mundesley | Aug. 3 | — |
| London and South Western | Bentley | Bordon | Dec. 11'05 | 4½ |

It should be here stated that up to, and inclusive of, the year 1904, passengers other than first class travelling on the Liverpool Overhead Railway (a railway which has only two classes) were included in the returns as second, whereas in the returns for 1905 they are included as third class. The receipts from these in 1905 were about £63,000. The real decrease in 1905 in the receipts from second class, and the real increase in receipts from third class were therefore £148,000 and £184,000 respectively. This increase in third class receipts at the expense of the second is largely due to the partial abolition of the latter class on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways consequent on the electrification of those lines, but many other companies show a slight falling off in 1905 in receipts from second class traffic. It will be seen that the number of first class passengers decreased by 4·2 per cent., but that of increased in 1905 by 4·2 per cent., but that of second class passengers decreased by 26·2 per cent. The receipts from these classes increased by 1·1 per cent. and decreased by 6·5 per cent. respectively. The number of third class passengers increased by 1·6 per cent., and the receipts therefrom by 0·8 per cent. The increase in the number of third class passengers was rather greater in 1905 than in 1904, but it was still small as compared with the annual increases for years previous to 1902. That this falling off in the rate of increase is due in a great measure to the increasing competition of tramways, may be deduced from the fact that in 1897 the increase in number of railway passengers was 5·2 per cent., but that of tramway passengers the increase in number was 3·8 per cent. only. In 1904 the increase in number of third class railway passengers was 0·6 per cent., whereas the increase in number of tramway passengers was 15 per cent. The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years the increase in the receipts from third class season tickets having been in 1902, £79,000; in 1903, £126,000; in 1904, £171,000; and in 1905, £231,000. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1905 to £8,463,190, as compared with £8,321,871 in 1904, being an increase of £141,319, or 1·70. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £56,411,589, as compared with £55,400,052 in 1904—an increase of £1,011,537, or 1·83. The aggregate is made up of £28,749,911 from merchandise; £26,273,014 from minerals; and £1,388,664 from live stock.

## RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

| Year. | Great Northern. | | | Great Western. | | | London & North Western. | | | Midland. (No Second.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First. | Second. | Third. | First. | Second | Third. | First. | Second | Third. | First. | Third. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 | 171,809 | 20,032 | 1,188,811 | 254,888 | 328,819 | 2,851,082 | 530,898 | 239,695 | 3,099,254 | 214,573 | 2,024,472 |
| 1897 | 178,044 | 20,112 | 1,237,129 | 265,240 | 449,127 | 2,882,383 | 520,038 | 289,021 | 3,161,208 | 222,615 | 2,114,984 |
| 1898 | 183,491 | 21,076 | 1,284,804 | 262,239 | 599,579 | 2,931,773 | 526,506 | 403,376 | 3,190,917 | 217,455 | 2,209,074 |
| 1899 | 190,723 | 21,602 | 1,326,846 | 279,578 | 548,683 | 3,060,378 | 540,621 | 490,874 | 3,273,877 | 229,788 | 2,272,791 |
| 1900 | 197,984 | 22,081 | 1,374,744 | 294,500 | 595,101 | 3,145,936 | 545,666 | 515,946 | 3,353,899 | 225,497 | 2,330,388 |
| 1901 | 197,354 | 22,698 | 1,35 6523 | 305,344 | 629,604 | 3,225,628 | 551,872 | 539,618 | 3,350,056 | 231,336 | 2,406,915 |
| 1902 | 204,356 | 25,944 | 1,369,798 | 321,329 | 648,083 | 3,272,398 | 535,072 | 578,092 | 3,325,314 | 243,855 | 2,452,147 |
| 1903 | 197,493 | 25,585 | 1,388,329 | 314,066 | 678,271 | 3,339,549 | 527,955 | 584,156 | 3,396,601 | 243,875 | 2,512,913 |
| 1904 | 191,966 | 22,712 | 1,373,211 | 301,860 | 674,909 | 3,407,534 | 496,853 | 597,021 | 3,385,062 | 233,875 | 2,495,595 |
| 1905 | 183,156 | 21,239 | 1,376,527 | 301,028 | 644,162 | 3,457,792 | 508,961 | 547,998 | 3,429,818 | 235,142 | 2,595,275 |

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1892, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished them in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. They have also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued first-class accommodation. On July 1st, 1905, the Metropolitan District Company commenced to work their electric train service, the cars being first and third class only.

## ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

| Year. | Maintenance of Way, Works, &c. | Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs. | Traffic and General. | Rates, Taxes and Government Duty. | Compensation. | Law and Parliamentary. | Steam-boats, Canals, Harbours, &c. | Total Working Expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 | 8,167,546 | 17,192,829 | 17,742,957 | 3,421,231 | 389,722 | 288,375 | 2,968,647 | 50,192,424 |
| 1897 | 8,619,686 | 18,083,839 | 18,765,687 | 3,294,094 | 431,417 | 328,149 | 3,254,573 | 53,083,804 |
| 1898 | 8,994,017 | 19,455,423 | 19,672,080 | 3,731,833 | 529,244 | 306,653 | 2,685,077 | 55,960,543 |
| 1899 | 9,401,084 | 21,431,370 | 20,775,463 | 3,905,686 | *700,270 | 297,342 | 2,927,681 | 60,090,687 |
| 1900 | 9,540,554 | 24,461,834 | 21,808,068 | 4,087,697 | †855,725 | 306,083 | 3,031,524 | 64,743,520 |
| 1901 | 9,925,770 | 24,858,756 | 22,389,551 | 4,331,344 | ‡850,616 | 324,514 | 3,070,498 | 67,489,739 |
| 1902 | 10,206,535 | 24,181,185 | 22,774,926 | 4,590,187 | §769,451 | 309,500 | 3,190,384 | 67,841,218 |
| 1903 | 10,526,380 | 24,081,449 | 22,960,693 | 4,855,120 | ‖749,471 | 330,041 | 3,197,818 | 68,561 855 |
| 1904 | 10,593,772 | 24,098,903 | 23,123,215 | 5,090,712 | ¶698,815 | 298,656 | 3,280,087 | 69,174,531 |
| 1905 | 10,586,139 | 24,248,538 | 23,293,440 | 5,287,030 | **698,263 | 327,661 | 3,602,070 | 70,704,661 |

* Includes £118,849 † £116,047. ‡ £153,928. § £144,155. ‖ £155,495. ¶ £162,155, and ** £173,348 paid to employes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

The total quantity of goods carried in 1905 was 461,139,023 tons, as compared with 449,837,615 tons in 1904, showing an increase of 11,301,408 tons, or 2·51 per cent.; owing, however, to the revision of the list of articles included under the head of "minerals," the tonnages of minerals and general merchandise previous to the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 are not comparable with those for previous years.

*Expenditure.*—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1905 amounted to £70,064,663, equal to 62 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £69,172,531 for the year 1904, equal also to 62 per cent. The increase compared with 1904 amounts to £892,132, or 1·21 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1905 was 400,923,198, or 3,885,435 more than in 1904. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £18,491,887 for locomotive power; £5,756,651 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £10,586,139 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £20,593,970 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1905 amounted to 11·09*d.* per train-mile.

*Compensation.*—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1905 amounted to £143,656, as compared with £134,968 for the year 1904, resulting in a comparatively small increase of £8,688, for which the companies are to be congratulated, seeing that they carried nearly a quarter of a million more passengers than in 1904. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £381,459, as compared with £401,692 in 1904—a decrease of £20,233. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

| Company. | *Passengers.* | *Goods.* |
|---|---|---|
| Barry | £739 | £86 |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | 839 | 606 |
| Great Central | 6,252 | 16,174 |
| Great Eastern | 7,438 | 16,765 |
| Great Northern | 3,002 | 20,649 |
| Great Western | 25,259 | 49,423 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 12,235 | 30,281 |
| London and North Western | 9,235 | 93,903 |
| London and South Western | 6,328 | 13,447 |
| London, Brighton, and South Coast | 1,711 | 9,262 |
| Metropolitan | 1,530 | 194 |
| Midland | 17,921 | 44,882 |
| North Eastern | 10,764 | 23,942 |
| North Staffordshire | 1,345 | 5,722 |

## ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1905 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

| 1905. | Company. | Nature of Accident. | At | Passengers. | | Servants. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Killed. | Injur'd | Killed. | Injur'd |
| Jan. 14 | M.G.W. of I. | Collision between cattle and inspection trains | Athlone | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Jan. 15 | L. B. & S. C. | Passenger train collided with buffer-stops | Eastbourne | — | 6 | — | 2 |
| Jan. 16 | Caledonian. | Two passenger trains in collision | Craiginches | — | 5 | — | 1 |
| Jan. 17 | N. E. | Collision between two goods trains | Wressle | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Jan. 19 | Midland | Tail-end collision between mail and express trains | Cudworth | 5 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| Jan. 31 | N. E. | Pass. train coll. with light engine | Hull | — | 9 | — | — |
| Feb. 28 | G. W. | Collision between passenger and goods trains | Devonport | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Mar. 5 | N. B. | Coll. goods train and light engine | Easter Road | — | — | — | 4 |
| Mar. 11 | G. N. | Two passenger trains in collision | Alexandra Pala. | — | 3 | — | 2 |
| Mar. 27 | G. W. | Engine collided with coaches | Saltash | — | 27 | — | — |
| April 3 | N. E. | Leading carriage of train left rails | Gateshead | — | 2 | — | — |
| April 5 | G. E. | Collision goods train and empty carriage train | Stratford | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| April 21 | L. & Y. & L. & N.W. Jnt. | Pass. train collided with engine and two empty coaches and van | Huddersfield | 2 | 9 | — | 4 |
| June 27 | N. B. | Pass. train coll. with buffer-stops | Waverley | — | 12 | — | 1 |
| July 6 | N. E. | Two passenger trains in collision | West Hartlepool | — | 13 | — | — |
| July 27 | L. & Y. | Electrically driven express pass. train collided with an empty electric train | Hall Road | 21 | 46 | — | 1 |
| Aug. 23 | N. E. | Collision passenger train and two light engines | Gateshead | — | 8 | — | — |
| Sept. 1 | G. E. | Platelayers had weakened the line, which was under repair, by removing some fastenings, and had not time to restore them on the approach of train, which became derailed | Witham | 10 | 66 | 1 | 5 |
| Sept. 26 | G. E. | Passenger train coll. with derailed waggon which had fouled the down main line | Ely Dock | — | 4 | — | — |
| Nov. 7 | Met. Dist. | Collision between two pass. trains | Mill Hill Park | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dec. 25 | L. & Y. | Collision between passenger and goods trains | Cleckheaton | — | 4 | — | 2 |
| Dec. 27 | Caledonian | Coll. pass. train and light engine | Milnwood Jct. | — | 14 | — | 3 |

| COMPANY. | *Passengers.* | *Goods.* |
|---|---|---|
| uth Eastern & Chatham... | 3,711 | 11,252 |
| ff Vale ..... | 172 | 821 |
| tal of all English and Welsh Railways ..... | £116,024 | £346,473 |
| ledonian ..... ..... | £5,026 | £12,094 |
| asgow and South Western | 6,680 | 2,630 |
| eat North of Scotland ..... | 119 | 713 |
| ghland ..... | 1,990 | 767 |
| rth British ..... | 4,130 | 10,471 |
| tal of all Scottish Railways | £18,301 | £26,682 |
| blin, Wicklow, & Wexford | £1,327 | £473 |
| eat Northern of Ireland ... | 2,198 | 1,261 |
| eat Southern and Western | 1,425 | 4,504 |
| dland Great Western ..... | 3,070 | 1,518 |
| Total of all Irish Railways | £9,331 | £8,304 |
| Total of United Kingdom | £143,656 | £381,459 |

*Net Result of Working the Railways.* The gross ceipts, compared with those of the preceding ar, show an increase from passengers (which ludes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and t office mail traffic) of £332,503; from goods, increase of £1,011,537; and an increase from its, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., of £353,707; and a total increase from all sources of £1,697,747. The net receipts for 1905 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3·39 per cent., compared with 3·36 per cent. for the year 1904, and 3·40 per cent. for the year 1903. As may be seen, however, on page 718, over 14 millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1905, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive. Increased working expenses, caused by diminished hours of labour and a proportionate increase in the number of men employed, and increased wages, have largely operated on the net profit. The increase in the amount of wages has for some years been gradually getting larger. A few years ago the amount paid as wages was less than 20 per cent., but now the wages bill represents over 25 per cent. of the total. Rates and taxes are also yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit; for instance, some of the railway companies are paying an annual sum for rates and taxes equal to 1 per cent. on the ordinary stock of those companies or about 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, and where this burden is due to the building of tramways by municipalities the position is of course exceptionally hard. In fact, since the County Councils came into existence twelve years ago, many extra duties have been imposed upon

ILWAY SPEED.—The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:

| Company. | Train. | From | To | Time. H. M. | Distance Miles. | Average Speed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| rth Eastern..... | 1. 8 | Darlington ..... | York ..... | 0 43 | 44 | 61·5 |
| edonian ..... ..... | 10. 5 | Forfar ..... | Perth ..... | 0 32 | 32½ | 60·9 |
| at Central ..... | 8.11 | Leicester ..... | Nottingham..... | 0 23 | 23½ | 60·6 |
| at Western ..... | 10.15 | Paddington ..... | Bristol, *viâ* Bath | 2 0 | 118¾ | 59·2 |
| at Northern ..... | 5.50 | King's Cross ... | Grantham..... | 1 50 | 105¼ | 57·5 |
| don and North Western ... | *5. 0 | Birmingham ... | Euston ..... | 2 0 | 113 | 56·5 |
| land..... | 8.28 | St. Pancras ..... | Nottingham..... | 2 12 | 123¼ | 56·1 |
| eashire and Yorkshire ..... | 11.30 | Liverpool ..... | Manchester ..... | 0 40 | 36¼ | 54·7 |
| sgow and South Western ... | 2. 4 | Kilmarnock ..... | Carlisle ..... | 1 43 | 91¼ | 53·0 |
| don and South Western ... | 4.10 | Waterloo ..... | Bournemouth C. | 2 6 | 108 | 51·4 |
| rth British ..... | 9. 9 | Haymarket ..... | Cowlairs ..... | 0 53 | 44¼ | 50·4 |
| at Eastern ..... | 1.30 | Liverpool St. ... | N. Walsham ... | 2 38 | 131 | 49·7 |
| at Southern and Western... | 5.26 | Ballybrophy ... | Mallow ..... | 1 34 | 77¾ | 49·6 |
| don Brighton & South Cst. | 5. 0 | London Bridge . | Brighton ..... | 1 5 | 50¼ | 46·6 |
| hland ..... | 3.50 | Aviemore ..... | Kingussie ..... | 0 16 | 12 | 45·0 |
| th Eastern and Chatham ... | 4.36 | Cannon Street... | Folkestone ..... | 1 24 | 69 | 42·3 |

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

| Company. | Train. | From | To | Time. H. M. | Distance. Miles. | Average Speed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| at Western ..... | 12.35 | Plymouth ..... | Paddington, *viâ* Westbury ..... | 4 10 | 225¾ | 54·1 |
| land..... | 3.42 | Leeds ..... | St. Pancras ..... | 3 33 | 196 | 55·2 |
| don and North Western ... | 5.55 | Euston ... ..... | Liverpool ..... | 3 28 | 192 | 55·3 |
| at Northern ..... | 2.21 | Wakefield..... | King's Cross..... | 3 9 | 175¼ | 55·7 |
| at Central ..... | 3.25 | Marylebone ... | Sheffield, *viâ* High Wycombe | 2 58 | 169 | 56·9 |
| edonian ..... | 1.40 | Carlisle ..... | Perth ..... | 3 0 | 150½ | 50·2 |
| at Eastern ..... | 1.30 | Liverpool Street | N. Walsham ... | 2 38 | 131 | 49·7 |
| th Eastern ..... | 11.10 | Newcastle ..... | Edinburgh ..... | 2 20 | 124¼ | 53·3 |
| don and South Western ... | 4.10 | Waterloo ..... | Bournemouth C. | 2 6 | 108 | 51·4 |
| th British ..... | 1.35 | Carlisle ..... | Edinburgh ..... | 2 15 | 98¼ | 43·7 |
| sgow and South Western... | 2. 4 | Kilmarnock..... | Carlisle ..... | 1 43 | 91¼ | 53·1 |
| ion Brighton & South Cst. | 4. 2 | Clapham Junct. | Fratton..... | 1 47 | 82¼ | 46·1 |
| h Eastern & Chatham..... | 9. 5 | Cannon Street... | Dover Pier ..... | 1 39 | 75¼ | 45·7 |
| eashire and Yorkshire ..... | 10.52 | Huddersfield ... | Poulton..... | 1 42 | 66 | 38·8 |

* Four up and four down.

railway companies. The Education Act alone has brought about an enormous increase in the rates. But even with these increasing expenses a percentage of 3·39 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1904 and 1905 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·14*d.* In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1904 was 0·62*d.*, and in 1905 0·59*d.* per goods train-mile. The general report to the Board of Trade for 1905 shows that although accidents and collisions of a serious nature have occurred during the year to passenger trains, yet the numbers (particularly in the case of the number killed) are very low when compared with the millions of passengers carried by the companies during the year.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,180 killed and 18,236 injured (as compared with 1,158 killed and 18,748 injured in 1904.)

The increase since the year 1897 in the number injured is owing to an order recently made by the Board of Trade regarding the mode in which the returns are to be compiled by the railway companies. Hitherto some companies have only reported accidents of gravity, but they are now directed to report all accidents which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on one of the three working days next after the accident. We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose.

*Accidents to Passengers.*—Thirty-nine passengers were killed and 396 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. (as compared with 6 killed and 534 injured in 1904); while 109 passengers were killed and 1,972 injured from other causes—such as falling between carriages and platforms, or on to the platforms, on getting into or alighting from trains, passing over the line at stations, falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and inclusive of 455 injuries resulting from the closing of carriage doors. In addition to the above may be recorded 18 killed and 782 injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned, viz., ascending or descending steps at stations, falling off platforms, &c., and inclusive of 125 injured by being struck by barrows or stumbling over packages.

*Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 399 were killed and 3,800 injured during the year; of this number 6 deaths and 112 injuries were caused by collisions, 12 were killed and 523 injured in coupling or uncoupling vehicles, 4 were killed and 17 injured by passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting, 5 were killed and 185 injured in getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.; 6 were killed and 419 injured whilst spragging or chocking wheels, 11 were killed and 409 injured by moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, &c., and 12 were killed and 523 injured during shunting operations; 68 were killed and 85 injured whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., and 129 killed and 277 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 2 killed and 2,090 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 1 killed and 277 injured by the falling of waggon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c., 14 killed and 541 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

*Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.*—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 57 deaths and 37 injuries in 1905 (as compared with 67 deaths and 28 injuries in 1904). There were 263 deaths and 96 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 176 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1905 (as compared with 140 in 1904).

| Class of Servants. | Number Employed at the end of 1905. | Number Killed and Injured in 1905. | | Proportion to the Number Employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Station-masters | 8,528 | — | 18 | 1 in — | 1 in 474 |
| Brakesmen and Goods Guards | 15,122 | 42 | 697 | 1 ,, 360 | 1 ,, 22 |
| Permanent-way Men | 66,812 | 90 | 128 | 1 ,, 742 | 1 ,, 522 |
| Gate-keepers | 3,485 | 6 | 2 | 1 ,, 581 | 1 ,, 1,743 |
| Engine-drivers | 35,042 | 20 | 335 | 1 ,, 1,252 | 1 ,, 75 |
| Porters | 52,977 | 42 | 491 | 1 ,, 1,261 | 1 ,, 108 |
| Shunters | 11,856 | 31 | 588 | 1 ,, 382 | 1 ,, 20 |
| Firemen | 23,242 | 20 | 474 | 1 ,, 1,162 | 1 ,, 49 |
| Inspectors | 8,799 | 5 | 34 | 1 ,, 1,760 | 1 ,, 259 |
| Passenger Guards | 7,601 | 6 | 110 | 1 ,, 1,267 | 1 ,, 69 |
| Pointsmen and Signalmen | 28,660 | 8 | 56 | 1 ,, 3,583 | 1 ,, 512 |
| Labourers | 55,001 | 37 | 129 | 1 ,, 1,487 | 1 ,, 426 |
| Ticket Collectors and Examiners | 3,820 | 2 | 9 | 1 ,, 1,910 | 1 ,, 424 |
| Mechanics | 84,433 | 13 | 42 | 1 ,, 6,495 | 1 ,, 2,010 |
| Other Classes | 186,236 | 65 | 660 | 1 ,, 2,866 | 1 ,, 282 |
| Total | 581,664 | 387 | 3,773 | 1 in 1,503 | 1 in 154 |

## THE CHEAP TRAINS ACT.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, is a measure hich affects not only railway shareholders and e public generally, but especially the working asses whose domiciles have been interfered with r the extension of the railway systems into owded centres of London and other large urban eas. The Act has been received by the railway mpanies with indifference, its provisions being garded as partial so far as free and untaxed comotion is concerned, and nothing less than tal repeal of all taxation is the universal desire the railway proprietors and authorities.

The Act, which took effect 1st October, 1883, ovides that fares not exceeding the rate of one nny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but res for return or periodical tickets shall be empt from duty only where the ordinary fare r the single journey does not exceed that rate. ity shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 r cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny ile between stations within one urban district. ch district will contain not less than one hun-ed thousand inhabitants, and must be of a con-uous urban as distinguished from a rural or burban character.

f at any time the Board of Trade have reason believe that upon any railway a due and suffi-nt proportion of accommodation is not provided fares not exceeding a penny a mile, or that h proper and sufficient trains are not provided workmen going to and returning from their rk, at such fares and at such times between six the evening and eight in the morning as appear the Board of Trade to be reasonable, steps y be taken to compel the company to provide h accommodation.

rovision is also made in the Act continuing companies' powers as to special mileage and eptional charges, and also enlarging their vers in dealing with the charges over distances ch include fractions of a mile over a quarter a mile. The King's forces, including officers nen in the navy or naval volunteers, or in the ular, reserve, or auxiliary forces of the army, n any police force when conveyed by railway any occasion for the public service, are, when velling in bodies under one hundred and fifty umber, to be charged three-fourths the rates ordinary passengers; when over that number, alf rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

## HIRING OF SPECIAL TRAINS.

lthough the majority of railway companies e no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the ral charges are five shillings per mile, plus ordinary fare for each passenger according to s of vehicle hired. The railway companies, ever, reserve to themselves the right to make tever charges they may think fit in accordance circumstances of hiring special trains.

## RTHER LEGISLATION FOR RAILWAYS.

he report by the Board of Trade in accord-with section 24 of the Railway and rd Traffic Act, 1888, on the classification of handise traffic and schedule of maximum s applicable thereto, determined in respect of various companies, shows that the proposed s and the actual charges approach nearer anticipated. The adoption of the new ules would result in a serious but not whelming loss, and there is no probability the loss would be recouped by an increase of e, as the decrease in revenue would affect rds of thousands of rates, and the reduction for any particular class of goods would be too small to encourage new traffic. As to terminals for station accommodation, and charges for servants' labour, the Board of Trade have adopted a uniform maximum based on as fair an average as it is possible to attain, and have limited the charge to services for loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering. It is also proposed that in all cases there shall be a truck rate for the conveyance of animals. The companies believe that, if they rightly understand the principle laid down in the report as to the revision of rates, no serious difference will be found to exist, but that it is the failure of these schedules to give due and fair effect to those principles that stands in the way of an agreement between the Board of Trade and the companies. The new rates operated on and from January 1, 1893.

*The Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, and came into operation on July 1, 1898, is intituled "An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

The Employers' Liability Act of 1880 only gives compensation in cases where the personal injury is caused by the negligence of the employer or his representatives, or by a defect in the works or machinery used in his business. The Act of 1897 entirely disregards the cause of the accident, with the exception of the wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself, and awards compensation to employees in all cases of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. It further provides that compensation for injuries received whilst performing duties involving considerable personal danger shall become a charge upon the profits of the undertaking, thus throwing a serious burden upon Railway Companies and other employers specifically enumerated in the 7th section of the Act. The new Act will in time cause the entire extinction of the companies' accident insurance societies, by whatever title they may be known. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1905 was £173,148.

*The Railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act*, 1902.—By this Act, where the Board of Trade consider that avoidable danger to persons employed on any railway arises from anything done or omitted to be done by the companies, or from want of proper appliances or plant, they may, after giving a reasonable opportunity of removing the danger, make rules for that purpose, by compelling them to use plant or appliance to the satisfaction of the Board, or the disuse of any plant or appliance which involves danger. The Act also empowers the Board to make rules in order to minimise danger generally. The penalties for non-compliance with these rules is a fine of £50, or in the case of a continuance of the offence (after conviction) a fine of £10 for every day during that continuance. The Board of Trade may appoint such persons as appear to them to be required for carrying this Act into effect, and may hold such inquiries and make such experiments as they think expedient for that purpose.

## THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Lord Claud Hamilton; *Sec.*, H. Smart; *Offices*, Seymour St., N.W.

# STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

| Companies. | Capital. Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans. | Miles in Work. | Revenue. Gross Receipts. | Revenue. Per Mile. | Working Expenses. Amount. | Working Expenses. Per cent. on Gross Receipts. | Net Receipts. | Dividend on Ordinary Stock. Year 1905. | Train Mileage. | Rolling Stock. Number of Engines. | Rolling Stock. Number of Carriages. | Rolling Stock. Number of Waggons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | | | | |
| Barry | 4,945,050 | 66 | 665,756 | 10,087 | 358,384 | 54 | 307,415 | 8 0 0 | 1,405,466 | 138 | 153 | 1,535 |
| Cambrian | 6,691,873 | 276 | 342,793 | 1,242 | 212,291 | 62 | 342,793 | Nil. | 1,747,118 | 102 | 318 | 2,500 |
| Central London | 3,871,536 | 6 | 360,397 | 60,066 | 190,042 | 53 | 170,355 | 4 0 0 | 1,276,531 | 28 | 238 | 13 |
| City and South London | 2,615,572 | 7 | 150,877 | 21,554 | 72,184 | 48 | 78,693 | 1 17 6 | 1,086,331 | 52 | 140 | — |
| Furness | 7,817,998 | 134 | 525,536 | 3,922 | 272,673 | 52 | 252,863 | 1 17 6 | 1,371,906 | 130 | 341 | 7,610 |
| Great Central | 46,698,425 | 553 | 4,024,430 | 7,277 | 2,656,791 | 66 | 1,367,639 | Nil. | 15,493,668 | 984 | 1,386 | 26,189 |
| Great Eastern | 54,206,707 | 1,129 | 6,072,231 | 5,378 | 3,806,837 | 63 | 2,265,394 | 3 5 0 | 21,305,585 | 1,085 | 5,254 | 26,993 |
| Great Northern | 58,385,129 | 832 | 5,526,185 | 6,642 | 3,535,003 | 64 | 1,991,182 | 4 0 0 | 22,352,153 | 1,279 | 3,169 | 39,058 |
| Great Western | 92,806,306 | 2,755 | 12,377,758 | 4,493 | 7,649,870 | 62 | 4,727,888 | 5 7 6 | 47,531,638 | 2,355 | 7,220 | 64,865 |
| Hull and Barnsley | 7,879,579 | 86 | 505,622 | 5,879 | 302,402 | 60 | 203,220 | 1 7 6 | 1,682,663 | 116 | 101 | 3,953 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 68,000,909 | 583 | 6,033,567 | 10,349 | 3,769,847 | 62 | 2,263,720 | 3 15 0 | 17,593,003 | 1,453 | 4,702 | 31,356 |
| Lancash., Derbysh., & East Coast | 3,233,509 | 65 | 147,981 | 2,276 | 84,459 | 57 | 63,522 | Nil. | 588,764 | 34 | 76 | 1,222 |
| London and North Western | 122,825,392 | 1,947 | 14,794,553 | 7,599 | 9,296,269 | 63 | 5,498,284 | 6 2 6 | 46,671,624 | 3,035 | 9,500 | 76,494 |
| London and South Western | 50,421,308 | 955 | 5,310,157 | 5,560 | 3,318,936 | 63 | 1,991,221 | 5 12 6 | 18,727,243 | 736 | 4,151 | 14,238 |
| London, Brighton, & South Coast | 27,991,111 | 454 | 3,523,085 | 7,760 | 2,097,098 | 60 | 1,425,987 | 5 12 6 | 11,037,630 | 535 | 3,202 | 10,074 |
| London, Chatham, and Dover | 28,629,252 | * | * | * | * | * | * | Nil. | * | * | * | * |
| London, Tilbury, and Southend | 4,537,200 | 79 | 519,510 | 6,576 | 308,684 | 59 | 210,826 | 5 12 6 | 1,603,289 | 74 | 437 | 1,866 |
| Maryport and Carlisle | 886,695 | 43 | 115,589 | 2,688 | 60,218 | 52 | 55,371 | 6 12 6 | 440,633 | 28 | 56 | 1,847 |
| Metropolitan | 15,764,336 | 79 | 912,954 | 11,556 | 478,846 | 52 | 434,108 | 2 7 6 | 2,668,487 | 86 | 571 | 647 |
| Metropolitan District | 12,407,491 | 25 | 416,570 | 16,662 | 262,916 | 63 | 153,654 | Nil. | 1,885,055 | 110 | 423 | 35 |
| Midland | 191,051,076 | 1,482 | 12,435,636 | 8,391 | 7,875,836 | 63 | 4,559,800 | 5 2 6 | 47,913,051 | 2,790 | 5,390 | 117,674 |
| North Eastern | 78,005,771 | 1,693 | 9,417,311 | 5,562 | 5,941,489 | 63 | 3,475,822 | 5 10 0 | 27,628,304 | 2,000 | 4,461 | 99,845 |
| North London | 3,955,266 | 12 | 514,836 | 42,903 | 333,328 | 64 | 181,508 | 4 15 0 | 2,197,734 | 120 | 818 | 568 |
| North Staffordshire | 10,453,973 | 211 | 935,664 | 4,434 | 550,919 | 59 | 384,745 | 4 2 6 | 2,467,504 | 169 | 430 | 6,411 |
| South Eastern | 32,015,005 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 10 0 | * | * | * | * |
| South Eastern and Chatham | — | 629 | 5,019,430 | 7,980 | 3,065,444 | 61 | 1,953,986 | — | 15,107,426 | 746 | 4,251 | 11,419 |
| Taff Vale | 9,421,460 | 124 | 957,440 | 7,721 | 535,432 | 56 | 422,008 | 3 17 6 | 2,656,750 | 191 | 292 | 2,617 |
| Total of all English & Welsh Rlys. | 1,063,700,954 | 15,731 | 96,930,705 | 6,162 | 60,757,317 | 63 | 36,173,388 | — | 333,864,733 | 18,962 | 59,229 | 565,032 |
| Caledonian | 66,660,008 | 1,095 | 4,821,615 | 4,403 | 2,585,866 | 54 | 2,235,749 | 4 0 0 | 17,383,203 | 902 | 2,344 | 65,369 |
| Glasgow and South Western | 24,630,481 | 448 | 1,823,157 | 4,070 | 1,080,398 | 59 | 742,759 | 4 2 6 | 7,362,680 | 390 | 1,289 | 17,734 |
| Great North of Scotland | 7,610,929 | 336 | 497,526 | 1,481 | 255,735 | 51 | 241,791 | 3 15 0 | 1,283,132 | 113 | 732 | 3,591 |
| Highland | 6,823,883 | 509 | 525,476 | 1,032 | 301,563 | 57 | 223,913 | 1 15 0 | 2,699,527 | 146 | 461 | 2,888 |
| North British | 63,939,354 | 1,305 | 4,682,582 | 3,588 | 2,469,922 | 53 | 2,212,660 | 1 15 0 | 17,996,804 | 847 | 3,260 | 65,229 |
| Total of all Scottish Railways† | 180,694,726 | 3,804 | 12,491,636 | 3,284 | 6,780,469 | 54 | 5,711,167 | — | 49,331,144 | 2,399 | 8,146 | 154,837 |
| Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford | 2,523,377 | 161 | 294,456 | 1,829 | 202,861 | 69 | 91,595 | Nil. | 1,450,147 | 58 | 301 | 912 |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | 8,267,377 | 533 | 1,004,610 | 1,885 | 574,336 | 57 | 430,274 | 6 10 0 | 3,640,996 | 157 | 651 | 4,768 |
| Great Southern and Western | 13,380,810 | 1,083 | 1,351,989 | 1,248 | 814,913 | 60 | 537,076 | 3 15 0 | 5,485,771 | 283 | 858 | 6,887 |
| Midland Great Western | 6,510,511 | 538 | 585,170 | 1,088 | 339,506 | 58 | 245,664 | 3 0 0 | 2,504,522 | 139 | 397 | 2,953 |
| Total of all Irish Railways‡ | 38,405,255 | 3,312 | 4,108,678 | 1,241 | 2,526,877 | 62 | 1,581,801 | — | 17,727,321 | 876 | 3,210 | 20,590 |
| Aggregate total | 1,282,800,935 | 22,847 | 113,531,019 | 4,969 | 70,064,663 | 62 | 43,466,356 | — | 400,923,198 | 22,237 | 70,585 | 740,459 |

| PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS. | | M. | Yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| evern | Great Western | 4 | 624 |
| otley | Midland | 3 | 950 |
| andedge | North Western | 3 | 62 |
| oodhead | Great Central | 3 | 17 |
| hipping Sodbury. | Great Western | 2 | 913 |
| hinley | Midland | 2 | 880 |
| edway | S. E. & C. | 2 | 332 |
| ramhope | North Eastern | 2 | 225 |
| estiniog | North Western | 2 | 206 |
| owburn | Midland | 2 | 182 |
| venoaks | S. E. & C. | 1 | 1691 |
| hondda | Rhondda & Swans. B. | 1 | 1683 |
| orley | North Western | 1 | 1590 |
| ox | Great Western | 1 | 1467 |
| ttesby | Great Central | 1 | 1240 |
| ove Holes | Midland | 1 | 1227 |
| ttleborough | Lanc. & Yorks. | 1 | 1177 |
| pperton | Great Western | 1 | 1040 |
| ersey | Mersey | 1 | 940 |
| eamoor | Midland | 1 | 867 |
| lhill | S. E. & C. | 1 | 849 |
| eensbury | Great Northern | 1 | 742 |
| lsby | North Western | 1 | 663 |
| epherd's Well | S. E. & C. | 1 | 616 |
| ted | Brighton & S. E. Jt. | 1 | 506 |
| pping (L'pool) | North Western | 1 | 490 |
| lenham | S. E. & C. | 1 | 440 |
| yton | Brighton & S. Coast | 1 | 440 |
| ewton | Hull & Barnsley | 1 | 356 |
| nfield | Midland | 1 | 264 |
| gh | Lanc. & Yorks. | 1 | 258 |
| bot's Cliff | S. E. & C. | 1 | 173 |
| by | Midland | 1 | 160 |
| niton | South Western | 1 | 121 |
| nvoe | Barry | 1 | 108 |
| rnbrook | Midland | 1 | 100 |
| ston | Midland | 1 | 82 |
| rsthan | S. E. & C. | 1 | 70 |
| lford | Som. & Dorset Jt. | 1 | 53 |
| size | Midland | 1 | 62 |
| nfield | Midland | 1 | 36 |
| ycross | Midland | 1 | 11 |
| recastle | North Staffordshire | 1 | 3 |

| ENGINEERS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS. | |
|---|---|
| Barry | W. Waddell. |
| Belfast & County Down | G. P. Culverwell, C.E. |
| Brecon & Merthyr | C. H. Thomas. |
| Caledonian | D. A. Matheson, M.I.C.E. |
| Cambrian | G. C. Macdonald. |
| Central London | Basil Mott. |
| Cheshire Lines Committee | Harry Blundell. |
| City & South London | P. V. McMahon. |
| Cork, Bandon & Sth. Coast | J. R. Kerr, C.E. |
| Dub., Wicklow & Wexford | S. J. Shannon, C.E. |
| Furness | W. S. Whitworth. |
| Glasgow & South Western | W. Melville. |
| Great Central | C. A. Rowlandson, M.I.C.E. |
| Great Eastern | J. Wilson. |
| Great Northern | A. Ross, M.I.C.E. |
| Great Northern (Ireland) | W. H. Mills. |
| Great North of Scotland | P. M. Barnett, C.E. |
| Great Southern & Western | A. Gordon. |
| Great Western | W. W. Grierson. |
| Highland | W. Roberts, C.E. |
| Hull & Barnsley | R. Pawley. |
| Lanc. Derbysh. & E. Coast | J. B. Ball. |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire | D. C. Rattray. |
| Lond., Bright. & Sth. Coast | C. L. Morgan. |
| London & North Western | E. B. Thornhill, C.E. |
| London & South Western | Jacomb Hood. |
| Lond., Til., & Southend | J. R. Robertson. |
| Maryport & Carlisle | Joseph Cartmell. |
| Mersey | J. Shaw. |
| Metropolitan | E. P. Seaton. |
| Metropolitan District | G. Estall. |
| Midland | W. B. Worthington. |
| Midland Great Western | W. P. O'Neill, C.E. |
| North British | James Bell. |
| North Eastern | C. A. Harrison. |
| North London | (vacant) |
| North Staffordshire | G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E. |
| Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co. | W. J. Hosgood. |
| Rhymney | W. G. Griffiths. |
| S.E. & C.D. Rlys. | P. C. Tempest. |
| Taff Vale | G. T. Sibbering. |

# Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India, which mmenced in 1853, has been conducted on three erent systems: first, the employment of com- ies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by State through its own officials; and thirdly, assisted companies either with or without rantee or subsidy from the State, and working h capital wholly raised by themselves or ly with capital provided by the State.

he total length of Railway open in India on December, 1905, was 28,295 miles. This mile- includes tramways working outside municipal ts, which are treated as light railways. The tal outlay was £244,626,266. The gross ipts for 1905 amounted to £27,787,266; the king expenses to £13,293,333, or 47·84 per . of gross receipts. The net revenue mted to £14,493,933, which gave a return 92 per cent. per annum upon the capital sted. The number of passengers carried in year was over 248 millions. The Indian ways have in their service 452,058 employees, hom 6,535 are Europeans, 9,175 Eurasians, 436,348 Natives.

e Railways of India have up to the end of involved a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, he working of the year 1900 resulted for first time in their history in a net gain to the State, and the result of the working for the year 1905 was a gain to the Government of £1,758,988.

There is to be a "battle of the gauges" in India in the near future, the question at issue being the metre *versus* the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. At present there are 11,562 miles of 3 ft. 3⅜ in. gauge, 14,733 of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 942 of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 328 miles of 2 ft. gauge. In addition, it seems from a report on Indian railways that the present vehicular width makes the railways work at 22½ per cent. under power, the vehicles on the broader gauge being 9 ft. 6 in., and on the metre gauge 7 ft. 9 in. The 5 ft. 6 in. width might, it is stated, be increased to 12 ft. 3 in.

The principal recent event was the constitution of a Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members—with the necessary clerical establishment—to whom is entrusted the general control and administration of the railways in India, hitherto exercised by the Government of India in the Railway branch of the Public Works Department.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. F. R. Upcott, C.S.I., and the two members are Mr. W. H. Wood and Mr. T. R. Wynne, C.I.E. These gentlemen assumed office in March, 1905.

# Indian Railways.

## STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

| Railway. | London Office. | Date of Opening of Line. | Year ending December, 1905. Miles Open. | Total Capital Outlay to end of Year. | Gross Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Per Cent. on Gross Receipts | Net Receipts | Per Cent. on Capital Outlay. | Total paid-up Capital of Company (excluding Debenture Stock and Annuities A, B and C) to Dec. 31st, 1905. | Present minimum Government Guarantee Per Cent. | Dividend Per Cent paid during last 12 months. | Price, Oct. 26, 1906, on £100 Capital. | Yield Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Assam-Bengal | Bishopsgate House | 1895 | 740 | 8,523,836 | 227,619 | 219,245 | 96·32 | 8,374 | 0·10 | 1,500,000 | 3 | 3 0 0 | 89 | 3 7 5 |
| Bengal & N.-Western [1] | 237 Gresham House | 1875 | 1,467 | 8,659,501 | 824,058 | 355,429 | 43·13 | 468,629 | 5·41 | 2,750,000 | — | 6 0 0 | 147 | 4 1 7 |
| Bengal Central [10] | 199 Gresham House | 1881 | 128 | 878,468 | 44,424 | 33,853 | 76·20 | 10,571 | 1·20 | 500,000 | 3½ | 5 0 0 | — | — |
| Bengal-Nagpur | 132 Gresham House | 1886 | 1,976 | 18,224,838 | 1,631,399 | 737,796 | 45·22 | 893,603 | 4·90 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 4 0 0 | 106 | 3 15 5 |
| Bhavnagar-Gondal | — | 1880 | 334 | 1,200,628 | 123,421 | 57,355 | 46·47 | 66,066 | 5·50 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bombay, Baroda & C. I. [6] | 45 Finsbury Circus | 1860 | 504 | 8,349,559 | 1,292,137 | 566,128 | 43·81 | 726,009 | 8·70 | 7,350,300 | 5 | 5 0 0 | — | — |
| Burma | 239 Gresham House | 1877 | 1,340 | 9,939,403 | 1,051,730 | 639,659 | 60·82 | 412,071 | 4·56 | 2,000,000 | 3½ | 4 0 0 | 110 | 3 12 8 |
| Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | 17 Victoria Street | 1891 | 162 | 1,040,499 | 134,462 | 64,542 | 48·00 | 69,920 | 6·72 | 800,000 | 3¼ | 5 0 0 | 151 | 3 6 3 |
| Eastern Bengal [9] | — | 1862 | 1,214 | 12,864,865 | 1,358,213 | 716,886 | 52·78 | 641,327 | 4·98 | — | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian [7] | 29-30 Nicholas Lane | 1854 | 1,972 | 35,058,181 | 5,003,142 | 1,790,800 | 33·79 | 3,212,342 | 9·16 | (Ann. class D.) 4,174,308 | 4 | 4 0 0 | 138 | 2 18 0 |
| Great Indian Peninsula [8] | Copthall Avenue | 1853 | 1,562 | 21,768,001 | 3,482,258 | 1,680,914 | 48·27 | 1,801,344 | 8·31 | — | — | 3 0 0 | 111 | 2 14 0 |
| Indian Midland | Copthall Avenue | 1896 | 808 | 7,542,878 | 532,755 | 260,453 | 48·88 | 272,302 | 3·61 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 4 0 0 | 103 | 3 17 8 |
| Jodhpur-Bikanir [2] | — | 1882 | 833 | 1,426,942 | 234,912 | 99,400 | 42·31 | 135,512 | 9·49 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madras | 61 New Broad Street | 1856 | 904 | 9,233,889 | 927,797 | 536,528 | 57·83 | 391,269 | 4·24 | 10,257,630 | 4½<br>4¼<br>5 | 5 0 0 | 111<br>118<br>125 | 4 1 1<br>4 0 6<br>4 0 0 |
| Nizam's (The) | 50 Old Broad Street | 1874 | 330 | 2,905,736 | 285,211 | 95,231 | 33·39 | 189,980 | 6·54 | 2,000,000 | Nizam's Govt. 5 | 3 0 0 | 122 | 4 2 0 |
| North-Western | — | 1861 | 3,269 | 38,442,268 | 3,911,663 | 1,974,838 | 50·48 | 1,936,825 | 5·04 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oudh & Rohilkhund | — | 1862 | 1,165 | 10,252,860 | 1,025,727 | 602,816 | 58·77 | 422,911 | 4·12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rajputana-Malwa [4] | — | 1873 | 1,923 | 10,856,635 | 1,896,283 | 814,290 | 42·95 | 1,081,993 | 9·97 | 200,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Rohilkhund & Kumaon [2] | 237 Gresham House | 1884 | 291 | 1,408,963 | 132,543 | 67,536 | 50·95 | 65,007 | 4·61 | 3,500,000 | 3½ | 8 0 0 | 150 | 5 6 8 |
| Southern Mahratta | 44 Finsbury Circus | 1884 | 1,042 | 6,755,288 | 511,180 | 310,082 | 60·66 | 201,098 | 2·98 | 3,500,000 | 3 | 5 0 0 | 103 | 4 17 1 |
| South Indian [5] | 55 Gracechurch Street | 1861 | 1,231 | 5,753,013 | 862,298 | 423,809 | 49·15 | 438,489 | 7·65 | 1,000,000 | 3 | 7 10 0 | 109 | 6 17 7 |
| W. of Ind. Portuguese | 9 Finsbury Circus | 1887 | 51 | 1,092,684 | 29,634 | 17,771 | 59·97 | 11,863 | 1·09 | 800,000 | Portuguese Govt. 5 | 5 0 0 | 104 | 4 16 2 |
| Total of all Indian Railways | | | 28,295 | 244,626,266 | 27,787,266 | 13,293,333 | 47·84 | 14,493,933 | 5·92 | — | — | — | — | — |

[1] Includes Tirhoot State Railway.
[2] " Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Hyderabad (British Section) Railways.
[5] Includes Tinnevelly-Quilon-Travancore Railway (British and Native State Section).
[6] First half, 1906, 30s.; second half, 1905, 20s.
[7] These dividends are in addition to the guaranteed interest, but only payable in the following half year.
[9] Includes Bengal Central from 1 [illegible]

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British d Foreign Shipping":—

ERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

| Year. | No. | Gross Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 614 | 1,046,508 |
| 1895 | 579 | 950,967 |
| 1896 | 696 | 1,159,751 |
| 1897 | 591 | 952,486 |
| 1898 | 761 | 1,367,570 |
| 1899 | 726 | 1,416,791 |
| 1900 | 692 | 1,442,471 |
| 1901 | 639 | 1,524,739 |
| 1902 | 694 | 1,427,558 |
| 1903 | 697 | 1,190,618 |
| 1904 | 712 | 1,205,162 |
| *1905 | 795 | 1,623,168 |

In addition, there were launched in the ited Kingdom during 1905 28 Warships of 801 tons displacement, of which 23, of 96,505 s, were for the British Government.

f the merchant steamers (737 in all) launched he United Kingdom during 1905 4 vessels were 10,000 tons, the largest being the "Amerika," 2,724 tons; 20 were between 7,000 and 10,000; were between 4,000 and 7,000 tons each; and were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. Only one sailing vessel of over 2,000 tons was launched in the United Kingdom during 1905.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels *not* to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

| 30th September. | No. | Gross Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1889 | 521 | 882,749 |
| 1890 | 406 | 652,248 |
| 1891 | 475 | 702,114 |
| 1892 | 385 | 678,780 |
| 1893 | 326 | 616,560 |
| 1894 | 327 | 653,331 |
| 1895 | 356 | 716,575 |
| 1896 | 355 | 659,641 |
| 1897 | 455 | 884,336 |
| 1898 | 598 | 1,364,250 |
| 1899 | 558 | 1,347,549 |
| 1900 | 452 | 1,204,008 |
| 1901 | 475 | 1,405,120 |
| 1902 | 388 | 1,000,714 |
| 1903 | 393 | 966,608 |
| 1904 | 393 | 1,046,308 |
| 1905 | 474 | 1,325,328 |
| 1906 | 512 | 1,264,767 |

ESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1906 RESPECTIVELY.

| Date. | Steel. | | | | Iron. | | Wood. | | | | Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam. | | Sail. | | Steam. | | Sail. | | Steam. | | Sail. | | | |
| | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. | No. | Tons Gross. |
| Sept. 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 | 162,325 | 110 | 105,081 | 6 | 1,065 | 173 | 36,103 | 150 | 163,390 | 283 | 141,184 |
| Sept. 1906 | 477 | 1,253,031 | 20 | 9,836 | 1 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1,400 | 478 | 1,253,531 | 34 | 11,236 |

* The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

ese figures show that the average size of ls building at the present time is 3½ times of vessels built thirty-one years ago. Then, was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

CHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-LDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM RING 1905.

| District. | Steam. | | Sail. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Gross Tons. |
| ow, &c. | 5 | 2,056 | 3 | 5,600 |
| st, &c. | 21 | 142,541 | ... | ... |
| | 224 | 506,421 | 30 | 9,165 |
| ey | 10 | 2,348 | 1 | 119 |
| &c. | 76 | 256,754 | ... | ... |
| | 123 | 309,581 | 3 | 810 |
| | 94 | 305,169 | ... | ... |

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1905.

| Where Owned. | No. | Gross Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 605 | 1,273,731 |
| British Colonies | 28 | 38,082 |
| Austro-Hungary | 9 | 33,623 |
| Denmark | 13 | 20,140 |
| Germany | 15 | 85,020 |
| Holland | 7 | 32,761 |
| Norway | 16 | 50,655 |
| South America | 46 | 17,675 |
| Sweden | 13 | 33,097 |
| Other Countries | 43 | 38,384 |
| TOTAL LAUNCHED | 795 | 1,623,168 |

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1905.

| Country. | Merchant Vessels. | | Warships. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Gross Tons. | No. | Displacement. |
| - Hung. | 27 | 16,402 | 1 | 10,430 |
| h Colonies | 45 | 10,798 | ... | ... |
| ark | 19 | 17,557 | ... | ... |
| e | 43 | 73,124 | 18 | 32,841 |
| ny | 148 | 255,423 | 16 | 39,587 |
| d | 58 | 44,135 | 2 | 221 |
| | 46 | 61,629 | 4 | 13,230 |
| | 81 | 31,725 | 15 | 18,350 |
| Norway | 58 | 52,580 | ... | ... |
| U.S. of America | 200 | 302,827 | 7 | 98,200 |
| Other Countries | 56 | 25,554 | 27 | 21,151 |
| TOTAL | 781 | 891,754 | 90 | 233,410 |

* Excluding river vessels and wooden vessels built on the Great Lakes.

# Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.—Number, Tonnage, and Description of Vessels

of 100 tons and upwards. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1906-1907.)

| Flag | Steamers: Wood & Comp. No. | Steamers: Wood & Comp. Gross Tons. | Steamers: Iron No. | Steamers: Iron Gross Tons. | Steamers: Steel No. | Steamers: Steel Gross Tons. | Steamers: Total No. | Steamers: Total Gross Tons. | Sailing Vessels: Wood and Comp. No. | Sailing Vessels: Wood and Comp. Net Tons. | Sailing Vessels: Iron No. | Sailing Vessels: Iron Net Tons. | Sailing Vessels: Steel No. | Sailing Vessels: Steel Net Tons. | Sailing Vessels: Total No. | Sailing Vessels: Total Net Tons. | Steamers and Sailing Vessels: Grand Totals. No. | Steamers and Sailing Vessels: Grand Totals. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British: United Kingdom | 103 | 18,453 | 1,981 | 1,385,352 | 5,999 | 13,803,605 | 8,083 | 15,207,410 | 520 | 86,725 | 363 | 439,008 | 442 | 648,707 | 1,325 | 1,174,440 | 9,408 | 16,381,850 |
| British: *Colonies | 354 | 100,400 | 295 | 218,056 | 529 | 640,882 | 1,178 | 959,338 | 736 | 211,308 | 54 | 34,117 | 35 | 24,483 | 825 | 269,908 | 2,003 | 1,229,246 |
| British: Total | 457 | 118,853 | 2,276 | 1,603,408 | 6,528 | 14,444,487 | 9,261 | 16,166,748 | 1,256 | 298,033 | 417 | 473,125 | 477 | 673,190 | 2,150 | 1,444,348 | 11,411 | 17,611,096 |
| American (United States). Sea | 395 | 200,255 | 186 | 308,318 | 393 | 879,418 | 974 | 1,387,991 | 1,918 | 1,141,049 | 40 | 48,335 | 56 | 94,667 | 2,014 | 1,284,051 | 2,988 | 2,672,042 |
| American (United States). *Nthn. Lakes | 9 | 17,464 | 29 | 33,911 | 390 | 1,345,286 | 428 | 1,396,661 | ... | ... | 1 | 195 | 50 | 122,194 | 51 | 122,389 | 479 | 1,519,050 |
| American (United States). Philippine Is. | 31 | 6,888 | 36 | 22,601 | 22 | 13,615 | 89 | 43,104 | 34 | 7,393 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 7,393 | 123 | 50,497 |
| American (United States). Total | 435 | 224,607 | 251 | 364,830 | 805 | 2,238,319 | 1,491 | 2,827,756 | 1,952 | 1,148,442 | 41 | 48,530 | 106 | 216,861 | 2,099 | 1,413,833 | 3,590 | 4,241,589 |
| Argentine | 3 | 604 | 40 | 22,074 | 105 | 72,388 | 148 | 95,066 | 61 | 14,279 | 19 | 7,990 | 21 | 5,592 | 101 | 27,861 | 249 | 122,927 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 4 | 478 | 64 | 79,758 | 228 | 537,795 | 296 | 618,031 | 8 | 2,971 | 7 | 9,217 | 1 | 259 | 16 | 12,446 | 312 | 630,477 |
| Belgian | ... | ... | 33 | 25,343 | 87 | 144,621 | 120 | 169,964 | 1 | 244 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,863 | 2 | 2,107 | 122 | 172,071 |
| Brazilian | 6 | 2,455 | 61 | 46,897 | 199 | 115,393 | 266 | 164,655 | 74 | 17,780 | 3 | 2,373 | 13 | 3,416 | 90 | 23,569 | 356 | 188,224 |
| Chilian | 2 | 214 | 23 | 20,485 | 41 | 64,051 | 66 | 84,750 | 48 | 27,436 | 11 | 12,708 | 1 | 1,300 | 60 | 41,444 | 126 | 126,194 |
| Chinese | 5 | 3,613 | 16 | 21,492 | 26 | 37,838 | 47 | 62,943 | 1 | 793 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 793 | 48 | 63,736 |
| Cuban | 11 | 5,900 | 14 | 10,684 | 23 | 37,883 | 48 | 54,467 | 11 | 2,174 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 2,174 | 59 | 56,641 |
| Danish | 8 | 2,230 | 122 | 92,452 | 329 | 484,782 | 459 | 579,464 | 322 | 55,637 | 12 | 9,175 | 42 | 16,025 | 376 | 80,837 | 835 | 660,301 |
| †Dutch | 7 | 1,069 | 76 | 54,516 | 343 | 627,595 | 426 | 683,180 | 18 | 5,330 | 9 | 4,940 | 69 | 25,845 | 96 | 36,115 | 522 | 719,295 |
| French | 14 | 2,365 | 294 | 350,616 | 492 | 900,756 | 780 | 1,253,737 | 512 | 96,398 | 26 | 22,822 | 190 | 368,238 | 728 | 487,458 | 1,508 | 1,741,195 |
| German | 2 | 318 | 282 | 223,115 | 1,344 | 3,152,310 | 1,628 | 3,375,743 | 46 | 22,123 | 80 | 95,354 | 273 | 317,133 | 399 | 434,610 | 2,027 | 3,810,353 |
| †Greek | 9 | 1,221 | 92 | 89,175 | 130 | 282,826 | 231 | 373,222 | 192 | 53,120 | 1 | 427 | ... | ... | 193 | 53,547 | 424 | 426,769 |
| Italian | 5 | 922 | 217 | 334,624 | 155 | 439,523 | 377 | 775,069 | 609 | 217,259 | 138 | 144,821 | 57 | 67,279 | 804 | 429,359 | 1,181 | 1,204,428 |
| †Japanese | 321 | 85,977 | 164 | 264,432 | 290 | 646,144 | 775 | 996,553 | 7 | 3,540 | ... | ... | 2 | 473 | 20 | 4,347 | 59 | 27,064 |
| Mexican | 5 | 987 | 7 | 1,756 | 27 | 19,974 | 39 | 22,717 | 18 | 3,874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3,540 | 59 | 27,064 |
| Norwegian | 105 | 39,860 | 329 | 236,905 | 680 | 868,780 | 1,114 | 1,145,545 | 766 | 368,113 | 262 | 273,276 | 48 | 50,945 | 1,076 | 692,334 | 2,190 | 1,837,879 |
| Portuguese | 3 | 699 | 20 | 13,616 | 37 | 48,108 | 60 | 62,423 | 122 | 28,445 | 9 | 9,391 | 4 | 580 | 135 | 38,416 | 195 | 100,839 |
| Roumanian | ... | ... | 5 | 638 | 14 | 21,832 | 19 | 22,470 | 2 | 419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 419 | 21 | 22,889 |
| †Russian | 24 | 4,430 | 235 | 135,760 | 497 | 553,873 | 666 | 694,063 | 653 | 174,179 | 26 | 34,103 | 10 | 10,788 | 689 | 219,070 | 1,355 | 913,133 |
| Spanish | 5 | 1,535 | 204 | 181,226 | 252 | 501,578 | 461 | 684,339 | 113 | 33,814 | 3 | 3,107 | 2 | 1,257 | 118 | 38,178 | 579 | 722,517 |
| Swedish | 133 | 26,464 | 376 | 272,643 | 356 | 351,661 | 865 | 650,768 | 645 | 175,424 | 24 | 19,754 | 24 | 10,752 | 693 | 205,930 | 1,558 | 856,698 |
| †Turkish | 17 | 2,193 | 70 | 76,431 | 38 | 11,050 | 125 | 89,674 | 221 | 68,033 | ... | ... | 5 | 2,980 | 40 | 22,340 | 165 | 157,707 |
| Uruguayan | 1 | 374 | 4 | 2,693 | 21 | 25,253 | 26 | 28,320 | 27 | 11,869 | 8 | 7,491 | ... | ... | 9 | 1,282 | 66 | 50,660 |
| Venezuelan | 1 | 152 | 7 | 3,524 | 2 | 445 | 10 | 4,121 | 9 | 1,282 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1,282 | 19 | 5,403 |
| Other Countries | 4 | 1,344 | 22 | 15,291 | 47 | 42,481 | 73 | 59,116 | 78 | 22,518 | 2 | 1,872 | 1 | 333 | 81 | 24,723 | 154 | 83,839 |
| Total | 1,587 | 528,864 | 5,304 | 4,544,384 | 12,986 | 26,671,656 | 19,877 | 31,744,904 | 7,772 | 2,853,529 | 1,098 | 1,180,476 | 1,347 | 1,775,108 | 10,217 | 5,809,113 | 30,094 | 37,554,017 |

*Wooden Vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America are not included in the Register Book.

† In the absence of satisfactory information the records of [illegible] engaging chiefly in trade to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies have been omitted from the Register Book.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1907.

# Ocean Mercantile Fleets—British and Foreign.

FIRST STEAMBOATS—EARLIEST LINES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS, STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals, but only their names can be given in the chronological list of the first steamboats (*vide* page 730).

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbour regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by the directors in the prospectus. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," with which all steamers of the highest class are fitted, and now steam turbines, having been tried successfully, are being adapted to the largest liners in order to obtain increased speed per indicated horse-power, diminished coal consumption, and reductions in weight of machinery, engine-room staff and vibration.

Space being so limited, the evolution "from steam packet to steam palace" in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 731).

The first to steam across the Atlantic was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, 1831, her engines being sent from England. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th, after 22 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, sailed in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William*; she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the godmother of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose mail services upon this side to Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder, and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

Owing to the revolution mechanical science caused in the carrying trade of the sea, antiquity by itself counted gradually less even in the conservative kingdom of the sailor, and as the old order changed, shipowners who neglected to advance with the growing wants of the times fell out or dropped behind. As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of corporations with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes. The origin of each leading company is briefly outlined in a series of "Historical Sketches," and the largest British and foreign owners are referred to.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern* was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,918; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some homeward runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1854 crossed from New York to the Mersey in 13 days; the *Dreadnought*, 1413 tons, 220 × 45 × 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1862, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylæ's* maiden voyage in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1906, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British ensign, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owning 9,261 vessels, 16,165,748 gross tons, exclusive of 2,150 ships (1,444,348 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

The British flag still flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, but this preponderance is steadily decreasing, and a perusal of the statistical tables which are appended evidences the ever-increasing activity of foreign nations for the carrying trade of the sea.

## FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

## NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

| Country. | No. | Ship's Name. | Gross Tons | Speed. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 10 | Austria | 7,588 | 12 | Austrian Lloyd. |
| Belgium | 2 | Vaderland | 12,018 | 16 | Red Star Line. |
| Brazil | — | S. Luiz | 3,075 | * | Empreza Maritima Brazileira. |
| Chile | 3 | Rancagua | 6,210 | * | S. American Nav. Co. (Limited). |
| Denmark | 1 | Oscar II. | 10,985 | 16 | Forenede Dampskibs-Selsk. (Copen. |
| France | 82 | La Provence | 14,744 | 21 | Compagnie Gen. Transatlantique. |
| Germany | 184 | Kaiserin Auguste Victoria | 24,581 | 17 | Hamburg-America. |
| Great Britain | 529 | Baltic | 23,876 | 17 | White Star Line. |
| Greece | — | Keramiai | 4,702 | * | M. S. Vagliano. |
| Holland | 13 | Nieuw-Amsterdam | 16,967 | 16 | Holland-American Line. |
| Italy | 19 | Lazio | 9,196 | * | Nav. Gen. Italiana. |
| Japan | 27 | Tango Maru | 7,463 | 14 | Nippon Yusen Kaisha. |
| Norway | — | Theodor Wegelan I. | 4,252 | * | W. Wilhelmsen. |
| Russia | 17 | Riga | 10,582 | | Russian Government. |
| Spain | 7 | Alfonso XII. | 6,748 | 19 | Compania Transatlantica. |
| Sweden | 2 | Kronprinds Gustaf | 5,383 | * | A. Johnson. |
| United States | 104 | Minnesota | 22,778 | * | Gt. Northern Steamship Co. |
| Total | 963 | | | | |

* Under 12 knots.

## FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

(1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.
(2) Iron ,, (4) Steel ,, ,,

| Date. | Name of Steamer. | | Owners. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | Royal William | (1) | Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co. | From Picton (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic. |
| 1838 | Sirius | | British and Amer. S.N. Co. | From Cork, 1st departure from U.K. |
| ,, | Great Western | | Great Western S.N. Co. | ,, Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic. |
| ,, | Royal William (2) | | Transatlantic SS. Co. | ,, Liverpool, 1st departure. |
| 1840 | Britannia | | Cunard Line | ,, Liverpool, 1st carried British mails. |
| 1849 | Atlantic | | Collins ,, | ,, New York, 1st carried U.S. mails. |
| 1854 | Canadian | | Allan ,, | ,, Glasgow, 1st steamer of Line. |
| 1856 | Tempest | | Anchor ,, | ,, ,, 1st ,, ,, |
| ,, | Borussia | | Hamburg-American Line | ,, Hamburg, 1st ,, ,, |
| ,, | Adriatic | | Collins Line | Last sailing of Line. |
| 1858 | Bremen | | Norddeutscher Lloyd | From Bremen to New York. |
| 1856 | Persia | (2) | Cunard | 1st Cunard iron paddle steamer. |
| 1862 | Scotia | | ,, | Last ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| 1845 | Great Britain | (3) | Great Western S.N. Co. | 1st Atlantic iron screw steamer. |
| 1850 | City of Glasgow | | Inman Line | 1st to carry steerage passengers. |
| 1858 | GREAT EASTERN | | East. and Australian SS. Co. | Paddle wheels and propeller. |
| 1868 | Italy | | National Line | 1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines. |
| 1869 | City of Brussels | | Inman ,, | 1st ,, ,, ,, steam steering gear. |
| 1871 | Oceanic (1st) | | White Star Line | 1st with 'midship saloon, &c. |
| 1873 | Pennsylvania | | American ,, | 1st sailing of Line to Liverpool. |
| 1874 | Britannic | | White Star ,, | 1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern |
| 1875 | City of Berlin | | Inman ,, | 1st with electric light. [excepted. |
| 1879 | Arizona | | Guion ,, | Watertight compartments floated her. |
| 1882 | Alaska | | ,, ,, | 1st "ocean greyhound." |
| 1883 | Oregon | | ,, ,, (1) | Sunk outside New York; everyone |
| | | | Cunard ,, (2) | saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda. |
| 1879 | Buenos Ayrean | (4) | Allan Line | 1st Atlantic steel steamer.* |
| 1881 | Servia | | Cunard ,, | 1st Cunard ,, ,, |
| ,, | City of Rome | | Inman (1) Line | Fitted with three funnels. |
| | | | Anchor (2) ,, | |
| 1884 | America | | National ,, | 1st and last express ss. of Line. |
| | Umbria | | Cunard ,, | 1st with 20 knots speed. |
| | Etruria | | | |
| 1886 | Aller | | Norddeutscher Lloyd | 1st triple-expansion express ss.† |
| 1888 | City of New York | (5) | Inman & International (1) | 1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡ |
| | City of Paris | | American Line (2) | 1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted. |
| 1889 | Teutonic | | White Star Line | Designed as mercantile cruisers. |
| | Majestic | | | |
| 1890 | Fürst Bismarck | | Hamburg-American Line | 1st under 6½ days from Southampton. |
| 1892 | La Touraine | | Compagnie Générale Trans. | Record Havre to New York, 6¼ days. |
| 1893 | Campania | | Cunard Line | Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots. |
| | Lucania | | | Liverpool to New York records. |
| 1895 | St. Paul | | American | Largest express steamers ever built in |
| | St. Louis | | | America. |
| 1897 | Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | | Norddeutscher Lloyd | Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons. |
| 1899 | Oceanic | | White Star Line | Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000 |
| 1900 | Deutschland | | Hamburg-American Line | Fastest ocean steamer in the world. |
| 1901 | CELTIC | | White Star Line | 1st to exceed 20,000 tons. |
| 1902 | KRONPRINZ WILHELM | | Norddeutscher Lloyd | |
| 1903 | Kaiser Wilhelm II. | | Norddeutscher Lloyd | Largest express steamer in the world. |
| 1904 | Baltic | | White Star Line | Largest ss. in the world—726 × 76 × 49. |
| ,, | Victorian | | Allan Line | 1st fitted with turbine engines. |

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomahana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss. 1879.
† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.
‡ Notting Hill, 3,92[illegible] tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1881.

### REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

| | Days. | | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862. | Under 9 | from Q'town. | Scotia | 3,871 |
| 1869. | ,, 8 | ,, ,, | City of Brussels | 3,081 |
| 1882. | ,, 7 | ,, ,, | Alaska | 6,400 |
| 1889. | ,, 6 | ,, ,, | City of Paris | 10,669 |
| 1894. | ,, 5½ | ,, ,, | Lucania | 12,950 |
| 1897. | ,, 6 | ,, St'on. | Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | 14,349 |
| 1903. | ,, 5½ | ,, Cherbg. | Deutschland | 16,502 |

### PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

| | Feet. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838. | 1st to exceed 200 | Great Western | 1,340 |
| 1845. | ,, ,, 300 | Great Britain | 2,084 |
| 1858. | ,, ,, 680 | Great Eastern | 18,918 |
| 1871. | ,, ,, 400 | Oceanic (1) | 3,807 |
| 1881. | ,, ,, 500 | Servia | 7,392 |
| 1893. | ,, ,, 600 | Campania | 12,952 |
| 1899. | ,, ,, 700 | Oceanic (2) | 17,247 |
| 1904. | ,, ,, 725 | Baltic | 23,000 |

## LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

| Lines. | Head Office. | Total Tonnage. | Over 20 knots | Knots. 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | Under 12 knots. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg-American | Hamburg | 773,000 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 31 | 98 | 157 |
| Norddeutscher Lloyd | Bremen | 701,000 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 25 | 43 | 118 |
| British India Steam N. Co. | London | 466,000 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | 9 | 12 | 27 | 61 | 120 |
| P. & O. Steam N. Co. | London | 380,000 | ... | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 58 |
| White Star | Liverpool | 356,000 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | 11 | 2 | 28 |
| Elder, Dempster & Co. | Liverpool | 341,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 70 | 103 |
| A. Holt | Liverpool | 326,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 60 |
| Ellerman Lines, Ltd. | Liverpool | 310,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 26 | 49 | 84 |
| Navigazione Gen. Italiana | Rome | 292,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 68 | 108 |
| Messageries Maritimes | Paris | 290,000 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 4 | ... | 1 | 25 | 23 | ... | 13 | 76 |
| Leyland | Liverpool | 266,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 44 |
| Union-Castle | London | 259,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 37 |
| Nippon Yusen Kaisha | Tokio | 254,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 37 | 75 |
| Hansa | Bremen | 225,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 50 |
| Compagnie Gené. Trans. | Paris | 215,000 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 58 |
| Clan | Glasgow | 199,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 27 | 48 |
| Austrian Lloyd | Trieste | 196,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 66 |
| Wilson | Hull | 190,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 67 | 89 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | Montreal | 182,000 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 26 | 48 |
| Cunard | Liverpool | 182,000 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 8 | 21 |
| Hamburg South American | Hamburg | 177,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| Pacific Steam N. Co. | Liverpool | 174,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 49 |
| Royal Mail S. P. Co. | London | 168,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | ... | 5 | 26 |
| Kosmos | Hamburg | 167,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| American | Philadelphia | 157,000 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 3 | 16 |
| Chargeurs Réunis | Paris | 156,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 39 |
| Forenede Dampskibs Selskab | Copenhagen | 151,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 105 | 118 |
| Allan | Glasgow | 148,000 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 28 |
| R. Ropner & Co. | West Hartlepool | 136,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 44 |
| Atlantic Transport Co. | London | 131,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 7 | 18 |
| Lamport & Holt | Liverpool | 125,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 29 |
| Anchor | Glasgow | 123,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 24 |
| Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand | Dunedin | 115,000 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 27 | 57 |
| Deutsch-Australische | Hamburg | 114,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 29 |
| Prince | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 111,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 33 | 40 |

## LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

| Owners. | Ships. | Tonnage. Net tons. | Belonging to | Name and Tonnage of Largest Ship. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. D. Bordes & Son | 35 | 74,000 | Dunkirk | Nord | 2,904 | Own 1 Steamer. |
| Rhederei Aktien Ges Von, 1896 | 21 | 42,000 | Hamburg | Urania | 3,060 | |
| Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd | 17 | 41,000 | London | Brilliant | 3,609 | Own 24 Steamers. |
| F. Laeisz | 17 | 40,000 | Hamburg | Preussen* | 4,765 | Ship. 5 Masts. |
| Andrew Weir & Co. | 17 | 32,000 | Glasgow | Cedarbank | 2,649 | Own 21 Steamers, |
| Thomas Law & Co. | 19 | 31,000 | Glasgow | Dumfriesshire | 2,483 | [gross 82,000 tons. |
| I. S. Winslow & Co. | 25 | 30,000 | Portland, Maine, U.S. | Wm. C. Carnegie | 2,301 | Wood. 5 Masts. |
| Società Commerciale Italiana di Nav. | 14 | 30,000 | Genoa | Jupiter | 2,647 | |
| Wm. F. Palmer | 13 | 29,000 | Dorchester, Massachusetts. | Elizabeth Palmer | 2,446 | |
| W. E. Mighell | 16 | 27,000 | San Francisco | Alexander Gibson | 2,043 | |
| Knohr & Burchard | 25 | 27,000 | Hamburg | Reinbeck | 2,630 | Own 1 Steamer. |
| Société Anonyme des Voiliers Nantais | 15 | 27,000 | Nantes | Guerveur | 2,226 | |
| Arthur Sewall & Co. | 10 | 26,000 | Bath, Maine, U.S | Shenandoah | 3,154 | |
| The Coastwise Transportation Co. | 12 | 26,000 | Boston, Mass. | Thos. W. Lawson | 4,914 | |
| Compagnie Maritime Française | 14 | 26,000 | Nantes | Sully | 2,203 | |
| Macvicar, Marshall & Co. | 10 | 24,000 | Liverpool | Dunstaffnage | 3,129 | Own 2 Steamers. |
| D. H. Watjen & Co. | 13 | 22,000 | Bremen | Adelaide | 2,915 | |
| Robert Thomas & Co. | 14 | 21,000 | Liverpool | RhuddlanCastle | 1993 | |
| Johan Johanson & Co. | 13 | 19,000 | Christiania | Lancing | 2,605 | Own 1 Steamer. |
| Visurgis Rheden Act. Ges. | 10 | 19,000 | Bremen | Nauarchos | 2,708 | |

* Length, 437 ft.; breadth, 53 6 ft.; depth, 33 8 ft.; displacement, 12,000 tons; cargo, D. W. capacity, 8,000 tons; surface of sails, 59,000 square feet.

## OTHER LARGE STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(*Also see pages* 736–748.)

| | | No. of Vessels. |
|---|---|---|
| Adelaide SS. Co. | Adelaide | 25 |
| Adria Sea Nav. Co. | Fiume | 33 |
| Amazon S.N. Co., Ltd. | London | 44 |
| American Petroleum Co. | Antwerp | 10 |
| Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. | London | 42 |
| Asiatic S.N. Co., Ltd. | Liverpool | 15 |
| Australian United S.N. Co. | London | 22 |
| Axel Brostrom & Son | Gothenburg | 25 |
| E. Aznar y Tutor | Bilbao | 17 |
| Bell Bros. & McLelland | Glasgow | 11 |
| Bombay & Persia S.N. Co., Ltd. | Bombay | 14 |
| C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd. | Liverpool | 30 |
| British Maritime Trust, Ltd. | London | 10 |
| T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd. | Liverpool | 10 |
| Brunsgaard, Kjösterud & Co. | Norway | 15 |
| Burrell & Son | Glasgow | 10 |
| Cairns, Noble & Co. | Newcastle | 18 |
| James Chambers & Co. | Liverpool | 8 |
| R. B. Chellew | Truro | 13 |
| China Merchants S.N. Co. | Shanghai | 30 |
| China Nav. Co., Ltd. | London | 64 |
| F. S. Ciampa & Figli | Piano di Sorrento | 14 |
| P. W. Clyde & Co. | New York | 20 |
| W. H. Cockerline & Co. | Hull | 15 |
| Commercial Nav. Co. | Genoa | 14 |
| Compagnie du Nord | Dunkirk | 20 |
| Compagnie Havraise | Havre | 11 |
| Compania Sud. Americana | Valparaiso | 20 |
| James P. Corry & Co. | London | 7 |
| John Cory & Sons, Ltd. | Cardiff | 23 |
| J. Coverdale & Son | W. Hartlepool | 10 |
| Cyprien Fabre & Co. | Marseilles | 12 |
| Adolf Deppe | Antwerp | 19 |
| Deutsch A. Petroleum Co. | Hamburg | 18 |
| Deutsch Levante Linie | Hamburg | 30 |
| Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie | Hamburg | 22 |
| Heinrich Diedcrichsen | Kiel | 12 |
| Thomas Dixon & Sons | Belfast | 12 |
| Thomas Dunlop & Sons | Glasgow | 15 |
| Empreza Nav. Co. | Lisbon | 18 |
| Erie & Western Transptn. Co. | Philadelphia | 13 |
| Farrar, Groves & Co. | London | 10 |
| Henry Fernie & Son | Liverpool | 13 |
| Peter L. Fisker | Copenhagen | 22 |
| Fraissinet & Co. | Marseilles | 17 |
| Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. | W. Hartlepool | 28 |
| Galbraith, Pembroke & Co. | London | 12 |
| James Gardiner & Co. | Glasgow | 10 |
| General Transport Co. | Marseilles | 22 |
| Gerolimich & Co. | Austria | 9 |
| J. C. Gilchrist | Cleveland, Ohio | 33 |
| Glen & Co. | Glasgow | 15 |
| Gordon Steamship Co., Ltd. | London | 18 |
| Greenshields Cowie & Co. | Liverpool | 6 |
| Edward Hain & Son | St. Ives | 31 |
| J. K. Hansen | Copenhagen | 25 |
| Harris & Dixon, Ltd. | London | 14 |
| Harrison, Gow & Co. | Glasgow | 13 |
| Hobt. Harrowing & Co. | Whitby | 12 |
| T. Henderson & Co. | Glasgow | 10 |
| J. Heyn & Sons | Belfast | 15 |
| J. Hogan & Sons | New York | 12 |
| Hugh Hogarth & Sons | Glasgow | 14 |
| C. H. Holman | London | 9 |
| W. H. Horsley | W. Hartlepool | 12 |
| Houlder, Middleton & Co. | London | 8 |
| Huddart, Parker & Co., Proprietary, Ltd. | Melbourne | 17 |
| Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. | London | 41 |
| Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.* | Glasgow | 128 |
| James Jerome | New York | 8 |

* And 236 Flats and Barges.

| | | No. of Vessels. |
|---|---|---|
| W. & C. T. Jones, S.S. Co., Ltd | Cardiff | 11 |
| Koninklijke Packet Co. | Amsterdam | 44 |
| ,, Nederlandsche Co. | Amsterdam | 32 |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire Rail | Goole | 33 |
| Larrinaga & Co. | Liverpool | 13 |
| Lawther, Latta & Co. | London | 10 |
| Luckenbach Trans. & Wr. Co. | New York | 26 |
| Maclay & McIntyre | Glasgow | 37 |
| C. H. Mallory & Co. | New York | 11 |
| Christopher Marwood | Whitby | 26 |
| Menzell & Co. | Hamburg | 18 |
| Mer. & Min. Transportation C. | Baltimore | 17 |
| Mercantile SS. Co., Ltd. | London | 15 |
| J. Mitchell | Cleveland, Ohio | 16 |
| Poul Morch | St. Petersburg | 25 |
| Morel, Ltd. | Cardiff | 24 |
| Moss SS. Co., Ltd. | Liverpool | 13 |
| H. & W. Nelson, Ltd. | Liverpool | 15 |
| New England Navigation Co. | New York | 27 |
| N. York N.H. & H. Rail. Co. | New York | 18 |
| Ocean Steam. Co. of Savannh | New York | 11 |
| Old Dominion SS. Co. | New York | 17 |
| Osaka S.K.K. Co. | Japan | 88 |
| Pacific Coast SS. Co. | San Francisco | 19 |
| Philipps, Philipps & Co. | London | 12 |
| Pittsburg Steamship Co. | Cleveland, Ohio | 100 |
| Potter Bros. | London | 9 |
| Pyman Bros. | London | 20 |
| George Pyman & Co. | W. Hartlepool | 13 |
| Raeburn & Verel | Glasgow | 8 |
| Rankin, Gilmour & Co. | Liverpool | 14 |
| Reading Co. | Philadelphia | 79 |
| Rickinson, Sons & Co. | W. Hartlepool | 11 |
| Rickmers Linie | Bremen | 14 |
| F. & W. Ritson | Sunderland | 10 |
| F. M. Rodas | Bilbao | 9 |
| T. B. Royden | Liverpool | 10 |
| Russian East Asiatic SS. Co., Ltd. | St. Petersburg | 7 |
| Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc. | St. Petersburg | 11 |
| Simpson, Spence & Young | London | 6 |
| Robert M. Sloman, Jr., & Co. | Hamburg | 21 |
| Sivewright, Bacon & Co. | Manchester | 11 |
| Sota y Aznar | Bilbao | 24 |
| Southern Pacific Co. | New York | 18 |
| Steel, Young & Co. | London | 11 |
| F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd. | London | 14 |
| W. J. Tatem & Co. | Cardiff | 15 |
| W. Thomas, Sons & Co. Ltd. | Liverpool | 22 |
| Thomas, Radcliffe & Co. | Cardiff | 26 |
| William Thomson & Co. | Leith | 15 |
| William Thomson & Co. | St. John, N.B. | 16 |
| William Thomson & Sons | Dundee | 10 |
| G. A. Tomlinson | Duluth, Minn. | 14 |
| D. Tripcovich | Trieste | 10 |
| Thos. Turnbull & Sons | Whitby | 9 |
| Turnbull, Martin & Co. | London | 7 |
| Turner, Brightman & Co. | London | 14 |
| U.S. Transportation Co. | Cleveland, Ohio | 14 |
| La Veloce Nav. Italiana | Genoa | 12 |
| J. E. Ward & Co. | New York | 20 |
| Watts, Watts & Co. | London | 33 |
| J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd. | Liverpool | 7 |
| Western Transit Co. | Buffalo, N.Y. | 10 |
| James Westoll | Sunderland | 38 |
| W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd. | W. Hartlepool | 20 |
| W. Wilhelmsen | Norway | 30 |
| Wilson Transit Co. | Cleveland, Ohio | 7 |
| Woermann Linie | Hamburg | 46 |
| Woods, Tylor & Brown | London | 14 |
| J. M. Wood | Liverpool | 8 |
| A. B. Wolvin | Duluth, Min. U.S. | 6 |
| Ybarra & Co. | Seville | 24 |

VESSELS 10,000 TONS AND OVER. SPEED UNDER 20 KNOTS.

| Owners and Steamers. | Speed. | Under 11,000 Tons. | 11,000 Tons to under 12,000 Tons. | 12,000 Tons and above. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hamburg-American Line*— | | | | |
| Amerika, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria | 17 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Hamburg (16), Blucher (16½), Moltke | 15 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Patricia, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee | 13½ | ... | ... | 3 |
| Belgravia, Batavia, Bulgaria, Pretoria | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Norddeutscher Lloyd*— | | | | |
| Washington, Prinzess Alice | 16 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Bremen, Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Konigin Luise | 15½ | 4 | ... | ... |
| Prinzess Irene, Konig Albert | 15 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Grosser Kurfurst | 14 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Main, Rhein | 13½ | 2 | ... | ... |
| *Holland-American Line*— | | | | |
| Niew Amst'rd'm, Statendam, Potsdam, Rynd'm, Noord'm | 15 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| *Pacific Mail Steamship Co.*—Korea, Siberia | 18 | ... | 2 | ... |
| *New York S.B. Co., Camden, N.J.*—Mongolia, Manchuria | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *United Steamship Co. of Copenhagen*— | | | | |
| United States, Hellig Olav | 16 | 2 | ... | ... |
| *Great Northern S.S. Co. of U.S.*— | | | | |
| Minnesota (21,000 tons), Dakota (21,000 tons) | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *Red Star Line*—Vaderland | 16 | ... | 1 | ... |
| *International Mercantile Marine*—Finland, Croonland | 16 | ... | ... | 2 |
| *International Navigation Co*— | | | | |
| Zeeland | 16 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Haverford, Merion | 14 | ... | 2 | ... |
| *British*— | | | | |
| Macedonia, Marmora ..... P. & O. Co. | 18 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Briton, Saxon, Walmer Castle ..... Union-Castle Line | 17½ | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Armadale Castle, Kenilworth Castle ..... ,, ,, | 17½ | ... | ... | 2 |
| Celtic, Cedric, Baltic (23,000 tons) ..... White Star ,, | 17 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Arabic ..... ,, ,, | 16 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Victorian, Virginian ..... Allan ,, | 18 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Bavarian, Tunisian ..... Allan ,, | 16 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Ivernia, Saxonia, Carpathia ..... Cunard ,, | 15½ | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Carmania ..... ,, ,, | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Slavonia (14½), Ultonia (13), Caronia (20,000 tons) ..... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Cymric ..... White Star Line | 15 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Winefredian, Devonian ..... Leyland ,, | 14½ | 2 | ... | ... |
| Georgic, Athenic, Corinthic, Ionic ... White Star ,, | 13 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| Afric, Medic, Persic, Runic, Suevic ..... ,, ,, | 12½ | ... | 5 | ... |
| Romanic, Canopic ..... ,, ,, | 16 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Cretic, Republic ..... ,, ,, | 16 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Minneapolis, Minnehaha ..... Atlantic Transport | 16 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Minnetonka ..... Line | 16 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Amazon, Aragnaya ..... Royal Mail | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Empress of Britain ..... Canadian Pacific | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Empress of Ireland ..... Railway | | | | |
| Totals | ... | 32 | 16 | 39 |

N.B.—Of the 478 steamers under construction in Great Britain, Sept. 30, 1906, 250 were above 2,000 tons each; of these, 34 exceeded 6,000 tons each, 9 were not less than 10,000 tons each, and 2 exceeded 15,000 tons each.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

| Country. | 20 knots & above. | 19 knots. | 18½ kts. | 18 knots. | 17½ kts. | 17 knots. | 16 knots. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| France | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 12 | 7 | ... | 24 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Germany | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 13 |
| Great Britain | 7 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 39 | 92* |
| Holland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Russia | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Spain | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| United States | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 39 |
| | 19 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 38 | 77 | 191 |

* P. & O., 27; Union Castle, 11; White Star, 11; Cunard, 8; Orient, 5; Allan, 4; Canadian Pac. Rail., 4; Khedivial Mail Co., 3; Atlantic Transport Co., 3; Anchor, Adelaide S.S. Co., Imperial Direct West India Mail, Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, and Huddart, Parker & Co., 2 each; Elder, Dempster, Dominion, Howard Smith & Co., International Nav. Co., Pacific Steam Nav. Co., and Quebec S.S. Co., 1 each. N.B.—There were on June 30, 1906 about 1,679 ocean steamers in the world capable of a sea speed of at least 12 knots per hour, of which about 910 were British.

## OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

| Built in | Names. | Owners. | Gross Tons. | Dimensions. | Speed | Builders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1902 | Kaiser Wilhelm II. | N.D. Lloyd | 19,360 | 678×72×38 | 23½ | Stettin V. Co. |
| 1899 | Oceanic | White Star | 17,274 | 685×68×44 | 21 | Harland & W. |
| 1900 | Deutschland | Hamburg-American | 16,502 | 662×67×40 | 23½ | Stettin V. Co. |
| 1901 | Kronprinz Wilhelm | N.D. Lloyd | 14,908 | 640×65×43 | 23 | |
| 1905 | La Provence | Com. Gén. Trans. | 14,744 | 602×65×38 | 20 | † ,, |
| 1897 | Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse | N.D. Lloyd | 14,349 | 627×66×35 | 22½ | Stettin V. Co. |
| 1893 | Campania | Cunard* | 12,950 | 601×65×37 | 22 | Fairfield. |
| 1893 | Lucania | ,, | 12,952 | | | |
| 1900 | La Savoie | Com. Gén. Trans. | 11,146 | 563×60×35 | 20 | Owners. |
| 1900 | La Lorraine | | 11,168 | | | |
| 1895 | St. Louis | International Mercantile Marine Co.† | 11,629 | 535×63×37 | 21 | Cramp&Sons. |
| 1895 | St. Paul | | 11,629 | | | |
| 1888 | New York | ,, | 10,798 | 527×63×22 | 20 | Clydebank. |
| 1889 | Philadelphia (ex Paris) | ,, | 10,786 | | | |
| 1890 | Majestic | White Star | 10,147 | 565×58×39 | 20 | Harland & W. |
| 1889 | Teutonic | ,, | 9,984 | | | |
| 1901 | Smolensk | Russ. Vol. Fleet Assn. | 7,270 | 48×58×26 | 20 | Hawth. L. & Co |
| 1898 | Isis | P. & O. | 1,728 | 300×37×17 | 20 | Caird & Co. |
| 1898 | Osiris | | | | | |

* Cunard Company have building two 30,000 tons, 25 knots, turbine steamers. † Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire

## SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

| BRITISH BOATS. | | Owners. |
|---|---|---|
| Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, all 23½ knots | 4 | City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. |
| Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21, Viking* | 4 | Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. |
| France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche, all 21½, Arundel | 5 | London B. & S. C. Railway. |
| Brighton,* Dieppe* | 2 | London B. & S. C. Railway. |
| Banshee 21, Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia, Scotia | 5 | London & North-Western Railway. |
| Antrim, Donegal, Londonderry,* Manxman* | 4 | Midland Railway. |
| Brighton Queen, Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho | 4 | P. A. Campbell, Ltd. |
| The Queen,* Invicta,* Onward* | 3 | South-Eastern & Chatham Railway. |
| St. David,* St. George,* St. Patrick* | 3 | Fishguard & Rosslare Rail & Harbour [Co. |
| King Edward,* Queen Alexandra | 2 | John Williamson. |
| Devonia, Gwalia | 2 | Barry & Bristol Channel S.S. Co. |
| Royal Sovereign | 1 | Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd. |
| La Marguerite | 1 | Liverpool & North Wales SS. Co., Ltd. |
| Princess Maud* | 1 | Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway. |
| Kingfisher* | 1 | General Steam Navigation Co. |
| Duchess of Argyll* | 1 | Caledonian Steam Packet Co., Ltd. |
| Total | 43 | |

| FOREIGN BOATS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belgian Government: 3, 22 kts.; 3, 21 kts.; 1, 24 kts. | 7 | Dover—Ostend Service. |
| Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France | 2 | Dover Calais Service. |
| Zeeland Steamship Co. of Holland | 3 | Queenborough—Flushing Service. |
| Total | 12 | |

* Turbine engines. † The four fastest short-trip steamers in the world.

## §SHIPBUILDING RETURNS, 1905.

| | | Ships. | Tl. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Doxford & Sons | Sunderland | 20 | 86,632 |
| Harland & Wolff | Belfast | 9 | 85,287 |
| Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson | Newcastle | 22 | 82,727 |
| Russell & Co. | Port Glasgow | 18 | 71,540 |
| Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. | Newcastle | 16 | 67,652 |
| C. Gray & Co. | W. Hartlepool | 19 | 63,226 |
| Workman, Clark & Co. | Belfast | 12 | 58,190 |
| R. Thompson & Sons | Sunderland | 13 | 48,009 |
| Furness, Withy & Co. | W. Hartlepool | 10 | 44,592 |
| Vickers, Sons & Maxim | Barrow | 4 | 41,500 |
| Northumberland Shipbuilding Co. | Howdon | 10 | 40,938 |
| W. Connell & Co. | Glasgow | 10 | 39,428 |
| Sir James Laing & Sons | Sunderland | 13 | 39,026 |
| Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. | Govan | 6 | 37,835 |
| Barclay, Curle & Co. | Whiteinch | 6 | 36,354 |
| R. W. Henderson & Co. | Glasgow | 8 | 35,328 |
| Hopper & Co. | Stockton | 9 | 33,560 |

## ENGINEERING RETURNS, 1905.

| | | I.H.P. |
|---|---|---|
| North-Eastern Marine Engineering Co. | Sunderland & Wallsend | 104,095 |
| Richardsons, Westgarth & Co. | Middlesbro' | 86,250 |
| Harland & Wolff | Belfast | 72,231 |
| Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co. | Wallsend | 65,800 |
| Vickers, Sons & Maxim | Barrow | 64,900 |
| Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. | Govan | 56,500 |
| Blair & Co. | Stockton | 55,150 |
| Denny & Co. | Dumbarton | 54,300 |
| Parsons' Marine Steam Turbine Co. | Wallsend | 50,600 |
| George Clark | Sunderland | 50,000 |
| John Brown & Co. | Clydebank | 45,000 |
| Workman, Clark & Co. | Belfast | 44,250 |

§ For the year 1905 the net increase to the British Mercantile Marine was 12 in total number of vessels, and a total increase in gross tonnage of 385,497 tons. The average annual net increase, 1891-1900 was 264,736 tons.

**ABERDEEN LINE**, between London and Australia *viâ* South Africa, is managed by the owners, Messrs. George Thompson & Co. (founded at Aberdeen, 1824), who have long occupied a prominent position in the Australian cargo and passenger trades, due to the "runs" of their noted clippers to Melbourne and to Sydney, the general high standard of their fleet, and its exceptional immunity from loss over more than half a century. Their ss. *Aberdeen*, built in 1881, was the earliest ocean steamer to demonstrate decisively the superior merits of triple-expansion engines. The tonnage does not include any sailing vessels, but the reputation of the line is well sustained by modern steam favourites bearing such time-honoured names of former "fliers" as *Miltiades*, *Moravian*, and *Salamis*. Two twin-screw steamers, *Miltiades*, 6,793 tons, and *Marathon*, 6,794 tons, each 15 knots, are the largest. The maiden voyage of the *Miltiades* from London to Melbourne took 35 days, her time from Plymouth being a record passage of 34 days steaming.

Fleet, 9 vessels; 42,220 tons.
*London Office*, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.

**AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY**, the earliest African line, originated from a private expedition of the *Elburkah* up the Niger in 1832, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave trade. This company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891 the company came (*see* p. 739) under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and now maintains seven distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 30 steamers; 88,793 tons.
*London Office*, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**ALLAN LINE.**—The Allan Line and State Line of Steamers was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, formed by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing-ship owners, had been connected with Canada since 1820. The first steamer of the line, the *Canadian*, 1,700 tons, was despatched from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal Sept. 20, 1854. It was intended to inaugurate at that time a fortnightly mail service, but owing to the Crimean War, during which the steamers were engaged as transports, the mail service did not begin until April, 1856, with the sailing of the *North American*. The line has since continued to meet and promote the postal, commercial, and passenger requirements of the now vast Dominion, and has carried the mails nearly the whole of the time and is still doing so. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly. The steamers go to Halifax and St. John, N.B., when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. In 1905 the *Virginian* and *Victorian* (540′×60′×40′ 6″: 17½ knots), the first turbine-propelled Atlantic steamers, successfully augmented the service; both beat all records, the passage of *Virginian* (10,754 tons) in July, 1906, between Rimouski and Moville in 5 days 17 hours being the fastest. Two twin-screw steamers are building, each of 10,000 tons, exclusive of total tonnage given.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 147,593 tons.
*Head Office*, 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

**AMERICAN LINE** (and Red Star Line) (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.) inherited the records of the noted Inman Line. The International Navigation Company, the proprietary organisation, was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1871; a fortnightly service was established in 1873 between Antwerp and Philadelphia, with steamers under the Belgian flag, known as the Red Star Line; and the American Line was started with the American-built *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, and *Pennsylvania*; 1880 brought a weekly line between New York and Antwerp, this expansion being followed in 1886 by the important acquisition of the Inman Line. The years 1888 and 1889 witnessed the enterprising appearance of the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, which vessels marked an advance in size as well as the adoption of twin-screws. In 1893 the Inman and International, as the line was then called, extended into the American Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being all shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris*, since re-named *Philadelphia*, were, under a special Act of Congress, naturalised into the U.S. register, and the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* in 1895 emanated from the busy yards at Philadelphia of Cramp & Sons. Weekly New York mail lines are run to and from Antwerp and also Southampton, the latter departures calling at Cherbourg on the West-bound voyage and at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the East-bound voyage. The steamers running between Antwerp and New York call at Dover each way. Philadelphia passenger and freight lines are maintained to and from Liverpool, as well as Antwerp, The *Kroonland*, 12,760 tons, is the largest steamer.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 156,696 tons.
*London Offices*, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**ANCHOR LINE.**—In 1852 a service was established from the Clyde to Portuguese and Spanish ports extending later to upper Mediterranean ports. Some years later additional services between Glasgow and New York *viâ* Moville; Mediterranean and New York; and Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and to Calcutta were inaugurated, which trades have since been vigorously prosecuted with fine steamers, the sizes increasing with the development of the trades. *Columbia*, 8,500 tons; and *Caledonia*, 9,222 tons (the largest in the fleet), are latest additions to New York service; a sister ship to the latter is building. *Olympia* and *Massilia*, each 5,300 tons, and *Circassia*, 6,700 tons have recently been added to Indian service, for which a steamer of 6,500 tons is building. About 70,000 passengers are carried annually.

Fleet, 24 steamers; 122,707 tons.
*London Office*, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., Ltd.** (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.), originated in London in 1886. In 1889 the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders

being Americans. The company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1863 and, after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *viâ* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Minnehaha*, *Minneapolis*, and *Minnetonka*, each 13,400 tons.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 130,195 tons.
*London Office*, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**, established in 1836, belongs to Trieste, whence services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. Besides a line to the West as far as Brazil and River Plate, there is an accelerated fortnightly mail service between Trieste, Brindisi, and Bombay; also an ordinary monthly service as between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan. The itinerary now includes a monthly line to Calcutta. As soon as Port Sudan is opened, a regular service will be established. The largest steamers are the *Austria*, 6,500 tons, and *Erzerzog Franz Ferdinand*, 6,043 tons, *Nippon*, 6,317 tons, one 8,000 tons steamer building, and two turbine steamers (21 knots).

Fleet, 66 steamers; 195,896 tons.
*London Agents*, M. Samuel & Co., 20, Billiter Street, E.C.

**BIBBY LINE.**—This line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *viâ* Marseilles, from which port of all Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burmah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this line, which belong chiefly to the Bibby family, are all built by Harland & Wolff, and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connections being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Largest steamer, *Warwickshire*, 7,966 tons.

Fleet, 7 steamers; 46,509 tons.
*London Office*, 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.

**THE BOOTH LINE** was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool. In 1869 Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co.'s Red Cross line was founded. These two lines have since been closely identified with the rapid progress of the Amazon ports of Para and Manaos. A further service between North Brazil and New York was started in 1882. In 1901 the Booth and Red Cross Lines were amalgamated in the Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., under the management of the former owners. The steamers sail at frequent intervals from New York, Liverpool, Havre, Leixões, and Lisbon to Para, Manaos, Maranhan, and Ceará, and a considerable passenger business is done between the Portuguese ports and the Amazon. The twin-screw steamers *Antony* and *Lanfranc*, of about 6,000 tons each, have been constructed to steam 14 knots and carry 200 saloon and 350 third-class passengers. Of the Company's other vessels the finest and fastest are the *Ambrose*, 4,187 tons, 15 knots speed, and the *Anselm*, 5,442 tons, 14 knots speed, both with accommodation for about 150 first-class and 250 third-class passengers. The company is interested in and manages the Iquitos Steamship Co., Ltd., whose steamers trade more than 2,000 miles up the river Amazon to Iquitos, in Peru. The company carries the royal mails to Para and Manaos; also the mails between New York and Brazil; and the combined fleets include 14 passenger steamers.

Fleet, 31 steamers; 95,445 tons.
*London Office*, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (1900), Ltd.**, established in 1858 a mail, passenger, and cargo service of steamers, named after various ports, trading stations, and rivers on the West Coast of Africa, to which they run from Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Waterways have been discovered, explored, and brought into prominence by their captains; one, the *Jones*, being so called after Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, who acquired this company in 1900, and considerably enlarged its fleet. Owing to the head of the firm's extraordinary energy, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. are now established at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, New Orleans, Montreal, Mobile and Galveston. Their rapidly extending trade enterprises are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale, but space only admits of the following summary of the lines controlled by this wonderful firm:—

| Name of Company. | No. of boats. | Gross tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| British & African S.N.C. (1900) Ltd. | 40 | 126,670 |
| African Steamship Co. | 27 | 86,819 |
| Elder, Dempster Shipping, Ltd. ... | 27 | 84,503 |
| Imperial Direct W. India Mail Serv. | 6 | 27,406 |
| Cie. Belge Maritime du Congo ..... | 3 | 15,500 |
| | 103 | 340,898 |

Fleet, 103 steamers; 340,898 tons.
*London Office*, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—In 1855 the founder of this company, the late Sir William MacKinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1856, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the company's steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service

was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius, and also runs other services to Batavia, Queensland, &c. In 1899 a three-weekly line from Calcutta to Manila was established, which has since been extended to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connections, supplies over 100 ports with commercial facilities; it is under the management of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., in India; Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. having represented the company in London since 1866. The s.s. *Queda*, 7,703 tons, is the largest. Latest additions, *Rewa*, 7,003 tons (turbine steamer), and *Rohilla*, 7,010 tons (twin-screw).

Fleet, 120 steamers; 466,088 tons.
*London Office*, 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

**THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd.**, managed by the founders, Messrs. Bucknall Bros., was formed in 1900, with a share and debenture capital of £2,750,000, to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to South and E. African ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo; also lines between N. York and S. Africa, N. York and Australia and New Zealand, and N. York and India, as well as a line between Manchester and Persian Gulf ports *viâ* Marseilles. The largest vessel is the s.s. *Matoppo*, 8,350 tons.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 96,420 tons.
*London Office*, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE** was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers *Aorangi*, 4,268 tons, *Miowera*, 3,345 tons, and *Moana*, 3,915 tons, are under contract with the Canadian, New South Wales, Queensland, and Fijian Governments for a monthly mail service between Vancouver, Victoria (B.C.), Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney, N.S.W.

*London Office*, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—The rail mileage, about 12,000, extends from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean, including branch lines north and south. THE EMPRESS LINE, a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China, was established 1891. A contract exists between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway under which mails are carried from Liverpool in the following time: To Yokohama, 22½ days; Shanghai, 27½ days; Hong Kong, 29½ days. Mails and passengers are carried in "Empress" Atlantic steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where close connection is made with the "Over-Seas, Limited," fastest long-distance train in the world, which covers the distance between the two oceans in about 88 hours. During 1903 15 large Atlantic steamers, aggregating 100,201 tons, were purchased from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The steamers in the Atlantic Ocean services include the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,500 tons, 18,000 H.P. (largest and fastest to Canada). The *Empress of Ireland* made a record westbound passage, Liverpool to Quebec, of 6 days 13 hours, and the *Empress of Britain* made a record eastbound voyage from Father Point to Liverpool of 5 days 12½ hours. There is also an Upper Lake Service (Fort William-Owen Sound Route), a British Columbia Coast Service, and a British Columbia Lake and River Service.

Fleet, 48 steamers; 181,903 tons.
*London Office*, 62 to 65, Charing Cross, S.W.

**CHARGEURS RÉUNIS** of Paris (Port of Registry, Havre) was established in 1872, and is the third largest shipping company in France. Services are maintained to Indo-China, West Africa, Brazil, River Plate, Gulf of California, China, and Japan. The fleet includes 5 mail and 9 intermediate steamers, ranging in size from the *Amiral de Kersaint*, 5,913 tons, to the *Ville de Maceio*, 2,688 tons. One 13 knots 5,100 tons twin-screw passenger steamer is building. 92 voyages in 1905, and 1,389,914 miles traversed.

Fleet, 39 steamers; 155,595 tons.
*London Agents*, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.

**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.** *See* Ocean Steam Ship Co., page 744.

**CITY LINE.**—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, who sold their line and fleet in 1901 to Mr. J. R. Ellerman, celebrated their Jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. Sailings are from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London; as well as to Bombay and Karachi, returning to Liverpool; all the steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and Egypt, in addition to the above ports. Large extensions have been made in the passenger fleet, over £1,000,000 having been spent in recent years upon new steamers.

Fleet, 22 steamers; 122,144 tons.
*London Agents*, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**CLAN LINE** began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Karachi in 1878, adding one to South and East African ports in 1881, and another to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to South and East African ports appearing in 1893. Since then a direct service has been added to the principal South African ports. Twenty-seven turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,856 tons, is the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose senior partner, Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., M.P., was the founder and is the chairman of it. Included in total are three being built, each 5,260 tons.

Fleet, 48 steamers; 198,943 tons.
*London Office*, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE**, established 1862, is the second largest company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that Government. With its fine fleet of mostly fast boats, the company maintains important connections between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Provence*, 14,744 tons, 22 knots, *La Lorraine*, 11,869 tons, and her sister ship *La Savoie*, are now in the service, having been built on French soil, according to terms of mail contract, at the company's own shipyard. They are the largest ever constructed in France, and have a speed of 21 knots. In 1905 the boats of the company

made 1,071 voyages ; traversed nearly 3,000,000 miles ; conveyed 310,877 passengers, and carried 838,772 tons of cargo.

Fleet, 58 steamers ; 215,036 tons.

*London Office*, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA** of Barcelona and Cadiz is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 6,748 tons, *Antonio Lopez*, 5,975 tons, and *Manuel Calvo*, 5,617 tons.

This company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopez & Co., who were established in 1860 ; regular mail and passenger services are maintained to New York, Antilles, Canary Islands, Mexico, Colon (for Pacific ports), River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c. ; Liverpool agents, Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.

Fleet, 23 steamers ; 86,370 tons.

**THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.**, completed 66 years of successful Atlantic service on July 4, 1906. Starting in 1840 with the *Britannia*, a wooden paddle steamer, which made her first voyage between Liverpool and New York in 14 days 8 hours at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, which was a wonder of her time. the Cunard Company's steamers have steadily advanced in size and speed, till, in 1903, their Atlantic fleet contains steamers crossing from Liverpool to Boston (the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*) with 2,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of freight, and others to New York (the *Campania* and *Lucania*) which make the passage in a little over 5 days at an average speed of more than 21 knots (25 miles) an hour. The *Ivernia* and *Saxonia* have also earned a reputation for remarkable steadiness, which confers the greatest possible immunity from sea-sickness. The *Carpathia* (1903) is a twin-screw steamer of 13,603 tons constructed on similar lines to the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*, and equally steady, all three providing unrivalled accommodation. The New York and Mediterranean service is conducted with the *Carpathia*, *Ultonia*, *Slavonia*, and *Pannonia*, and conveys passengers at moderate rates to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, with the option of crossing Europe by train and returning to New York or Boston by Cunard steamer from Liverpool. There is a freight service to Boston from Liverpool, also one to Havre, Portugal, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports. All the passenger ships of the Cunard Company are fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy, by means of which constant communication is kept up, either with other ships or with land stations in the eastern or western hemisphere. The *Lucania*, Oct., 1903, with Signor Marconi on board, was the first vessel to hold communication with both sides of the Atlantic. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, a thirty-two page illustrated paper published on board these boats, records news received by wireless telegraphy, and is the first real ocean newspaper. In August, 1903, an agreement was made with the British Government by which the Cunard Co. were to build two new steamers, to be, with all other Cunard ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase whenever they may be required, the Government lending the company £2,600,000 to build the ships and granting them a subsidy of £150,000 a year. One, the *Lusitania*, was launched on June 7, 1906, and the *Mauretania* in Sept. 19. Each will be about 33,000 tons, propelled by turbine engines, with a speed of 25 knots. It is expected that these steamers which will be the largest and fastest in the world, will be in commission during the summer of 1907. The safety and comfort of passengers is the especial care of the Cunard Company, and every precaution is taken to ensure the best possible ships, the most capable officers, and the most reliable crews to worthily uphold the honourable traditions of the company. The total given includes the *Carinia*, 20,000 tons, fitted with reciprocating engines, and the *Carmania*, 20,000 tons turbine steamer. These steamers mark a distinct advance in the accommodation and comfort provided for all classes of passengers :—

| | West. | East. | Average Sea Speed. | Highest Day's Run. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d. h. m. | d. h. m. | Knots. | Knots. |
| Lucania | 5 7 23 | 5 8 38 | 21¾ | 562 |
| Campania | 5 9 6 | 5 9 18 | 21¼ | 553 |
| Etruria | 5 20 55 | 6 0 37 | 20 | 509 |
| Umbria | 5 22 7 | 6 1 15 | 19¾ | 510 |

Fleet, 21 steamers ; 182,000 tons.

*London Offices*, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. ; and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

*Head Office*, 8, Water Street, Liverpool.

**DOMINION LINE.** — (*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) In 1870 some Liverpool and New Orleans cotton merchants formed the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd. Since 1894 the proprietary company has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. A weekly passenger service between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Halifax and Portland (Maine) in the winter is maintained, as well as a regular weekly freight service from Liverpool to Portland throughout the year. There is also a fortnightly freight service between Avonmouth and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Portland in the winter. The largest steamer is the *Norseman*, 9,546 tons,

Fleet, 14 steamers ; 88,650 tons.

*London Office*, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**DONALDSON BROTHERS** began business at Glasgow in 1854. The twin-screw steamers *Athenia* and *Cassandra* are the latest additions, fitted with very superior and excellent accommodation for passengers and regularly engaged in Canadian trade. The principal trade of the firm is between Glasgow and Montreal, steamers sailing every Saturday from Glasgow and every Thursday from Montreal during the open navigation of the St. Lawrence. In winter-time the service is a weekly one to St. John, N.B. The steamers are fitted with cold storage, also with mechanical ventilation. The St. John, N.B., service in the summer months is fortnightly, and the other regular services of the firm are Glasgow to Baltimore and Glasgow to Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

Fleet, 14 steamers ; 64,726 tons.

**ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.**—*See* p. 737.

**ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd.** This company, which was formed in 1901, is the outcome of the immense development of the West Indian banana trade. The service began in 1902 with 4 steamers adapted for the carriage of fruit ; the company have since had built 9 steamers with special arrangements for the safe conveyance of fruit and accommodation for a

limited number of first-class passengers, the vessels being fitted with all the latest appliances, the largest being the *Reventazon*, *Chirripo*, and *Barranca*, each 5,000 tons. Regular services are maintained between Jamaica and Costa Rica from Manchester ; and from Bristol (Avonmouth). In the coffee season large consignments are brought from Costa Rica. In 1904 the company was entrusted by the British Postal authorities with the carriage of parcels mail to Costa Rica. The small inter-insular steamers employed at the Canary Islands are not included below.

Fleet, 13 steamers, 51,985 tons.
*London Office*, 9, Bow Street, W.C.

**ELLERMAN LINES**, Ltd.—The Ellerman Lines of steamers comprise the following :—The *Ellerman Line*, which trades between Liverpool and Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Adriatic, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, was founded in 1840, and was conducted by Messrs. John Bibby, Sons & Co. under the style of the "Bibby Line" until the year 1870, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Frederick Leyland & Co., and was thereafter known as the "Leyland Line" until the Leyland Line was acquired by the Morgan combination, who sold the Mediterranean portion of their business to (now) Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., then chairman of the Leyland line, the line in January, 1902, passing into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd.—The *City Line*, see p. 740.—The *Hall Line*, which traces its history back for about forty years, has a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers between Liverpool and Bombay and Karachi, calling at Marseilles on the homeward passage. Also in conjunction with the Harrison and Clan Lines from Glasgow and Liverpool to South and East African ports, and in conjunction with the Allan Line one Uruguay and River Plate service.—The *Papayanni Line*, which was acquired from Messrs. Papayanni & Co., was established in the early 'forties, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Tangiers, Algiers, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, and Alexandria. In May, 1901, the business was sold to Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., and in January, 1902, passed into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Limited.—*Westcott & Laurance Line*. This business, established in 1866, was in December, 1901, acquired by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, the services consisting of lines between Antwerp and London to Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Odessa, Constantinople, Batoum, Novorossisk, &c.—*Coverley and Westray Line*. This line runs its service of steamers between London and Oporto, taking both passengers and cargo.

| Line. | Steamers. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| City | 22 | 122,144 |
| Hall | 24 | 102,120 |
| Ellerman | 22 | 45,045 |
| Papayanni | 8 | 25,814 |
| Westcott & Laurance | 8 | 14,902 |
| Total | 84 | 310,025 |

Fleet, 84 steamers ; 310,025 tons.
*London Office*, 12, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

**FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.**—Upon the retirement of the noted firm of Messrs. Money Wigram & Son, Mr. Allan Hughes (the chairman of the company), who had been connected with them, organised the above line in 1885, the steamers of which fly a similar flag and bear names similar to the well-known Money Wigram's Blackwall packets, some of which were early to the fore in the adoption of the screw as an auxiliary. The fleet consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia and New Zealand, returning to South Africa and London with wool and frozen produce, being fitted with very large capacity for refrigerated cargoes. The twin-screw steamers *Essex*, 7,162 tons, and *Somerset*, 7,150 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 11 steamers ; 67,012 tons.
*London Office*, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**FORWOOD BROTHERS & CO.** began their Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira Line of first-class passenger steamers in 1872 ; the sailings are now weekly from London, the voyage usually occupying 25 days and the line specially caters for those desiring short sea trips for health or pleasure. The ss. *Zweena*, 2,800 tons, is the largest.

Fleet, 4 steamers ; 8,742 tons.
*London Office*, 46, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**, Ltd., established 1824, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1834, and incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 in 1902, is essentially a London institution. Besides East Coast services, to Scotland, Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south ; other lines extending to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Sheldrake*, 2,697 tons ; *Adjutant*, 2,392 tons ; the *Ortolan*, 1,800 tons, and *Grove*, 2,037 tons. The turbine *Kingfisher*, the fast paddle steamer *Eagle*, and five similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Fleet, 55 steamers ; 56,026 tons.
*London Office*, 55, Great Tower Street, E.C.

**GLEN LINE** of steamships, which began about 30 years ago to run from London to the Straits, China, and Japan, belongs to Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., whose service for cargo and passengers is one of the most important of the few lines now owned privately, and has superseded the famous racing tea-clippers. *Glen Logan* is 5,723 tons, and *Glenroy* 4,910 tons.

Fleet, 9 steamers ; 40,624 tons.
*London Office*, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847 with sailing vessels. The ss. *Borussia*, 2,026 tons, appearing in 1855, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up from 1856 until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1866. In 1888 the company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, *Normannia*, and *Furst Bismarck* successively joined the ever-swelling fleet. The *Deutschland* (16,502 tons, built at Stettin, 1900) has surpassed all previous records for speed, averaging 23·51 knots, homeward passage. The "P" ships are noticeable for their size as cargo and passenger ships, being

each over 13,000 tons, with accommodation for 350 cabin and 2,400 'tween deck passengers, and very large cargo space. The Company's largest and best equipped Transatlantic steamers are the new leviathans *Amerika* and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*. Both represent the latest developments in ocean travel, and are fitted with every comfort and luxury. The routes of the weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying the American and European mails are: Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returning *viâ* Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other services leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York *viâ* Boulogne-sur-Mer and Plymouth, returning *viâ* Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition to which there are regular services from Hamburg to Montreal, Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indies, North, Central, and South Brazil, River Plate, Panama, Mexico (4 lines), Venezuela, Colombia and West Coast of S. America. There is also a service to Eastern Asia and to Persia; and others from New York to China and Japan, from New York to West Indies, Genoa to River Plate, and Stettin *viâ* Helsingborg, Gothenberg, and Christiansand to New York, returning *viâ* Christiania and Copenhagen. A Mediterranean Steamship Line runs from Genoa *viâ* Palermo and Naples to New York. In Europe there are services from Hamburg to various other places. This company also manages the passenger business of the Union Line to New York, the Hamburg South American Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Winter and summer cruises are conducted by the specially designed twin-screw steamers *Prinzessin Victoria Luise*, 4,409 tons, the finest ocean pleasure yacht in the world, and the steamer *Meteor*, 3,613 tons. In March, 1906, there were 10 steamers building (80,700 tons), counted in the total tonnage given, but 39,163 tons of river steamers, lighters, &c., are not included; 33,926 passengers were carried, in 2,572 voyages, in 1905, and 5,804,798 cubic meters of cargo.

| | Cherbourg to New York. | New York to Plymouth. | Average Sea Speed. | Highest Day's Run. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d. h. m. | d. h. m. | knots. | knots. |
| *Deutschland* . | 5 11 54 | ... | ... | 23·15 |
| ,, | ... | ... | 5 7 38 | 23·51 |

Fleet, 157 steamers; 772,780 tons.

*London Offices*, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.; 81, Strand; 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

**HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY** was established at Hamburg in 1871, the largest steamers being *Cap Vilano*, 9,467 tons; *Cap Ortegal*, 7,818 tons; and *Cap Blanco*, 7,523 tons. Regular passenger services are maintained from Hamburg *viâ* Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine. There is also a Patagonian coasting line from here down to Punta Arenas and the Terra del Fuego.

Fleet, 38 steamers; 177,000 tons.

**HANSA COMPANY**, of Bremen, established in 1881, maintains regular cargo services from Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp to Bombay and Karachi; to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; to Rangoon; a fortnightly service 'tween Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. Lines have also been established from New York to Calcutta and to South African ports. Six additional steamers were launched in 1904. The *Drachenfels*, 7,217 tons, is the largest; the total includes 5 steamers building, but is exclusive of 12 lighters (4,581 tons), 2 tugs, and 2 launches.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 225,000 tons.

*London Agents*, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

**HARRISON LINE** was established in 1830, and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool, under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies, United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, South East Africa, and South of France. In May, 1902, the *Magician* was despatched to Cape Town and Mossel Bay to inaugurate the Ellerman-Harrison joint line to South and East Africa. The *Wayfarer*, 9,599 tons, *Custodian*, 9,214 tons, and *Mechanician*, 9,044 tons, are the largest. *Warrior*, 3,332 tons, *Author*, 3,330 tons, and *Orator*, 3,330 tons, latest additions.

Fleet, 40 steamers; 198,682 tons.

*London Agents*, J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Billiter Street, E.C.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *viâ* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as a direct line between Amsterdam and Newport News. The *Rotterdam* is 8,139 tons and the *Statendam* 10,491 tons; but these twin-screw steamers are surpassed in size by the *Potsdam*, 12,606 tons, *Rijndam*, 12,527 tons, *Noordam*, 12,531 tons, and the *Nieuw Amsterdam*, 16,967 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 84,342 tons.

*London Agents*, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**HOULDER BROS. & CO., Ltd.**, which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by the late Mr. Edwin Houlder. Regular steamship services for passengers and cargo are maintained between England and Australia and New Zealand, England and River Plate, England and South and East Africa, New York and Australia and New Zealand, River Plate and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand and South Africa. The steamers of the Grange Fleet under the company's management are specially fitted for the conveyance of live-stock and frozen meat, in which an important trade is carried on between this country and Australia and River Plate. *Royston Grange* ran out from United Kingdom to River Plate in a few hours over 21 days, the homeward passage occupying a day longer. The two twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oswestry Grange*, are respectively 6,664 tons and 6,830 tons. The *Haversham Grange* is 7,557 tons, and the twin-screw steamer *Everton Grange* 7,204 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 69,455 tons.

*Head Office*, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

**THE HOUSTON LINE** was formed in 1883 by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Regular services of freight steamers are maintained to and from Liverpool and Glasgow to River Plate and South Africa; London and Middlesbrough to South Africa; New York to River Plate and South Africa; Galveston to Liverpool and Continental ports; also from Australia to U.K. and Continent. The *Hypatia*, 5,663 tons, heads the list. 1,011 tons

of harbour craft are not included in the total given.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 93,618 tons.
*London Office*, 26, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE COMPANY, Ltd.**, from Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.—The *Port Morant*, 2,900 tons, opened this service from Bristol, Feb. 16, 1901, followed by *Port Antonio*, 4,455 tons; *Port Royal*, 4,455 tons; *Port Maria*, 2,900 tons; and *Port Kingston*, 7,584 tons, and *Port Henderson*, 5,167 tons, with a capacity for 40,000 bunches of bananas, all new steamers. The *Port Kingston* accommodates 160 first and 60 second class passengers; the *Port Antonio* and *Port Royal*, 100 first and 50 second class; the *Port Henderson*, 80 first and 40 second class; and the others, 40 first class and 16 second class. They are subsidised for the carriage of H.M. Mails, and specially fitted up for conveying fruit, being expected to bring home 20,000 bunches of bananas every voyage. This praiseworthy effort to foster the West Indian-Bristol trade was promoted by (now) Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., whose firm (Elder, Dempster & Co.) manage the company.
*London Office*, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.**—A company formed in 1902, embracing the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, together representing a total of 129 steamers and 1,063,269 tons.

**JOHNSTON LINE** gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, and American trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Quernmore*, 7,302 tons, and *Rowanmore*, 9,456 tons—amongst the finest freight and live-stock carriers in existence—head the well-built, well-kept, and well-managed steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.
Fleet, 19 steamers; 76,898 tons.
*London Office*, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**KOSMOS COMPANY**, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, to the West Coast of South, Central, and North America, *vid* Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports, 'Frisco and Seattle. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every four weeks to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico, 'Frisco, and Seattle. The steamers range from the *Serapis*, 2,456 tons, to the *Esne*, 6,001 tons, and the *Elkal*, 6,118 tons.
Fleet, 35 steamers; 166,026 tons.
*London Agents*, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**LAMPORT AND HOLT LINE.**—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lamport and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Havre, and New York to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America. There is also a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescopic masts. Those running between New York and South America form an excellent passenger line, while many of the ordinary cargo steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Among the largest are the *Velasquez*, 6,988 tons; *Veronese*, 7,022 tons; *Voltaire*, 7,000 tons; *Rossetti*, 6,508 tons; *Raeburn*, 5,183 tons; and *Canning*, 5,366 tons. The *Voltaire* is the latest addition to this firm's large fleet. In addition to their own fleet, 12 vessels, with a total tonnage of 40,000 tons, run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.
Fleet, 29 steamers; 125,000 tons.
*London Office*, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

**LEYLAND LINE.**—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. The company's fine fleet now includes the *Devonian*, 10,418 tons; *Winifredian*, 10,405 tons; *Bohemian*, 8,548 tons; *Canadian*, 9,301 tons, and *Cestrian*, 8,823 tons. In 1900 the company acquired by purchase the business of the West India and Pacific S.S. Co., an old-established concern, with a fleet consisting of 22 steamers with a gross tonnage of 111,183 tons, and maintaining services from Liverpool to St. Thomas, Colon (for ports on West Coast of America), Kingston (Jamaica) and Mexican ports; also Barbados, Trinidad, and Spanish Main ports, returning to Liverpool from Galveston or New Orleans. Special attention has been paid to the cotton trade, and the steamers of the company engaged in it have the largest cotton-carrying capacity of any entering the port of New Orleans. In addition to the Liverpool and Boston weekly service, the company maintain a line between Liverpool and New Orleans for both passengers and cargo, as well as one between London, Antwerp, and New Orleans. Lines for cargo only are run between London and Boston, Antwerp and Montreal, and Manchester and Boston.
Fleet, 44 steamers; 266,118 tons.
*Head Office*, 27, James Street, Liverpool.
*London Offices*, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**WILLIAM LUND** commenced in the sail-making business in 1861, and in 10 years ably carved his way to the ownership of a fleet of sailing ships. After the Suez Canal was opened he changed to steam, and in 1880 he began his Blue Anchor Line of passenger steamships from London to and from Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney with the ss. *Delcomyn*, 1,818 tons, this being the first regular direct steam cargo service between England and Australia; the *Narrung*, *Wakool*, and *Wilcannia* are each about 5,000 tons, and steam 13 knots. The twin-screw steamer *Commonwealth* is 6,611 tons, and steams 14 knots; and has recently been succeeded by the *Geelong*, 7,954 tons. They are all first-class passenger steamers and carry H.M. mails between South Africa and Australia. The *Geelong* has gone from London to Adelaide, *vid* Cape of Good Hope, in 36½ days. The average passage to Cape Town is 21 days, and to Australia 42 days.
Fleet, 6 steamers; 33,987 tons.
*London Office*, 3, East India Avenue, E.C.

**MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED** (first nd present chairman, Sir Christopher Furness, I.P.), was formed in 1898 to work steamship nes of modern cargo carriers to and from the ort of Manchester, &c. Itinerary includes anada, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. New nes, to Philadelphia (*via* St. John, N.B.) and o River Plate, both back to Manchester. argest is *Manchester City*, 5,833 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers, 61,505 tons.

*London Office*, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.**—rom a concern for inland mail carriage, the resent noted company developed. In 1851 an ver-sea contract was entered into for the French ails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant, and reece. There are five services to Mediter-anean, and Black Sea ports, the last two rades being taken up in 1857. The India nd China mail contract was secured in 1861. here is a service every 28 days to Australia and ew Zealand, *vid* Aden, Bombay, and Colombo; onnecting at Colombo with the China main nes. A fortnightly service is maintained to den or Jibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, hina, and Japan, with monthly connections for ondicherry and Calcutta, and fortnightly for ava and the Tonquin ports. There are de-artures on 25th of every month to Aden, Jibouti, lahé (Seychelles), Madagascar and Mauritius, onnecting at Diego-Suarez for West Coast and ast Coast of Madagascar, and on 10th of every nonth to Jibouti, Zanzibar, Madagascar and lauritius. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo ne to London *vid* Havre, sail from Marseilles. he mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and iver Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves ortnightly, with a steamer once a month or cargo only. Cargo steamers are run from ntwerp to the Far East every two months, nd from Marseilles every month to the French ossessions in Indo-China. The largest passen-er steamers are the *Atlantique*, 6,446 tons; *rmand-Behic*, 6,385 tons; *Ville de la Ciotat*, ,378 tons; *Australien*, 6,365 tons; *Polynesien*, ,363 tons. Included in the total are four teamers building, each 7,500 tons.

Fleet, 76 steamers; 290,377 tons.

*London Office*, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

**THE MOOR LINE** of steamers, which trade o all parts of the world, was commenced in 885 by Messrs. Walter Runciman & Co., of ewcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of odern-built vessels. The *Castlemoor*, 3,732 tons, nd *Peadmoor*, 4,119 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 86,312 tons.

*London Office*, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

**NATAL LINE.**—In the middle of the last entury, the firm of Bullard, King & Co. estab-shed a line of clipper ships between England nd Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present ervice with the *Pongola*. Steamers are de-patched every 10 days from London *direct* to atal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African orts, which offer special facilities for passengers nd cargo for those ports. Besides a through ervice at regular intervals between South frican ports and China and Japan, another ortnightly one, under contract with the Natal overnment, from Cape Colony and Natal *vid* ast African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at eylon. The *Umzumbi* is 3,379 tons and 13 knots, nd the *Umhlali*, the latest addition, is the same size. Quickest passages: Outward, *Umvoti*, 22 days, 23 hours; Homeward, *Umtata*, 21 days, 12 hours.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 38,453 tons.

*London Office*, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.**—Under this title were united the lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are lines from Italy to India, China, New York, Brazil, and River Plate, in connection with the company's Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant services. In 1901 this company joined La Veloce Navigation Italiana Co. in making the services weekly (instead of fortnightly), Genoa and Naples to New York, and from Genoa to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The total given includes nine steamers building, aggregating 64,000 tons.

Fleet, 108 steamers; 292,000 tons.

*London Agents*, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**THE NEDERLAND LINE**, of Amsterdam, is subsidised by the Government of the Netherlands to maintain a mail service between Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870, and now maintains two separate services, one, with nine steamers, carrying the royal mails, passengers and goods, and the other employing nine steamers carrying cargo only. Calling at Southampton, the mail steamers proceed to Sabang Bay, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya *vid* Genoa, Port Said, and Suez, connection with ports in Netherlands India being made with the steamers of the Koninklyke Packetvaart Co. Passengers to Java have the option of returning either by this line or by the Rotterdam Lloyd. The *Oranje* is 4,500 tons, from which size the boats range to the *Soembawa*, 3,400 tons. Three mail steamers, of 5,800 tons each, are building.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 82,000 tons.

*London, Southampton and Manchester Agents*, Keller, Wallis & Co.

**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY**, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years, with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer, *Stad Harlem*, conveyed in 1879 600 emigrants to the enterprising colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government mail contract, for which five steamers were built. Of the present fleet, seven are twin-screw steamers, the largest being the *Turakina*, 8,210 tons, and *Ruapehu*, 7,801 tons. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This company's *Mataura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every fourth Thursday *vid* Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *vid* Montevideo. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 97,875 tons.

*London Office*, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**—In 1868 steamship communication was opened between Tokyo and Osaka by a company which gave way to a Mail Line under Imperial control in 1871.

In 1882 the Union Navigation Company was started, but in three years the proved inexpediency of having two State-aided concerns resulted in amalgamation, and the above, known as the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was established in 1885. Regular services were kept up from Kobe to Vladivostock, Tientsin, and Corean ports; a line between Japan and Bombay being put on in 1892. The importance of the company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894, fifty of its steamers being engaged at one time transporting the 120,000 fighting men with their 100,000 attendant coolies. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, extending to all the principal ports in Japan, as well as to Keeling from Kobe, and to Bonin Islands from Yokohama, the European passenger line runs fortnightly from Japan to Antwerp and London, starting from Middlesbrough on the return journey; the American line is a fortnightly service connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway for inland United States points. There is also a monthly line to and from Australia, and other services to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, and India. By continually adding boats like *Tango Maru*, 7,200 tons, the fleet which hails from the kingdom of the Mikado has made such phenomenal progress that it now takes a prominent place amongst the first companies in the world. Steam launches (1,138 tons), 4 hulks, and 241 lighters are not included in the total given. Ten steamers are building.

Fleet, 75 steamers; 253,936 tons.
*London Office*, 2, Fenchurch Avenue.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD** sprang into existence in 1856, initial operations taking the form of lines to Hull and to London. On 19th June, 1858, the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York *vid* Southampton with 22 cabin passengers, 92 steerage, and 150 tons of cargo, followed by the *Weser*, the service being made fortnightly in 1866. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an express Atlantic service, now maintained weekly from Bremen to New York *vid* Southampton and Cherbourg. The Imperial German Mail Service from Bremen and Hamburg *vid* Antwerp, Southampton, and Genoa to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, and was followed in 1891 with an express line between Italy and New York in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. In 1892, the first twin-screw steamer, *H.H. Meier*, joined the fleet, which from that date has been completely reorganised and doubled. In 1897 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* promptly won and for a time held the palm for ocean speed: in March, 1900, she crossed from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days 20 hours 58 minutes, averaging 22·33 knots per hour over 3,148 miles distance run. In 1900 the steamers and trade were acquired of the Scottish Oriental Co. and the East Indian Ocean S.S. Co., and extensions made between Penang and Belawan (Deli) and between Singapore and Palembang, Asahan, and Sandakan (Borneo). The line from Singapore to Labuan has been extended one way to Sulu and the Archipelago; and the other way to Manila. Steamers have been built for the development of the company's Chinese coasting business, which now carry the German postal flag far into the interior of China up the Yangtsze. A branch line has been established between Hong Kong and Sydney *vid* Mariana Islands, Carolines, New Guinea, and Queensland. In 1901 sailings were resumed from Bremerhaven to Cuba. In 1904 the Singapore and Sydney line *vid* Batavia &c., was superseded by a new line from Sydney to Yokohama *vid* New Guinea, Manila, and Hong Kong; additional lines being also established between Stettin and New York, and between Marseilles and Alexandria, *vid* Naples. In 1906 the Company started a weekly service to the Levant. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 14,900 tons, 35,000 h.p., joined the stately N.D.L. fleet in 1901, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, 19,361 tons, 40,000 h.p., built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, both magnificent monuments to German shipbuilding and industrial art. The fleet includes 49 twin-screw ocean steamers (23 over 10,000 tons each), also 48,000 tons of river steamers and lighters, and 2 Training Ships, 5,823 tons, not included in total given below. The chief new ships now being built are the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* (identical with the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*) and the *Washington*, of the *Grosser Kurfürst* type.

| WEST. (Between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook.) | EAST. | Average Sea Speed. | Highest Day's Run. |
|---|---|---|---|
| d. h. m. | d. h. m. | knots. | kts. |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II. ..... 5 12 44 | ... | 23·0 | 583 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm ..... 5 11 57 | 5 10 10 | 23·58 | 564 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ..... 5 15 20 | ... | 23·09 | 581 |
| | 5 8 18 | 23·47 | 565 |
| | ... | 22·81 | 580 |
| | 5 10 0 | 23·0 | 556 |

Fleet, 118 ocean steamers; 700,201 tons.
*London Agents*, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

**OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Ltd., and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.**—The Ocean Steam Ship Company was formed in 1865 by Mr. Alfred Holt. The *Agamemnon* began the line on April 19th, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China *vid* Mauritius. The Cape route was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The company maintains (in conjunction with the China Mutual S.N.C., Ltd., which was formed in 1882, and of which Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. acquired the control in 1902) a weekly service of cargo steamers from Glasgow, Bristol Channel ports, and Liverpool to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, with a four-weekly extension across the Pacific to British Columbia and Puget Sound; a three-weekly one from Amsterdam *vid* Liverpool to Sumatra and Java, and another between Singapore and West Australian ports. In 1901 a monthly line was begun from Glasgow to Australia. The *Antilochus*, *Bellerophon*, *Cyclops*, *Keemun*, *Ningchow*, *Oanfa*, *Teucer*, and *Titan* are from 8,800 to 9,000 tons each.

Fleet, 60 steamers; 326,053 tons.
*London Agents*, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Square, E.C.

**ORIENT ROYAL MAIL LINE** are the contractors with the Commonwealth Government for the carriage of mails between England and Australia. The managers of the line are the well-known firms of F. Green & Co.

ad Anderson, Anderson & Co. The steamers, hich have to make uniformly quick passages, il from London on alternate Fridays, calling Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port id, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning homeards in the reverse order. The most recent ldditions to the fleet are the *Orontes*, 9,023 tons, ad *Ortona*, 7,945 tons. Both are twin-screw ssels, each with 10,000 horse-power. The comrtable accommodation afforded by this line to ng-distance travellers, able to pay only the eapest fares, testifies to the benefits conferred steam navigation. When the Orient Royal ail Line began to carry passengers the passage om England to Australia occupied about 50 ys; now it takes about 33 days. The outward d homeward steamers are timed to connect Marseilles, so as to provide a sea voyage from ndon and back of 14 to 15 days, with not more an one day on shore. The Orient Royal Mail ne are noted for their excellent system of easure cruises by large ocean steamships. Some their fine vessels are employed in cruises rying in length from two to ten weeks to rious parts of the world, according to season. 1901 the *Ophir* was selected and specially fitted H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when, with the incess, he visited Australia to open the first rliament of the Commonwealth.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 61,867 tons.

*London Office*, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**THE OTTOMAN STEAMSHIP CO.**, of Galata, n boats from Constantinople to the Asiatic ast of the Black Sea and also to the Syrian ast. The company is partly a Government ncern, and the largest vessel is the *Garbi*, 29 tons.

Fleet, 44 steamers; about 48,000 tons.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**— s well-known American line, which was ablished at San Francisco in 1847, maintains vices to Central America, Japan, China, nolulu, &c. The *Korea*, 11,276 tons, and *eria*, 11,284 tons, recently built in the United tes, steam 18 knots, and the *Manchuria*, 38 tons, and *Mongolia*, 13,639 tons, each 16 ots.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 98,711 tons.

*London Agent*, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall eet, E.C.

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,** rporated by Royal Charter in 1840, began iness with the *Chile* and *Peru*, receiving a small sidy. A bi-monthly service between Valpao and Panama necessitated four more steamers 852, the Pacific trade developing and fresh nches of commerce being opened up. Comnd engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, reby reducing the costly consumption of coal, scarcity of which article had been the earliest culty. The company's powers were enlarged 865 to run as far as the River Plate. In the capital was increased for the onerous rmance of a monthly mail service from rpool, through the Straits of Magellan to paraiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from port May, 1868. The success of the new resulted in three sailings a month, and an nsion to Callao by 1870. Again, two years r, the capital was added to, the *Sorata*, 4,038 s, starting in 1873 a weekly service from rpool to Callao *vid* France, Spain, Portugal, zil, and River Plate, but trade with South America falling off, fortnightly departures were reverted to, and the requisite employment for some of the boats presented itself in 1877, when the *Lusitania* led the way to the Orient-Pacific Line. The fleet owned by the company contains a long list of noble vessels (called after South American places), with which its reputation is well sustained for safety, speed and comfort. The *Orita*, of 10,000 tons (the largest steamer in the South American trade), and the *Oreana*, *Ortega*, and *Oronsa*, each 8,000 tons, all twin-screw steamers, are the latest additions to the fleet.

Fleet, 49 steamers; 173,558 tons.

*London Office*, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the *William Fawcett*, 206 tons: 60 h.-p.: 74×15×8, blossomed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was incorporated 1840 (see p. 728), and celebrated its Jubilee 1887. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Suez. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1857 (followed by the Suez Canal, 1870), everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities, Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually a line from England *vid* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria was begun by the *Oriental*, 1,610 tons, and *Great Liverpool* 1,540 tons, for which purpose the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta, in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 1854, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed. The necessity growing for an independent Australian mail line, the Government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. declined the onerous conditions, which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The mails are invariably ahead of the contract times, which in 1905 were further reduced to the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indian | mails: Bombay, | 13½ days from Lond. |
| China | ,, Shanghai | 32 ,, |
| Australian | ,, Adelaide | 29½ ,, |

The *Caledonia*, 7,558 tons, has landed the mails at Bombay within 12¼ days from London *vid* Brindisi, and the steamer's own passage between Bombay and Plymouth has been less than 27 days. The *Isis* and *Osiris*, running in the Brindisi-Port

Said Express Service, have delivered the Egyptian mails within four days from the Metropolis of the Empire. The *Macedonia*, *Marmora*, *Moldavia*, *Mongolia* and *Mooltan*, each about 10,000 tons, and 18 knots speed, are the newest and largest mail steamers in the company's service, and 4 intermediate steamers are being added to the fleet. A flotilla of 30 steam tenders and tugs, not included in the total given, count for 3,500 tons more. In 1905, 2,881,000 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 58 steamers; 379,595 tons.
*London Office*, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**THE PRINCE LINE** is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1883 as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous steamers, of which the largest are the *African Prince*, *Welsh Prince*, and *Afghan Prince*, each of 8,400 tons dead-weight capacity, and having a gross tonnage of 4,915 tons and a speed of 12 knots. The line has regular services between Manchester, Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Syrian coast and Cyprus, also between Antwerp and London and the same ports, returning usually to Liverpool and Manchester, and frequently to other ports in the United Kingdom. Other lines maintained are those from Antwerp and London to the River Plate, returning to the United Kingdom; New York to the Brazils and River Plate, and back to New York; New York to South African ports; Italian ports and New York, carrying emigrants and cargo, with a return service to the same ports; New York to China, Japan, Philippines and Straits and back to New York. During last year the steamers of the company carried 15,000 emigrants from Italy to New York, and a new line was started from Dunkirk to Malta, Smyrna, and Alexandria, and another from Brazil to New Orleans, and thence to U.K. and Continent.

Fleet, 40 steamers; 110,880 tons.
*London Office*, 5, Fen Court, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY, ABERDEEN LINE.**—The steamers of this line leave the West India Dock every week to ten days for Natal, calling at Portland and the Canary Islands (Las Palmas and Teneriffe alternately); they also take cargo and passengers for East African ports as far as Quilimane. The line was inaugurated in the year 1856 with sailing ships which traded regularly between London and Natal. Steam was first tried in 1857 with the *Waldensian* and *Madagascar*, which were the first steamers on the South African coast, and carried the mails from Cape Town as far as the then port of Durban. The present service was commenced in 1882 with the *Dalmatamanzi*, 1,679 tons. In 1886 the *Matabele* was the first steamer in the South African trade to be fitted with triple expansion engines, and steamed nearly 7,000 miles from London to Port Natal, without a single stoppage. The East African service was commenced in the year 1892, and the steamers of the Aberdeen Line now maintain a regular service as far north as Beira, calling at Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and carrying goods also to the British concession at Chindi and Quilimane, these ports forming the best and cheapest routes for passengers for Rhodesia, Matabeleland, British Central Africa, and the African Lakes District. Steamers carry the British and Portuguese mails from Durban to the various ports they serve. The passenger fares are moderate and the accommodation, especially on the new steamers, superior. The ss. *Inkosi*, 3,576 tons, 13 knots, has gone from London to Natal in 9 days 10½ hours' steaming time, and the *Insizwa* has completed the return passage in 22 days 2 hours. The *Inanda* (4,400 tons, 13 knots, late addition) and *Inkosi* were the first ocean-going steamers outside transatlantic boats to be fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Fleet, 10 steamers; 28,000 tons.
*London Office*, 4, East India Avenue, E.C.

**ROTTERDAM LLOYD** line of steamers to Java *vid* Suez Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1883 by the present managers Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Sons, one of the oldest and most important shipowning and shipbroking firms in Holland. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *vid* Southampton, fortnightly for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya, calling at Marseilles, from which port passages of 20 days have been made to Batavia. The largest are the *Sindoro*, 5,468 tons, and *Gventoer*, 5,894 tons, both twin-screw steamers, 15 knots speed; 2 steamers are building, each 4,900 tons.

Fleet, 15 steamers; 61,000 tons.
*London and Southampton Agents*, Escombe McGrath & Co.

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY** was incorporated 1839 by Royal Charter with a subsidy of £240,000. Supplemental charters extending the company's operations were granted at intervals, one in 1904 containing an *All British Clause* confining control of the company to British subjects. In 1857 the company temporarily took over the carriage of the Australian mails *vid* Suez. In 1868 the West Indian Mail Line was extended to Colon. In 1869 the South American main line was continued to Buenos Ayres (doing away with branch steamers from Brazil), developing by 1872 into a fortnightly service. The company, in spite of the keenest Continental competition, still retains the premier position in this trade, and now affords a weekly service. Services have recently been establised from Glasgow, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Hull, London and Antwerp to the West Indies; and from Newport, Swansea, and Antwerp to Brazil; also a line to Cuba from Hull and Antwerp *vid* Bilbao, Vigo and Corunna. The West Indian Mail subsidy, which had dwindled to £85,000 a year, was allowed by the Government to lapse in 1905, much against the expressed wishes of the Colonies. In August, 1906, an arrangement was concluded with the Crown Agents of the Colonies for a fortnightly intercolonial service from and to Barbados—quite distinct from the West Indies and New York transatlantic service (run without subsidy). The company availed themselves of the freedom to extend their West Indian Main Line service to New York *vid* Jamaica, maintaining their communications with the West Indian and British Guiana Colonies. During 1904, 6 new cargo steamers joined the fleet. The *Aragon*, 9,795 tons, which sailed on her maiden voyage July 14, 1905, is the first of a series of similar vessels for the Brazil and River Plate route. The *Amazon*, 10,036 tons, and *Araguaya*, 10,537 tons, were launched in 1906. The R.M.S.P. service to Australia (carried on for a short time in 1857) was resumed at the end of 1905, the Company then

quiring a half-interest in the Australian mail vice, which is now carried on by them jointly th the Orient Company under the title of the Orient-Royal Mail" Line.
Fleet, 42 steamers ; 167,884 tons.
*London Office*, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

**SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, MITED.**—This company, successors to Messrs. aw, Savill & Co. and The Albion Co., esta- shed over 50 years ago, maintain regular vices of passenger and cargo steamers be- een London and New Zealand, and despatch rgo steamers at regular intervals from Glasgow d Liverpool to that colony. From London e company despatch two steamers a month, e carrying passengers and general cargo, the her general cargo only, to New Zealand, *vid* ymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart, turning *vid* Cape Horn, calling at Rio de neiro or Monte Video, Teneriffe, and Ply- outh on the way to London. The company n 11 steamers and 1 sailing ship, including e twin-screw steamers *Mamari*, 7,062 tons, *tatua*, 6,488 tons. The new twin-screw pas- nger ss. *Arawa*, of 9,000 tons, has just been ded to the fleet, and makes her maiden voyage rly in the year. A first-class monthly service mails, passengers, and merchandise is main- ined. All the steamers are fitted with tent refrigerators for the conveyance of ozen meat, as well as butter, cheese, and uit, from New Zealand, and aggregate a tal carrying capacity equal to about 2,750,000 vcases of sheep annually. Messrs. Ismay, rie & Co., have associated with this line eir ss. *Athenic*, ss. *Corinthic*, ss. *Ionic*, *Delphic*, d *Gothic* (a passage of the last-named ving been under 35½ days), which five eamers increase the tonnage regularly run- ng in the company's service by 52,725 tons, t counted below.
Fleet, 12 vessels ; 67,865 tons.
*Head Office*, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

**THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRAD- G COMPANY, LIMITED**, which has been nducted with remarkable financial success, s formed as a limited company in 1898 to take er the business founded by Messrs. M. Samuel d Co. for the transport of petroleum in bulk rough the Suez Canal. Started in 1892 with ree steamers of about 4,500 tons dead-weight pacity, the fleet has increased with extra- linary rapidity, the newest being the *Pectan*, *ondilus*, *Goldmouth*, and *Silverlip*, each with capacity of 10,300 tons, to steam 12 knots. e steamers are adapted for carrying general rgo as well as oil, and owing to special systems ventilation are reliable carriers for the most licate cargoes. A number of the vessels use trictly liquid fuel instead of coal. The steamers rry petroleum and its products in bulk all over e world, and the special trade of carrying full rgoes of benzine in bulk from Sumatra and rneo to Europe *vid* the Cape, of which the Shell" Co. were the pioneers, has now assumed eat dimensions. The carriage of creosote in lk across the Atlantic has also been instituted the "Shell" Co., and the success of same s encouraged other owners to follow their ample. The largest steamer is the *Silverlip*, 9,2 tons.
Fleet, 16 steamers ; 80,991 tons.
*London Office*, 19–21, Billiter Street, E.C.

**THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.**—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies, the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited, the former company having been formed in 1853 and the latter one in 1872, who for many years have performed the mail service between England and S. Africa, were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being managed by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line under contract with the Colonial Governments are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. In addition, Intermediate steamships are despatched from London every week, calling at Southampton for the Cape Colony, Natal, and Delagoa Bay, taking passengers at lower rates than the Mail steamers. These steamers proceed alternately *vid* Las Palmas and Teneriffe, and call once a month for Mails at Ascension and St. Helena under contract with His Majesty's Government. They also call occasionally at Lobeti Bay, Benguela. At intervals, as the trade requires, an extra steamship is despatched to the Cape ports, Natal, and Delagoa Bay, calling at Las Palmas or Teneriffe. The steamers of the fleet are amply furnished with every contrivance for the safety, comfort, and convenience of all classes of passengers. The largest steamers in the fleet are : *Mail—Kenilworth Castle*, 12,975 tons ; *Armadale Castle*, 12,973 tons ; *Walmer Castle*, 12,546 tons. *Intermediate—Durham Castle*, 8,217 tons ; *Dover Castle*, 8,260 tons ; *Dunluce Castle*, 8,114 tons.
Fleet, 37 steamers ; 258,786 tons.
*London Office*, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street.

**UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**—This company, established in 1875, is now the most important shipping concern in the Southern Hemisphere, and testifies to the expansion of both colony and company. In 1901 the company established a four-weekly mail service from Sydney to Vancouver, and discontinued running a steamer on the San Francisco mail route. The *Aparima*, 5,700 tons, the *Moeraki*, 4,400 tons, and *Manuka*, 4,400 tons, are twin-screw steamers added recently, with a speed of 14 knots ; the turbine steamer *Maheno*, 5,500 tons, is 17 knots. The *Loongana*, an 18-knot turbine steamer of 1,000 tons, is in the service between Melbourne and Launceston, a distance of 276 miles ; the first steamer of this kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Two passenger steamers and two cargo steamers are building.
Fleet, 57 steamers ; 114,853 tons.
*London Office*, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**DET FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SEISKAB** (The United Steamship Co.) of Copenhagen celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1891. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark. The company's far-reaching operations cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, U. Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, and Italy, 18 of the fastest steamers being fitted with refrigerating machinery for the transport of dairy produce. The Scandinavian Amerika Passenger Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, *vid* Christiania and

Christiansand, for which service 4 twin-screw steamers, each over 10,000 tons, have recently been built, with a speed of 16 knots, each with accommodation for 1,500 passengers. One ice-breaker and salvage steamer, 12 sea-going lighters, and 5 tug-boats belong to the company.

Fleet, 118 steamers; 150,560 tons.

*London Agents*, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**ANDREW WEIR & CO.** were established in 1885 by the senior partner, when the barques *Willowbank*, 862 tons, and *Francis Thorpe*, 1,343 tons, were acquired. Starting building for themselves in 1886, the size of the fleet, known as the Bank Line, grew to 43 clippers, which gradually diminished as the number of steamships increased, the first belonging to the firm being the ss. *Dunveric*, 1,878 tons, in 1896; now the ss. *Suveric*, 7,000 tons, heads a list of 22 steamers grossing 87,809 tons. The *Cedarbank*, 2,825 tons, is the biggest of the 18 sailing ships, representing a further 33,934 tons, this being still one of the largest sailing fleets in the world. Both fleets are mostly employed in general trades. They have the following lines of steamers: New York to the Far East; New York to the River Plate; Calcutta to the River Plate and West Coast of South America. Since 1896 a regular service has been conducted between the Tees and the Forth.

Fleet, 38 vessels, steam and sail; 114,002 tons.

*Head Office*, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**—(*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. The *Oceanic* (3,807 tons, 430 feet long) sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage to New York on 2nd March, 1871. The *Britannic*, 5,004 tons, *Germanic*, 5,070 tons (1874–5), *Teutonic*, 9,984 tons (1889), *Majestic*, 9,965 tons (1890), were followed by *Oceanic II.*, 17,274 tons, a leviathan 705½ feet long, whose displacement of 30,000 tons put that of the *Great Eastern* in the shade, exceeding in size any vessel then built or building. To inaugurate a Liverpool, South African, and Australian service with 5 new twin-screw steamers, *vid* the Cape, carrying only one class of passengers, the *Medic*, 12,000 tons, with 85 passengers and a large cargo, was despatched August 3, 1899, since when other White Star steamers have been added to this trade. In 1903 the four largest steamers of the Dominion Line were taken over and renamed, a regular service being inaugurated from Liverpool to Boston *vid* Queenstown and from New York and Boston to Mediterranean ports. Besides the mail and passenger service and a cargo service to New York, the company also have the following services: Liverpool and Boston; New York and Boston to Mediterranean; Liverpool, South African, and Australian passenger and cargo services; and for the Liverpool, London, and New Zealand passenger and cargo services, under the auspices of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., the White Star Line has had built the *Athenic*, *Corinthic*, and *Ionic*, each 12,230 tons, the largest vessels in the New Zealand trade. The average size of the White Star steamers is the largest in the world (13,020 tons per steamer), all being twin-screw vessels, including some of the largest cargo and live stock carriers in existence. With the advent of the *Celtic II.* (20,904 tons), which sailed from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage July 26, 1901, the company possessed the large steamship in the world. She has been surpass in size by the *Cedric*, 21,035 tons, and by *Baltic*, 23,876 tons (725·9 × 75·7 × 49), wh sailed from Liverpool on her maiden voy June 29, 1904. These steamers are of 17 kn speed, and intended to afford comfortable commodation for passengers with great ca capacity rather than the greater speed of *Oceanic*, *Teutonic*, and *Majestic*. A sister sh to the *Baltic*, the *Adriatic*, is building, and it expected that in her will be found many ne features which experience has led the manage to believe will tend to make her a very popul vessel. All the services are maintained entire with twin-screw steamers, and wireless tel graphy is installed in most of the Atlantic vessel Many of the passenger steamers are also fitte with submarine signalling apparatus, a featu which adds considerably to the safe navigati of these steamers in hazy weather.

The following table gives quickest crossings t date:—

| Steamer's Name. | West. | East. | Average Sea Speed. | Highest Day's Ru |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d. h. m. | d. h. m. | Knots. | Knots. |
| *Oceanic* | 5 16 40 | 5 18 30 | 20·7 | 524 |
| *Teutonic* | 5 16 31 | 5 21 3 | 20·3 | 528 |
| *Majestic* | 5 17 56 | 5 23 16 | 20·4 | 520 |

Fleet, 28 steamers; 356,540 tons.

*London Office*, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., an 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

**WILSON LINE.**—The firm of Beckinton Wilson & Co., founded at Hull, about 1835, b Mr. Thos. Wilson, became a private company i 1891, and has since been conducted by Messrs Charles and Arthur Wilson. Ever since 1845, th firm has held the foremost position in the Balti trade. In 1850 the present mail service betwee England and Sweden was started with the *Courier* 400 tons, and soon developed into a large mail an passenger service to the principal Swedish an Norwegian ports. The St. Petersburg, Riga, an Stettin trades were next included, the *Dido* 1,409 tons, in 1869, being the first departure t the Adriatic, the same year operations bein extended to the Black Sea. In 1875 the New York and Boston trades were entered, and hav been developed into employing the most tonnage the *Toronto*, 6,035 tons, and *Consuelo*, 6,025 tons both twin-screw steamers, being the largest. I 1878 the steamers of Messrs. Brownlow, Mar den & Co. were purchased, and the Hamburg Antwerp, and Dunkirk trades taken up. Con nection with India, which had been maintaine from 1870 to 1875, was resumed in 1883, with a lin between Hull and Bombay, and in 1896 a servic between London and Boston, U.S., was establishe in association with the Furness and Leylan Lines. In 1903 the fleet was acquired of Messrs Bailey & Leetham, Ltd., numbering 22 steamers with a total gross tonnage of 32,497 tons Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., are th largest private shipowning concern in the world *Kolpino*, 1,819 tons, is the latest addition 2 steamers building will aggregate 2,450 tons.

Fleet, 89 steamers; 190,439 tons.

*London Agents*, W. E. Bott & Co., 1, Eas India Avenue, E.C.

Our thanks are due to the owners and agents wh have furnished us with information, and also t the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

*The figures at the end of the notices refer to the Holiday Guide Supplement, pp. 845-887.]*

EVERYBODY, however good his constitution, needs more than ever in these wear-and-ar times to renew his health-springs periodically by a holiday amidst fresh scenes and ngenial surroundings. The choice of a suitable resort for pleasure or health, recreation or pose, is often difficult; there are so many places to select from in England, Scotland, eland, and Wales whose claims are as evenly balanced as their attractions are diversified. dividual tastes and temperaments greatly vary, but the love of change is universal. Cheap ilway fares, steamboats, motor cars, and bicycles have all contributed to extend the area thin reach of every holiday-maker from which to choose a fresh source of interest. Some cal authorities are keenly alive to the benefits derived from making widely known the vantages of their respective resorts; others are slowly awakening to the necessity of either llowing the example of their progressive competitors or falling behind in importance. To able a preliminary opinion to be formed with as little trouble as possible regarding the sorts which have furnished authentic particulars for this article, a uniform method of esenting the chief characteristics of each place has been adopted. The excellent arrange-nts now made by all the railways to facilitate travelling will do much to stimulate the itish public, "in spite of all temptations to visit other nations," to become acquainted st with the natural beauty-spots throughout their own native country—near-at-hand shrines wards which tourists from every quarter of the globe turn in ever-increasing numbers with er-increasing zest.

**ABERDEEN, Aberdeenshire.** M.B. Pop. ,022. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry., Cale-ian Ry., North British Ry., Great North of otland Ry., and by steamboat. *Location:* m. from London. *Local distances:* 130 m. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* From 20 ft. 400 ft. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Pasture ds and hilly country. *Aspect:* East and south. *mate:* Equable and bracing, fairly dry. *Sun-ne:* 1905, 1,359·7 hours. *Water supply:* Con-nt. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy, over-ng granite. *Front:* 2¼ m. fine sandy beach, h esplanade and pavilion, and frequent train vice. *Sea bathing:* Separate. *Baths:* Hot l cold, and Russian. *Excursions:* By rail to side (Balmoral, Braemar, &c.), Donside, den Bay, Stonehaven, Speyside, &c. *Season:* e-September (*see* p. 847).

**ABERYSTWITH, Cardigan.** M.B. Pop. 8,014. *ns. of access:* N., Cambrian Ry.; S., Man-ster and Milford Rys.; from London, L. & V. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On shores of digan Bay. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea el. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Hilly and untainous, scored with romantic valleys. *pect:* W. and S.W. *Climate:* Bracing, with able temperature, no fog, and practically no w or frost. *Water supply:* Constant, from olimmon Mountain. *Soil:* Gravelly subsoil. *inage:* Water carriage and efficient. *Sun-ne,* 1,748 hrs., 1905. *Front:* 1½ m. paved menade, marine and south terraces divided beautiful castle grounds. *Pier:* 600 ft.; ilion accommodating 2,000. *Beach:* Sand shingle, the bay broken by picturesque reefs. *bathing:* Three stands, provision for mixed. *hs:* Public sea-water swimming, and private tric and sea-water baths. *Annual fixture:* sh National Agricultural Show, 2nd week . Aberystwith is well provided with facili-for amusements and recreation, and is the of the University College of Wales (420 dents), and the *locale* of the Welsh National rary, containing the most valuable and unique s, in existence (*see* p. 847).

**BINGDON, Berks.** M.B. Pop. 6,500. 6 m. Oxford. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., River nes steamers during summer. *Aspect:* h. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern; sewage farm 1½ m. away. *Soil:* Gravel. *Baths:* Corporation river swimming. *Season:* June-Sept. Cricket, boating, swimming, golf links—9 holes (*see* p. 847).

**ALDEBURGH, Suffolk.** M.B. Pop. 2,500 (double in summer). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., *viâ* Saxmundham Junction. *Location:* On coast in between Lowestoft and Felixstowe, 25 m. from Ipswich. *Elevation:* 15 ft. to 70 ft. *Aspect:* E.S.E. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Crag path over 1 m. long. *Beach:* Clean shingle and sand (sea only recedes 60 ft.). *Bathing:* Mixed. A quiet and growing watering-place on the River Alde. Golf links (18 holes); sea and river boating and fishing; good wild-fowl shooting.

**ARDROSSAN, Ayrshire.** Pop. 6,000. *Means of access:* G. & S.W. Ry. and Caledonian Ry., also steamboat service. *Location:* 30 m. from Glasgow. *Elevation:* Sea-level. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Dry. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Piers:* 2. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* Not mixed. Tennis and bowling clubs, model yacht club, golf club at Arden (*see* p. 847).

**ARUNDEL, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 3,100. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 58 m. from London. *Location:* On River Arun, 4 m. inland from Littlehampton. *Elevation:* Lowest, 8 ft.; highest, 104 ft. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Excursions:* Portsmouth, 28 m.; Chichester, 10½ m.; Bognor, 9 m.; Worthing, 10 m.

Celebrated for its mediæval castle and splendid park (1,200 acres), much frequented by picnic parties. This old-time stronghold, the home of successive Dukes of Norfolk, occupies a bold position on the top of a hill, the town, an agricultural centre, being picturesquely built on the slopes, amidst lovely surroundings; visited annually by large numbers of excursionists. Boating and angling on river.

**ASHTEAD.** Between Leatherhead and Epsom, a pretty village on the borders of Epsom Common. Ashtead Common, an elevated and picturesque tract of 500 acres, is a favourite resort for picnic parties and children's holiday excursions (*see* p. 847).

**AYR, Ayrshire.** Pop. 30,000. *Means of access:* G. & S.W. Ry. and steamers. *Location:* S.W. of Scotland, 40 m. S. of Glasgow, facing the Firth of Clyde. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Sandy beach. *Pier:* 900 ft. *Sea bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Train, steamer, and coach. *Season:* May to Sept. Golf course, 9 holes; tennis; Lord Eglinton's hounds hunt the locality. The birthplace of Burns, 2 m. S. of the town, is visited annually by large numbers. The Burns Monument cost £3,350, and is a beautiful piece of art by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. (*see* p. 847).

**BAKEWELL, Derbyshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,805. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. A bracing but sheltered town, 500 feet above sea-level, in the centre of the Peak district. Haddon Hall, 2 m.; Chatsworth, 4 m. *Season:* May–September. Golf links (9 holes); trout fishing; chalybeate spring (*see* p. 847).

**BALLATER.** The Burgh of Ballater, the terminus of the Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland Ry., lies 42 m. S.W. of Aberdeen in an open plain 700 ft. above sea-level. Normal population 1,300, largely increased in summer. The air is pure and dry, and the climate bracing. The district of Upper Deeside, from Ballater to Balmoral, 8½ m. distant, has long been a favourite resort for tourists and health-seekers (*see* p. 848).

**BANGOR, Co. Down.** Pop.: Winter, 8,000; summer, 20,000. *Means of access:* Rail and steamer from Belfast. *Location:* 10 m. from Belfast, and 6 m. from Donaghadee; built on a hill sloping to the sea. *Aspect:* Northerly. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Dry, gravelly. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Front:* Promenade and gardens extend round bay a distance of 2 m. *Pier:* 900 ft. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Daily, by road, rail, and sea. *Annual fixtures:* Royal Ulster Yacht Club Races, June 18 and 19; Town Regatta, July 15 and 16; hill-climbing motor races, April. Pierrots, concerts, military band promenades (*see* p. 848).

**BARMOUTH, Merionethshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,500. 220 m. N.W. of London, on the River Mawddach, at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Hemmed in by the rugged shores of Cardiganshire and the Carnarvon mountains. Air is bracing; town is sheltered from north and east.

A popular health resort, owing to the salubrity of the climate and the grandeur of neighbouring scenery. Good centre for tourists; coaching (*see* p. 847).

**BARRY, Glamorgan.** U.D.C. Pop. 30,000. *Means of access:* Barry Railway (from London, G.W. Ry.). *Location:* 8 m. from Cardiff. At the end of a peninsula formed by the curve in the Bristol Channel, surrounded by sea to the west, the south, and the east. *Drainage:* Excellent. *Water supply:* Constant. *Bathing:* Safe, with fine stretch of sand. *Excursions:* Fine steamers ply daily to Weston-super-Mare, Lynmouth, Minehead, and Ilfracombe. Golf, cricket, and boating.

**BATH, Somersetshire.** County Borough. Episcopal city. Pop. 49,817. *Means of access:* 107 m. from Paddington, G.W. Ry.; also western main line, Midland Ry. *Location:* 11 m. from Bristol, on N. bank of River Avon. *Elevation:* 60 to 550 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Woodland, hills, and diversified country. *Climate:* Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. *Sunshine:* 1,541 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Oolithic limestones, clays and sands. *Buildings:* Luxuriously appointed, with every scientific application known to modern balneology. *Mineral waters:* Thermal springs. *Season:* Spring and autumn periods greatest activity.

Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, occupies leading position as fashionable inland watering-place, possessing an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social, and scenic attractions besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin; their healing virtues tried 1905 by 100,000 bathers. It was a bathing establishment in the days of the Romans; the wonderfully preserved remains of the city's ancient splendour constitute a unique collection of universal interest. It is now a fine residential city, with excellent educational facilities and railway communications. Corporation own hot and cold spring baths, and grand pump-room (a well-organised centre for musical entertainments), and maintain a city band. Theatre Royal, Assembly Rooms (concerts and balls), Art Gallery, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (library, reading-room, geological museum), abbey church, and various old buildings. Royal Victoria Park (50 acres), 1¼ m. carriage drive, promenades, lawns, shrubberies, plantations), Sydney Gardens (band performances, flower shows), recreation ground (county cricket, football, cycling), golf (18 holes; ladies' 9 holes—separate clubs), hunting, archery, tennis, boating, angling (*see* p. 848).

**BEAUMARIS, Isle of Anglesea.** M.B. Pop. 2,326. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. Bangor or Menai Bridge; excellent omnibus service from Bangor; steamer service from Liverpool. *Location:* On the banks of Menai Straits. Bangor 7 m., Menai Bridge 5 m., Carnarvon 13 m. *Aspect:* S. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Pier:* 1,500 ft., pavilion, band. *Beach:* Gravel and sand. *Bathing:* Not much. *Excursions:* Numerous by steamer.

A quiet resort, combining all the essentials of the seaside with the characteristics of an old-fashioned country town. Fine view of white range of Carnarvonshire mountains. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf links, tennis (*see* p. 852).

**BEDFORD, C.B.** Pop. 38,152. Midland R. 50 m.; L. & N.W. Ry., 62¾ m. from London. On the banks of the Great Ouse, the embankment constituting a charming riverside promenade, the river affording opportunities for aquatic pastimes, which are made the most of. Regatta in July; cricket week; golf links (18 holes), hunting, polo; Bedford Park (60 acres); football, tennis, lacrosse, hockey, croquet; Bedford Musical Society; amateur dramatic and operatic society; technical teaching at the "Evening Institution" (*see* p. 849).

**BELFAST.** Pop. 348,000. The capital of Ulster is the chief commercial city in Ireland, noted for its shipbuilding and linen industry and fine harbour. It is situated on the River Lagan, which flows into Belfast Lough. 101 m. due N. of Dublin, and is well served by rail and steamboat services.

Belfast is within easy distance of the Mourne Mountains, in County Down, the Giants' Causeway, and the rocky coast of Antrim, containing some of the grandest scenery in Ulster. Good fishing, several public baths, technical institute, school of art, museum (*see* p. 849).

**BEMBRIDGE, Isle of Wight.** Pop. 1,200. uated N.E. corner of Island, on coast between de and Sandown, adjoining Brading harbour. mitive watering-place; headquarters of Isle Wight Golf Club. Ladies' golf club and sailing b for small craft.

**BETTWS-Y-COED.** U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. At confluence of the Rivers Conway and Llugwy, the borders of the counties of Denbigh and narvon. 4 m. S. from Llanrwst and 17 m. E. Carnarvon. Excellent centre for excursions; uated in lovely scenery on the fringe of owdonia (*see* p. 849).

**BEXHILL, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 14,000. *Means access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., *viâ* Croydon, Lewes, Polegate; S.E. & C. Ry., *viâ* Herne Hill, bridge Wells, and Crowhurst. *Location:* coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings, 12 m. E. of tbourne. *Elevation:* From little above sea-el to 147 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly ture lands, coast open. *Aspect:* South. *nate:* Dry, invigorating. *Sunshine:* 1,780 hrs., 5. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Shingle, lving to sand as tide recedes. *Drainage:* dern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 2 miles marine ve separates houses from esplanade, built ng top of shore, with ornamental gardens, dstand. *Kursaal* on E. Parade, a building ing 600 (the first of its kind to be erected in gland). Large promenade deck and garden the sea. Daily performances by excellent nestra. Theatrical and other entertainments. taurant. Afternoon tea band. *Bathing:* ed: *Baths:* Salt-water swimming and eral. *Excursions:* Battle Abbey, 8 m.; manhurst, 7 m.; Pevensey Castle, 7 m.; stmonceux Castle, 10 m. *Season:* July–tember; increasing in favour as a winter rt. Electric trams to Hastings.

he old town is inland 1 m., and has ex-ted recently with such rapidity to the e and along it that, under the influence of de la Warr, the population has doubled in last ten years, and the town developed into odern and select family summer resort. levard motor track, ¾ mile along front; lic park, 12½ acres, with tennis lawns and ter garden; golf course (18 holes); Bexhill s of harriers; foxhounds; boating; day and nlight coaching trips; motor and other con-nces; rail and motor service L.B. & S.C. Ry. p. 850).

**IDEFORD, Devon.** M.B. Pop. 8,754. L. & . Ry., 42 m. from Exeter. An ancient and resting seaport town on the banks of the r Torridge, the centre of Kingsley's country.

**ISHOP'S-TEIGNTON** (2 miles from Teign-th), on N. side of Teign Valley, and 200 ft. ve sea-level. Southern exposure, sheltered . by range rising 800 ft.; surrounded by utiful scenery; within easy distance of Dart-r and numerous places of interest (*see* p. 848).

**LACKPOOL, Lancashire.** M.B. Pop. 57,000. *ns of access:* L. & Y. Ry. and L. & N.W. Midland Ry. and Great Central Ry. *Loca-:* On coast between the Ribble and Wyre, . from Preston. *Elevation:* 9½ ft. to 97 ft. *ct:* West. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; freedom fogs. *Sunshine:* 1,759 hrs., 1905. *Water ly:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* lay; S., sand. *Front:* 3 miles; N., espla-e and ornamental sloping cliff-face terraces; lat sandy beach. *Piers:* 3, each with dis-ive features. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Excellent facilities by sea and rail; network of electric tramways over city and extending N. to Fleetwood, and S. to St. Anne's and Lytham.

Everything is immense, the Great Wheel being 250 ft. high, the Tower 520 ft.; the busy town, which in wet weather can accommodate enormous numbers of excursionists under cover, is one huge permanent pleasure exhibition; its list of entertainment palaces too long to enumerate. All usual waterside pastimes provided; special prominence given to music (orchestral and choral) and dancing (1,000 couples can dance at once on open-air platform or in elegant ball-room). More select spring and autumn thau in August, when sometimes daily invaded by 200,000 toilers from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Golf links, annual cricket week, and musical festival in October (*see* p. 849).

**BOGNOR, Sussex.** U.D.C. Pop. 6,200. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 66 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Littlehampton and Selsey Bill. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat, open. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, dry, equable; small rainfall; freedom from frost and fog. *Sunshine:* 1,738 hrs., 1905 (J.P.R.). *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Paved promenade 1 m. on seawall. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, Council band. *Beach:* Smooth, firm sands. *Bathing:* Mixed; shore lined with bathing tents, except in front of houses. *Excursions:* Littlehampton, 7 m.; Selsey Bill, 7 m.; Chichester, 7 m.; Goodwood, 7½ m.; Arundel, 9 m. *Season:* July-September. *Annual fixtures:* July, croquet tournament; Aug., cricket week, regatta, horse and flower shows, various aquatic sports; Sept., tennis open tournament.

Quiet family summer resort and residential town; suitable winter climate for invalids; theatre, assembly-rooms, golf, boating, fishing, hockey, badminton (*see* p. 852).

**BOURNEMOUTH, Hants.** County Borough. Pop. 67,000. *Means of access:* L. & S. W. Ry. (107½ m. from London) and Midland Ry. *Location:* Extreme S.W. coast of Hants, in sheltered bight between Poole Harbour and Christchurch. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, pine-woods, valleys, luxurious growth of trees and shrubs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, equable temperature. *Sunshine:* 1,817·2 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and gravel. *Front:* High cliffs, covered foliage, intersected rustic paths, broken by deep chines. *Piers:* Bournemouth, 1,238 ft., bandstand, refreshment and newspaper kiosks; Boscombe, 600 ft. *Beach:* Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming baths, Turkish and electric at Hydros. *Excursions:* New Forest, 15 m.; Corfe Castle, 18 m.; Wimborne, 9 m.; Christchurch Priory, 4 m.; Salisbury, 31 m.; Stonehenge, 38 m. Steamboat excursions to Swanage, Weymouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton, &c. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, cricket week, horse show, chrysanthemum show, tennis, golf, and croquet tournament.

Widely-spread town built within recent years on a heath covered with pines, which surround and permeate the locality, contributing to this fashionable town's position as a health resort, aromatic exhalations from pines benefiting pulmonary complaints. East Cliff (oldest residential

quarter) separated from West Cliff (newest portion, more elevated) by River Bourne. Town extended more inland through valley than along coast. Valley affords maximum protection from wind, laid out 2 miles as public pleasure gardens, stream running through. Here Invalids' Walk, sheltered quiet, sunny promenade.

Municipal orchestra and bands, 2 theatres, winter gardens (vocal and instrumental concerts), Shaftesbury Hall (entertainments, lectures, concerts, gymnasium), free libraries; science, art, and technical schools; drill halls, 3 arcades; boating, fishing, coaching, hunting; 2 golf links, Latheyrick Park and Queen's Park (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes); 3 large parks, provision for all outdoor pastimes; good educational facilities; excellent London railway service, and direct communication Midlands and North. Electric tramways (*see* p. 853).

**BRAY, Co. Wicklow.** Pop. 6,900. Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Ry. 12 m. S.E. of Dublin. Favourite coast resort, surrounded by exquisite mountain, woodland, valley, and sea scenery. Ornamental esplanade 1 m. long; excellent beach for bathing and boating (*see* p. 852).

**BRIDGE OF ALLAN, Stirlingshire.** Pop. 3,240. Caledonian Ry., between Stirling and Dunblane. An all-the-year-round health resort; sheltered from N. and E. winds. Unsurpassed scenery, natural mineral wells and baths; golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, coaching. Convenient centre for tourists, at the entrance to the Trossachs and Highlands (*see* p. 852).

**BRIDLINGTON, Yorkshire.** M.B. Pop. 15,000. N. Eastern Ry. *Location:* On coast 5 m. S. of Flamborough Head. *Elevation:* 30 ft. to 100 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Agricultural. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* Not recorded. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel on clay bed. *Front:* Promenades at different levels 1½ m. along shore. *Piers:* 2 stone piers enclosing harbour of refuge. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous marine trips. *Season:* April–September. During season Corporation band plays daily.

Bridlington is a gay and growing summer resort, standing on a gentle acclivity in a fine sheltered bay, greatly in favour with North of England industrial centres. The old town with the fine Priory Church is situated 1 m. inland.

Royal Prince's Parade (including Grand Pavilion and Floral Pavilion), Victoria Rooms, new Spa (band, theatre, gardens), People's Palace, Field's Café (band), recreation ground (*see* p. 853).

**BRIDPORT, Dorsetshire.** M.B. Pop. 5,962. *Means of access:* 149 m. from London by G.W.Ry.; coach connections with Lyme (9 m.) and Crewkerne (12 m.) (L. & S.W. Ry. stations). *Elevation:* About 40 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Piers:* At harbour entrance. *Season:* July–September.

A seaport for small vessels and quiet watering-place. Golf links, hunting, tennis, boating, fishing.

**BRIGHTLINGSEA, Essex.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,578. 62 m. from London by G.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 10 m. from Colchester. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant, from deep wells. A quiet yachting, boating, and fishing centre.

**BRIGHTON, Sussex.** County Borough. Pop. 127,183. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., 51 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Newhaven and Worthing. *Elevation:* 26 ft. to 462 ft. *Neighbourhood:* W., flat; E., cliffs; background, high downs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Kemp Town, E., dry, bracing; centre, sheltered, mild; W., see Hove. *Sunshine:* 1,676 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* 4½ m. from Kemp Town to Hove; marine drive between unbroken line of houses and esplanade on sea-wall, with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace-walks, and bandstands; ½ m. covered in. *Piers:* West Pier, 1,100 ft., pavilion; Palace Pier, 1,710 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Exceptionally well supplied with baths of every description for all classes; one chalybeate spring. *Excursions:* Saloon steamships; Paris, 9 hrs., *vid* Newhaven-Rottingdean, 4½ m., by seashore electric railway; Devil's Dyke, 5½ m.; Stanmer Park, 3½ m. Bramber Castle, 10 m.; Hurst, 7 m.; Ditchling Beacon, 7½ m.; good centre for trips by rail or road. *Seasons:* Summer and winter.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners; large residential population (including many City men), with great educational facilities; noted for the number and importance of its private scholastic establishments. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train services, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round.

Racecourse meetings; golf links, Kemp Town and Devil's Dyke; harriers, foxhounds; coaching; county cricket ground at Hove; numerous parks and recreation grounds (cycle track, cricket, tennis, bowls); boating, fishing; 3 theatres, 2 music-halls; grand aquarium, finest in the country; pavilion, once a royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries, chess-room, &c. (*see* p. 851).

**THE BROADS.** These well-known and mostly shallow lakes, connected by numerous small and navigable waterways, extend over a large area of Norfolk and Suffolk. Easily approached from Lowestoft, Yarmouth, and Norwich, Wroxham station (G.E. Ry.) is a good centre. Favourite holiday grounds for boating, sailing, cruising, fishing, and shooting.

**BROADSTAIRS, Kent.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,100. S.E. & C. Ry., 75 m. from London. *Location:* Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. *Elevation:* About 150 ft. *Neighbourhood:* High cliffs. *Aspect:* S.E. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,762 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Promenade on top of cliff, ornamental gardens, band. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* See Ramsgate and Margate. *Season:* May–September.

The old town is a primitive place with straggling streets; the cliffs, which rise perpendicularly, overlook a cosy little bay and command splendid sea view from the parade. It is rapidly extending into a quiet, select family resort and exhilarating retreat (*see* p. 852).

**BUDE, Cornwall.** Pop. 1,307. L. & S.W. Ry. A small modern watering-place and bracing summer health resort, standing high on the cliff coast between Newquay and Ilfracombe, exposed to the Atlantic breezes (*see* p. 854).

**UDLEIGH SALTERTON, Devon.** U.D.C. . 1,900. L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* On S. st of Devon, between Sidmouth and Exmouth. *nate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *inage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Beach:* bly. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* l, marine, road. *Season:* July–August. iiet watering-place, protected by surrounding s N. and E. ; numerous pinewoods W. ; houses t in terraces running parallel with the sea. (18 holes), tennis, badminton, croquet, trout ng.

**UXTON, Derbyshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 11,000. *ns of access:* Midland Ry. and L. & N.W.Ry. *tion:* Peak of Derbyshire ; 24 m. from Man- ter, 36 m. from Derby. *Elevation:* 1,000 ft. *hbourhood:* Surrounded by hills, in a deep y, through which flows the River Wye. *Cli- e:* Dry and bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *nage:* Modern. *Soil:* Mountain limestone. *s:* Numerous hydropathic establishments. *ral waters:* Thermal springs, used natural heated. *Excursions:* Rail, coach, and road ; lon Hall, 14 m. ; Chatsworth, 15 m. *Season:* –October ; numerous visitors throughout ear. *Annual fixtures:* Horse show, military nament ; tennis, croquet, and bowling com- ions ; dog show, chrysanthemum show, two neetings.

shionable inland watering-place ; is the st town in England ; importance mainly due rative properties of its springs, 82° Fahr., all the year round, visited annually by bathers. Pavilion, 600 ft. long (band, re, opera house, concert room, Oriental , reading and smoking rooms), with 21 acres, nental pleasure gardens for riverside prome- , tennis, bowls, &c. Golf links (gentle- 18 holes, ladies 9), boating, angling, bad- n, hunting (3 packs), hockey, curling (3 ), tobogganing; museum, free library, reading , and assembly rooms. The Crescent, 320 ft. s supported by a colonnade affording shelter rain, and other streets are also covered in 852).

**LLANDER (Perthshire).** Pop. 1,500. 16 m. of Stirling ; Caledonian Ry. 250 ft. above vel. Climate is mild, and sunshine a good ge. Good, plentiful, constant water supply. n drainage. Sandy soil. *Season:* June- mber, inclusive. *Excursions:* To Trossachs Loch Katrine (the country of Sir Walter s "Lady of the Lake"); also Balquhidder, nd of Rob Roy (*see* p. 855).

**MBRIDGE.** County Borough. Pop. 39,731 *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., G.N. Ry., N.W. Ry., and Midland Ry. *Elevation:* above sea level. *Water Supply:* Constant. *age:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk, gault, gravel, luvial deposits.

famous university, on the River Cam, ted in 1110 ; it comprises about seven- olleges and two halls, the venerable build- eing of great architectural and historic t. The Fitzwilliam Museum contains a ficent collection of books, engravings, gs, and paintings, with ancient marbles and ry. University library possesses 300,000 es. Numbers of the colleges boast chapels ned for their beauty, fine libraries, grand , and lovely gardens.

ing, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes), g, shooting, &c. (*see* p. 854).

**CANTERBURY, Kent.** City and County Borough. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 25,700.

*Means of access:* S.E. & C. Ry. *Location:* 55 m. S.E. of London, 7 m. from Herne Bay, and 6 m. from Margate, Ramsgate, Folkestone, and Dover. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Mild and dry. *Water supply:* Constant and pure. *Drainage:* Scheme completed 1906. *Soil:* Clay with gravel. *Baths:* Fine open air, 120 yds. by 40 yds. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket week, early in August ; Michaelmas Fair, early in October. County cricket ground, Dane John Gardens, Royal Museum and Beaney Institute, including public library. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest. Hunting, shooting, angling, boating ; short railway trips to all the Kentish watering-places (*see* p. 854).

**CARNARVON.** M.B. Pop. 9,760. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry., and Liverpool steamboats. *Location:* On S.W. side of Menai Straits, here about 1 m. wide. *Neighbourhood:* Open mountainous scenery. *Water supply:* Constant. *Bathing:* Fine open air, sea water baths. *Excursions:* Every facility. Observation trips in coaches and motor 'buses to view valleys, passes, lakes, and mountains, for which Snowdon district is famous. Snowdon 8 m., Llanberis 8 m., Beddgelert 13 m. Carnarvon is an ancient town, seaport, and important tourist centre, possessing a castle of historical and architectural interest. Coaching, yachting, boating, fishing, shooting. *Annual fixtures:* N. Wales horse show, Whit Monday, Royal Welsh Yacht Club Regatta, and Carnarvon Town Regatta in August (*see* p. 856).

**CARNOUSTIE, Forfarshire.** Pop. 5,400. On main lines between Dundee and Aberdeen. Constant water-supply ; well drained. Besides being a seaside resort from June to September, when the population is doubled, its excellent golf links, situated on the sea-coast, attract large numbers. Also bowling and tennis (*see* p. 855).

**CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire.** M.B. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 6 m. from Gloucester ; Midland Ry., between Birmingham (47 m.) and Bristol (44 m.). *Location:* In a corner of the Severn Valley. *Elevation:* 300 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cotswold Hills behind, River Severn in front. *Climate:* Mild ; free from fogs. *Sunshine:* 1,514 hrs., 1905 (J.P.R.). *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Lias clay, or its overlying sands. *Baths:* Corporation, brine, medical, general. *Mineral waters:* Sulphated, alkaline, saline. *Excursions:* Cleeve Common (ancient British camp), Chedworth (Roman villa), Gloucester (cathedral), Tewkesbury (abbey, old houses), Avon and Severn, both rivers affording boating and fishing. *Season:* Hunting (October to March), dancing (December until Lent begins). *Annual fixtures:* Cheltenham College speech day, about July 1 ; athletic sports, Easter Monday ; race meetings, April and October ; tennis and croquet tournaments, July and August ; archery and golf tournaments ; county cricket week, August.

An inland residential health resort and important educational centre, of great natural and cultivated beauty, well provided with parks, pleasure spaces, and recreation grounds ; much frequented by Anglo-Indians ; climate also suitable to persons of advanced age. Badminton, hockey, golf (18 holes), angling, boating, Cotswold Hounds, Boddington Harriers, Theatre Royal

and Opera House, winter gardens (concerts, exhibitions, bowls), new town hall (balls, concerts, society gatherings), Rotunda, Victoria Hall, free library, art gallery, museum, Pierson Museum (Cheltenham College), Fine Art Society, electric trams (*see* p. 854).

**CHESTER, Cheshire.** City and County Borough. Pop. 38,309. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry., G.W. Ry., and G. Central Ry. *Location:* Liverpool, 17 m.; Manchester, 35 m.; Crewe, 20 m. *Elevation:* 90 ft. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* S., clay; other parts, sandy. *Excursions:* Excellent railway centre; Eaton, Hawarden, Brixton, North Wales.

An ancient city, full of interest to tourists, and containing a beautiful cathedral and curious rows of shops, one above the other, the roofs of the lower ones forming an upper street promenade. Well supplied with facilities for amusement and recreation. Golf links (18 holes); racecourse; boating on River Dee (*see* p. 855).

**CHICHESTER, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 12,244. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 69 m. from London. Near Chichester Harbour; 7 m. to the coast; 17 m. from Portsmouth; 30 m. from Brighton. *Elevation:* 53 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* S. *Climate:* Mild, the city being sheltered by the Downs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Excellent centre for Goodwood House, Park, and Racecourse; Boxgrove Priory and ruins; Bisham Church and village; Petworth House, Midhurst; Cowdray Park and ruins; Arundel Castle, &c. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket, lawn tennis, and croquet weeks; cycle sports; races. Usual facilities for amusement and recreation. Local objects of interest include: *Cathedral* (an elegant Gothic structure dating from the 11th century, nave 91 ft. wide); *Bishop's Palace* (fine dining-room, ancient chapel, pictures, and stained glass); *Council House* (fine portraits); *Canons Gate* (erected 16th century); *Market Cross* (erected 1500); theological college; museum; guildhall (once the chapel of the Grey Friars); St. Mary's Hospital; Priory Park; recreation grounds (*see* p. 855).

**CHURCH STRETTON, Shropshire.** Pop. 1,749. G.W. Ry. and L. & N.W. 13 m. from Shrewsbury. Provides all the conditions necessary for a first-class health resort, *viz.*, high altitude, dry soil, pure water, bracing air, natural spring waters of great purity, &c.

**CLACTON, Essex.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,453. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamboats from London in summer. *Location:* On the coast between Harwich and Southend, 18 m. from Colchester. *Elevation:* 50 feet. *Neighbourhood:* Flat. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; claims the smallest rainfall in England. *Sunshine:* 1,689·7 hrs., 1905. *Rainfall:* 15·65 ins. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Generally clay. *Front:* Sea wall, promenade, and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. *Pier:* 1,200 ft.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Belle steamboats; Frinton, 8 m.; Walton-on-Naze, 10 m.; Felixstowe, 14 m.; Harwich, 17 m.; London Bridge, 83 m. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, fishing competitions. *Season:* July-Sept.

A modern and growing town (its residential pop. doubled 1891-1901), popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents; it prides itself, amongst its other advantages, upon its sunshine records. Operetta house, Palace Theatre and grounds, tennis, hockey, fishing, boating, golf links (9 holes), foxhounds, coursing, rifle club; a number of convalescent homes (*see* p. 856).

**CLEETHORPES, Lincolnshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 20,000. *Means of access:* G. Central and G. Northern Rys. *Location:* At the mouth of the River Humber, 2 m. from Gt. Grimsby. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Marl clay. *Front:* 1½ m. marine drive, separated by stone wall from promenade and gardens on sea wall; colonnades of shops at intervals. *Pier:* 1,320 ft.; magnificent pavilion building. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* June to Sept.

A popular watering-place, rapidly developed from a small fishing-village owing to the enterprise of the District Council and the G. Central Ry. Golf links (9 holes); usual seaside attractions. Electric trams to Grimsby.

**CLEVEDON, Somersetshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 5,898. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 134 m. from London. *Location:* On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 16 m. from Bristol. *Elevation:* To 300 ft. *Aspect:* S. and W. *Climate:* Mild and bracing, according to situation. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Light and porous. *Front:* Broken, rocky. *Pier:* 840 ft. *Beach:* Pebbly. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Rail and sea. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Season band, regatta, flower show.

A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (9 holes), tennis, boating, fishing (*see* p. 856).

**CLIFTON (Bristol), Gloucester.** Pop. 44,483. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., Midland Ry. *Location:* part of Bristol, 1½ m. from joint station. *Neighbourhood:* High open downs, wooded hills, and river scenery. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Promenade:* On the downs. *Baths:* Grand Spa and Hydro., complete establishment. *Mineral waters:* Thermal.

A favourite health resort and residential suburb of Bristol. Noted suspension bridge over the Avon, at a height of 250 ft. Concerts in the Zoological Gardens, on the downs, and in the public halls; art gallery, theatre, golf links, hunting, tennis, hockey, and marine excursions. Cycling and motoring. Downs nearly 700 acres in extent and 300 feet above sea level. Important educational centre (*see* pp. 852 and 855).

**COLWYN BAY, Denbighshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 11,200. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry.; steamers in summer. *Location:* On the coast, 5½ m. from Llandudno, midway between Chester and Holyhead. *Elevation:* 50 ft. to 120 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Lofty, wooded hills. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Equable. Sunshine, 1,622·2 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Front:* Marine drive, asphalted promenade 3 m. long. *Pier:* Pavilion, close to promenade; orchestral concerts. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. Boating. Fishing. *Season:* Easter to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Golf and tennis tournaments.

A select modern residential resort and watering-place (*see* p. 856).

**CORK.** County Borough. Pop. 75,978 (1901). Beautifully situated on the River Lee, 150 m. S.W.

of Dublin. Is the principal city and seaport of the south of Ireland, and is well served by rail and steamship services. Cork is a good centre for excursions to the most interesting places in the south of Ireland. 5 m. N.W. is Blarney with its groves and famous castle. Queenstown overlooking Cork Harbour enjoys a world-wide reputation for salubrity and the mildness of its climate (*see* p. 857).

**COWES, Isle of Wight.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,654. On N. coast of Island at the mouth of estuary of the river Medina, opposite Southampton Water; 11½ m. from Southampton, 10 m. from Portsmouth; gay and fashionable town, celebrated as headquarters of Royal Yacht Squadron and for Regatta week (August).

**CRICCIETH, Carnarvonshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 1,406. *Means of access:* Cambrian Rys. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On the S. shore of the Carnarvonshire peninsula, overlooking Cardigan Bay. 18 m. from Carnarvon.

It is the only watering-place in North Wales facing due south, and as a holiday centre and health resort occupies a favoured position in the midst of the finest scenery of Wales. Boating, fishing, golf, tennis; recreation ground.

**CRIEFF, Perthshire.** Pop. 5,000. *Means of access:* By Caledonian Ry. from Edinburgh and Glasgow; frequent service. *Location:* In the valley of Strathearn, on the S. slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. *Climate:* Bracing, clear air; freedom from fog; small summer rainfall.

A quiet health resort; two golf links, bowling-green.

**CROFT SPA, Yorkshire.** A quiet little health resort, 3 m. from Darlington, possessing fine, strong, and varied sulphur, magnesia, and iron waters with great medicinal properties. Fishing.

**CROMER, Norfolk.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,030. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland & G.N. Joint Ry. *Location:* A favourite high-class seaside summer resort on coast between Yarmouth and Hunstanton, 22 m. from Norwich. *Elevation:* From 60 ft. to 250 ft. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,720·1 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant; from chalk wells. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenade, 1,000 yds. *Pier:* 500 ft. *Beach:* Firm, dry sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Sept. *Facilities for amusement and recreation:* Music on pier, golf-links, public tennis courts, bowling-green; theatrical performances at town hall (*see* p. 857).

**CROWBOROUGH, Sussex.** Pop. 3,081. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 39 m. from London. *Location:* 9 m. from Tunbridge Wells.

A bracing elevated inland health resort situated in a beautiful undulating district where the Sussex hills reach 796 ft. above sea-level, commanding splendid scenery. Golf links (18 holes), hunting, stream angling; crisp, dry air; pine-woods (*see* p. 855).

**CROYDON, Surrey.** M.B. Pop. 133,885. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 10 m. A progressive town possessing all the requirements of a first-class residential town, well supplied with amusements, tramways and educational facilities (*see* p. 856).

**DARTMOUTH, Devon.** M.B. Pop. 6,579. G.W. Ry., 227 m. from Paddington. *Location:* S.W. coast of Devon. *Aspect:* S. and S.E. *Climate:* Very mild. *Soil:* Light loam. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Steamers by sea and river, coaching, and railway trips. *Season:* May to Oct. Boating, fishing, bathing, cricket, football, tennis, bowls, hunting.

**DAWLISH, Devon.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,003. G.W. Ry., 13 m. from Exeter. *Location:* On coast between Teignmouth and Exmouth. *Elevation:* 30 ft. to 350 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs. *Aspect:* S.S.E. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,971 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Separate and mixed. *Excursions:* Sea and river; moors. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, swimming and polo matches; tennis week.

A quiet health resort, situated in a valley surrounded on three sides by hills. Facilities for amusements and recreation include bands, promenade concerts, public gardens, boating, fishing, golf links (9 holes).

**DEAL, Kent.** M.B. Pop. 11,000. S.E.' & C. Ry., 84 m. from London. *Location:* 8 m. N.N.E. Dover, facing anchorage of Downs, 4 m. from Goodwin Sands. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level; exposed situation. *Neighbourhood:* Marsh pastures; cliffs southwards. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Bracing, dry, breezy. *Water supply:* From chalk wells; constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk, sand, and clay. *Front:* 2 m. marine drive between houses and asphalted promenade on sea-wall; bandstand; Walmer end green common between promenade and roadway. *Beach:* Shingle. Boating; excellent sea-fishing. *Sea Bathing:* Not mixed; public baths. *Pier:* 1,300 ft.; pavilion. *Excursions:* Dover, 8 m; Sandwich, 4¼ m.; Ramsgate, 13 m. *Season:* July–Sept. Sea-fishing, Sept.–Feb.

A member of the Cinque Ports; quiet and old-fashioned; summer resort. Grand view passing shipping. Deal boatmen celebrated for life-saving, ship-salving and pilot-landing exploits. Military band; Victoria Concert Hall; Carter Institute. Golf links (18 holes); ladies' course. Depôt R.M.L.I. at Walmer (*see* p. 857).

**DONAGHADEE, Co. Down.** Pop. 2,073. A favourite watering-place 14 m. from Belfast by rail. 5 m. from Bangor. *Pier:* 750 ft., large covered pavilion. *Beach:* Sand, pebbles and rocks. *Season:* May to Oct. Boating, fishing, swimming, golf links (9 holes), harbour; bathing particularly good (*see* p. 860).

**DORKING, Surrey.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,670. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. The town lies in the valley of the Mole on the south slope of the N. Downs. 25 miles from London. *Elevation:* 220 to 450 ft. above sea level. *Aspect:* Southern, under South Downs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and rock. *Baths:* Public swimming and cubicle hot baths. *Annual fixtures:* Dorking cattle and pleasure fairs, Wednesday and Thursday in Ascension week. Golf links (9 holes), golf club, tennis, cricket, choral societies, town band. Dorking Vale is noted for its pastoral scenery (*see* p. 857).

**DOVER, Kent.** M.B. Pop. 45,000 (estimated). S.E. & C. Ry., 72 m. from London. *Location:* Close to South Foreland in main valley of chalk hills. *Elevation:* Seashore little above sea level; valley extends inland between considerable heights. *Neighbourhood:* Chalk cliffs; back-

ground, hills. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Bracing, dry. *Sunshine:* Not recorded. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Marine drive top of beach separates houses from esplanade, mile long. Admiralty Harbour enclosing 610 acres arm, sunk breakwater. Admiralty Pier, original portion 1,800 ft. long, for rail and Channel steamer traffic, upper portion promenade; Prince of Wales Pier for ocean traffic; Promenade Pier, 900 ft., band, pavilion, reading-room. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming, general, medical, Turkish. *Excursions:* Folkestone, 7 m.; Canterbury, 15 m.; Deal, 8 m.; Calais, 25 m.; Ostend, 68 m. *Annual fixture:* Yachting week and cricket week.

The premier Cinque Port; of great historic interest; garrison town (4,000 soldiers), watering-place (best possible view of passing shipping), seaport (American and other ocean liners call), Continental packet station (Calais and Ostend), pilot station. Excellent railway service; constant mail and passenger traffic to and from Continent and the East. On East Cliff, 320 ft. high, is the castle—great attraction; opposite heights are barracks and Shakespeare Cliff, 365 ft. Convenient centre for inland coasting and Continental excursions. Residential town, containing many retired military and professional men; good educational facilities. Theatre Royal, Connaught Hall (balls, concerts), Connaught Park (recreation corner for children), Corporation athletic ground, 8 acres (pavilion, cycle track, cricket, football, tennis); The Danes (football, hockey, &c.), Granville Gardens, Corporation band, golf links (9 holes), hunting, coaching, boating, fishing, gymnasium, museum, technical institute, school of art, Dover Sciences Society, electric trams (*see* p. 858).

**DROITWICH, Worcestershire.** M.B. Pop. 4,200. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* 6½ m. from Worcester, 13½ m. Malvern. *Elevation:* 129 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating woodland. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Rich loam. *Baths:* Well-appointed bathing establishments and brine swimming baths. *Mineral waters:* Powerful brine springs, seven times stronger than the sea, beneficial for sciatica, rheumatism, &c. *Season:* Easter to Oct.; baths open all the year.

The town, centre of salt industry, lies in fertile valley watered by the Salwarpe; as a health resort is noted for curative properties of its brine-laden springs. Band during season; golf links (9 holes), park, hockey, badminton, tennis, boating, angling, hunting (2 packs) (*see* p. 858).

**DUBLIN,** the capital city of Ireland, stands at the extreme western end of the beautiful Bay of Dublin, close to the mouth of the River Anna Liffey, along both north and south banks of which the city extends for 2 m. Pop. 291,190. It is 69 m. W. of Holyhead and 292 m. W.N.W. of London. The climate of Dublin is free from extremes of heat and cold, with a moderate rainfall. **Phœnix Park** is 1,760 acres in extent, about 7 m. in circumference, and contains The People's Park, cricket and polo grounds, review grounds, racecourse, &c.; also the viceregal lodge and grounds, the zoological gardens, military hospital, &c., &c. *Annual fixture:* Horse Show in Aug. In 1907, the International Exhibition will be opened in a magnificent building erected for the purpose at Balls Bridge (*see* p. 858).

**DUMFRIES.** County town. Pop. 13,241. 33 m. from Carlisle, 325 m. from London. One of the oldest and most interesting towns in Scotland. The most notable local object is the Burns Mausoleum. Centre for charming Solway Firth excursions (*see* p. 860).

**DUNOON, Argyllshire.** A popular Clyde watering-place. Pop. 7,000 winter, between 30,000 to 40,000 in summer, when over 100 steamers call at pier daily. *Aspect:* South and east. *Climate:* Mild. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Season:* June to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Royal Clyde Yacht Club races, June, July, and Aug. Fishing, boating, yachting (*see* p. 858).

**EASTBOURNE, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 46,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Brighton and Hastings, E. of Beachy Head extremity of the South Downs. *Elevation:* From 4 ft. below (E.) to 140 ft. above (W.). *Neighbourhood:* W., hilly; E., flat, pastoral. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall, open to breezes from sea and Downs. *Sunshine:* 1,680 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Mostly chalk or sandstone. *Front:* 3 m. (shops excluded), ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea-wall; marine drive between topmost promenade and houses. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, daily entertainments, Sunday concerts, bathing, fishing, marine trips, saloon steamers. *Beach:* Shingle; flat sands as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming, Turkish, &c. *Excursions:* Excellent facilities, rail and road (motors, *chars-à-bancs*, &c.); Beachy Head, 3 m.; Pevensey Castle, 5½ m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 9 m.; Battle Abbey, 16 m. *Season:* June–Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, cricket week, hunt ball, flower show, tennis tournament, Mayor's ball, Volunteer ball.

The old portion lies 1½ m. from sea on the E. slopes of Beachy Head, which rises 550 ft. and shelters the town, which extends E., N., and along shore. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Motor omnibuses; free library, technical institute, public park (82 acres of woodland), municipal band, theatre, 2 golf links (18 holes), polo, hunting (foxhounds and harriers), coaching, boating, fishing and angling, good cycling roads, gymnasium, the Saffrons (cricket, football, tennis). *Devonshire Park:* 11 acres, favourite centre for music and sports; contains theatre, concert garden, cricket ground, cycle track, tennis courts, skating rink, and large swimming baths; the illuminated fêtes and athletic sports are great attractions. *Beachy Head:* 3 m. to summit; magnificent sea views and inland panorama; footpath and carriage drive, coastguard station, and hotel (*see* p. 859).

**EDINBURGH.** Pop. 300,000. North British Ry. and Caledonian Ry. The winter temperature is the same as in London; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, of which about 180 acres are available for games. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the castle, Holyrood Palace, Burns Monument, and John Knox's House, are many historic buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University. Liberton, 3 m. S. of Edinburgh, connected by train service, is open, elevated, healthy (*see* p. 861).

**EPSOM, Surrey.** U.D.C. Pop. 16,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., and L.B. & S.C. Ry. Distance from London, 14 m. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Epsom and Banstead Downs. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk, gravel, and some clay. *Annual fixtures:* Spring and summer race meetings. Golf links (18 holes), cricket club, recreation ground, fishing.

Epsom is an important market town situated on the western side of Banstead Downs (*see* p. 861).

**EXETER, Devon.** City and County. Pop. 47,185. L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On the E. bank of the Exe. *Elevation:* From 26 ft. to 434 ft. above sea-level. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Baths:* Swimming bath and public bathing-place. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor, and Devon watering-places. *Annual fixtures:* Meeting of British Medical Association July to August, 1907. *Amusements:* County football and cricket grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 861).

**EXMOUTH, Devon.** U.D.C. Pop. 10,848. L. & S.W. Ry., 10 m from Exeter. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 500 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel subsoil. *Front:* 1½ m. level promenade. *Beach:* Sands; also small shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous, by steamer. *Season:* July–Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, athletic sports (September). Facilities for amusements and recreation numerous and various, including croquet, cricket, and golf, bowls, hunting (*see* p. 862).

**FALMOUTH, Cornwall.** M.B. Pop. 11,789. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and by coasting steamship service. *Location:* On south side of Falmouth harbour, 15 m. N.N.E. of the Lizard. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Wooded hills. *Aspect:* North-east upon an arm of the sea 10 m. in circumference. *Beach:* Shingle, sand as tide recedes. *Climate:* Temperate, equable. *Sunshine:* 1,616 hrs., 1904 (J.P.R.). *Season:* Summer and winter. Seaport town and watering-place on the S.W. bank of the River Fal, 8 m. below Truro, with a magnificent harbour and excellent facilities for yachting and boating. Trees have been planted in many streets. Pier, bathing, park, marine drive. River and sea excursions (*see* p. 863).

**FAREHAM JUNCTION.** L. & S.W. Ry. 76¼ m. from Waterloo, *via* Cosham, 84¼ m. *via* Eastleigh. Is a market town and seaport. Portsdown Hill is the site of commanding fortifications connected with the defences of Portsmouth. Magnificent marine and land views (*see* p. 861).

**FELIXSTOWE, Suffolk.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,207. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *viâ* Harwich. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. E. of Harwich, 12 m. from Ipswich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 60 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Bracing; mild autumn and winter. *Sunshine:* 1,802·1 hrs., 1905 (J.P.R.). *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenade 2 m. along top of beach and top of cliffs. *Pier:* ½ m., pavilion to be built. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed, mostly from wooden tents, which line shore. *Excursions:* By steamers; each way along coast and up river Orwell to Ipswich. *Seasons:* Easter and June–September. *Annual fixtures:* Lawn tennis (East of England championships), cricket week, two croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide and August, regatta. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. Golf links (9 holes), boating, sailing, &c., pack of foot beagles in winter (*see* p. 861).

**FILEY, Yorkshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,003. N.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast in between Scarborough (8 m.) and Bridlington (13 m.). A quiet, bracing watering-place in a fine bay with extensive sands, and a rocky promontory called Filey Brigg jutting out ½ m. into the sea. Boating, excellent fishing, good bathing, golf (9 holes).

**FOLKESTONE, Kent.** M.B. Seaport. Pop. 30,094. S.E. & C. Ry., 70 m. from London. *Location:* 7 m. W.S.W. Dover. *Elevation:* Old town (adjoining harbour) lies between two cliffs, upon which modern portion is built, protected N. by hills; some houses along shore under cliff. *Neighbourhood:* Chalk cliffs, high downs behind. *Aspect:* S. and S.E. *Climate:* Dry, equable; more or less mild, according to elevation. *Sunshine:* 1,697¼ hrs., 1905 (J.P.R.). *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Greensand. *Front:* Principal promenade, where band plays, called The Leas, extends 1¼ m.; top of cliff, 150 ft. high; widespread view of shipping; greensward separates carriage drive from asphalted footway. *Beach:* Shingle; boating, fishing (anchoring, Hythe Canal). *Bathing:* Mixed; improved Pullman cars on rails. *Baths:* Swimming Turkish, &c. *Pier:* 680 ft.; pavilion. *Harbour:* 14 acres. *Excursions:* Shorncliffe Camp, 2 m.; Sandgate, 2 m.; Hythe, 5 m.; Dover, 7 m.; Canterbury, 16 m.; Boulogne, 28 m. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, military and tennis tournaments.

Fashionable, select resort; residential town; excellent railway facilities, 1½ hrs. from London; animated scenes in harbour; piers enclosing it attract promenaders. S.E. & C. Ry. cross-Channel packets afford opportunities for Continental excursions; military element furnishes additional liveliness; plenty of good music; theatre; pleasure grounds; pavilion; cricket, archery, croquet, hockey, lawn tennis, roller skating; Leas Pavilion Ladies' Orchestra; switchback railway; medical gymnasium; golf links (9 holes); racecourse; East Kent Hunt; polo; Radnor Park, 20 acres; free library, museum (*see* p. 862).

**FOWEY, Cornwall.** Pop. 2,258. G.W. Ry. Situated on coast, amid picturesque surroundings and bold cliffs. Climatically and geographically occupies intermediate position between Penzance and Torquay. Protected from E. Favourable winter conditions. Harbour; boating (*see* p. 862).

* **FRESHWATER, Isle of Wight.** Pop. 3,306. In S.W. corner of the Island, on the coast, a little N. of the Needles. The old village has extended S. to Freshwater Gate, where there is a small tract of sands; also N.W. to Totland Bay, where there is a pier; secluded watering-place. Golf Links on Needles Downs and on Ofton Downs with Club Houses. *Sunshine:* 1,702 hrs., 1904 (*see* p. 862).

**FRINTON-ON-SEA, Essex.** Pop. 648. G.E. Ry. 70 m. from London. 4 m. N.E. of Clacton. *Aspect:* S.S.E. *Front:* Green sward, 1½ m.

long, 900 ft. wide. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes).

**GALWAY**, co. Galway. Pop, 13,800. Midland Gt. Western of Ireland Ry. One of the most interesting towns in Ireland, with a fine bay and harbour; bracing air; bathing; lake, salmon and trout fishing; excellent scenery. Excursions to Arran Island, Lough Corrib, Connemara. Theatre, pier, promenade; races August. Bazaar, race week.

**GLASGOW**, Lanarkshire. Pop. 781,000. *Means of access: West Coast Route*, L. & N.W. Ry., joining the Caledonian at Carlisle; *Midland*, joining the Caledonian at Carlisle; and *East Coast Route*, G.N. Ry., N.E. Ry., and N.B. Ry., *vid* York, Berwick, and Edinburgh. Glasgow, the second largest city in the United Kingdom, has a world-wide reputation for its shipbuilding and other industries. To tourists it offers a most convenient centre for visiting Scotland. The beauty spots of the Clyde, on which the city is situated, and the Burns country are easily accessible by rail and steamer. Every variety of steamship pleasure trip is available during the summer season. The city is well supplied with places of amusement, tramway cars, 'buses, parks, libraries, and fine art galleries, and a university, designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, which cost over £500,000 (*see* p. 862).

**GLOUCESTER.** Cathedral city. Pop. 55,000 (1906). *Means of access:* Midland and G.W. Rys. 114 m. from London. *Elevation:* 63 ft. above sea-level. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Baths:* Corporation, swimming, and Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and sulphurous springs at the Gloucester Spa. *Excursions:* Gloucester is a convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean, and the Wye Valley. Good hunting, boating, fishing, golf (*see* p. 863).

**GRANGE-OVER-SANDS**, Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,996. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *vid* Furness Ry. *Location:* On W. shore of Morecambe Bay. 9½ m. from Carnforth. *Aspect:* Southerly. *Climate:* Mild. *Seasons:* Easter to Whitsuntide and August–Sept. *Excursions:* To English Lakes by rail and road. A quiet, sheltered, watering-place and health resort with great natural attractions. Golf (9 holes). *Pier:* Promenade, 1¾ m. in length (*see* p. 863).

**GREYSTONES**, co. Wicklow. Pop. 1,000; trebles in summer. On coast, 5 m. from Bray. Recently developed from a fishing village into a modern watering-place, with a combination of sea and mountain air, dry and bracing. Bathing; sea fishing; golf links (9 holes). Lawn tennis and croquet.

**GUERNSEY**, Channel Islands. Pop. 41,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., *vid* Weymouth; L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Southampton. *Location:* Off French coast, 64 m. from Weymouth, 97 m. from Southampton, 13 m. N.W. of Jersey. *Beach:* Rock-bound, sandy bays. *Sunshine:* Average 2,000 hrs. Well supplied with facilities for excursions, amusement, and recreation. Excellent sea-fishing. Golf (18 holes), natural bunkers. The island is circled by the Gulf Stream, and frost is very exceptional. The climate is mild, moist, with a stretch of bracing weather frequently in spring; the slope of the land is towards the East.

**GUILDFORD**, Surrey. M.B. Pop. 22,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., L.B. & S.C. Ry., S.E. & C. Ry. 30 m. S.W. from London. *Elevation:* 500 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Annual fixtures:* Agricultural show, chrysanthemum show, fanciers' show, county ball. Boating, golf (18 holes), and 18 holes course for ladies, tennis, cricket, football, pleasure grounds with bands and illuminations.

This ancient town is situated on the River Wey amidst fine scenery (*see* p. 865).

**HARROGATE**, Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 32,000. N.E. Ry. *Location:* 18 m. N. of Leeds, 20 m. W. of York. *Elevation:* 320 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open moorlands. *Climate:* Bracing, dry, clear air. *Sunshine:* 1,675 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Alluvial, grit and shale. *Baths:* Numerous large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing hydropathic, vapour, heat, light, Peat Plombière swimming baths, and other treatments. *Mineral waters:* About 80 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area, one group sulphur, the other iron. *Excursions:* York and Ripon (cathedrals); Bolton, Fountains, and Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins); Harlow Moor.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors. Higher Harrogate, open and bracing; Lower Harrogate, milder and sheltered; favourite town for valetudinarians, invalids, and the retired, also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperatures; good facilities for open air exercise; 24 miles asphalted and flagged footpaths, besides 8 miles smooth gravel walks for bath chairs and pedestrians; the Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charms; the Valley Gardens, Royal Spa Gardens, and Winter Gardens (Royal Baths) afford sheltered recreation in all weathers; the Kursaal, Royal Spa concert-rooms, and gardens are owned by the Corporation, who maintain a military band and an orchestra; covered promenade for water-drinkers; opera house; tennis, lacrosse, golf (18 holes); fox-hunting; coaching; cycle bath chairs; swimming baths; free library (*see* p. 863).

**HARWICH** and **DOVERCOURT**, Essex. M.B. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamers in summer from London Bridge. (**Harwich.** Pop. 10,017). (**Dovercourt.** Pop. 3,892): A modern suburb of Harwich, lies on rising ground a little S.W., and has developed into a quiet select watering-place. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, open to North Sea breezes. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Mineral waters:* Chalybeate spring; a spa house fitted with pump room; library, and reading room. *Excursions:* River and sea trips. *Season:* June–October. *Annual fixtures:* Athletic sports (Easter, also August), flower show (August). A sea-wall and esplanade runs 2 m. from Harwich to end of Dovercourt, the slopes of the low cliffs being laid out in gardens, where Corporation band plays.

Harwich is a seaport with a fine natural harbour; the centre of a great fishing industry; a naval and military station. Golf links (9 holes) have been recently laid out at Parkeston, about 1 m. away (*see* p. 858).

**HASLEMERE, Surrey.** 43 m. from Waterloo. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 2,700. *Location:* Between Godalming and Petersfield. *Elevation:* 350 ft., rising to 900 ft. at Hindhead. 3 m. from Haslemere Railway Station. *Neighbourhood:* Open; extensive stretches of heather and pine-trees. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, no fogs. *Soil:* Sand or gravel, clay towards E. King's Sanatorium erected on Lud's Common between Haslemere and Midhurst; district specially recommended for tuberculosis patients. Good cycling roads; hunting; fishing. Golf links (18 holes) at Hindhead, 3 m. (*see* p. 865).

**HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS, Sussex.** C.B. Pop. 66,810. *Means of access:* S.E. & C. Ry., *viâ* Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells and Battle. L.B. & S.C. Ry., *viâ* Croydon, Lewes, and Polegate. *Location:* On coast between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. *Elevation:* 20 to 400 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, undulating pasture-lands. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Sea-front under overhanging cliff, mild; hillsides and cliff tops, more bracing; valleys running inland, sheltered and warm. *Sunshine:* 1,744 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* 3 miles on sea-wall, wood-paved marine drive between houses and asphalted esplanade with bandstands. *Piers:* Hastings, 900 ft., pavilion (2,000 persons); St. Leonards, 900 ft., pavilion shore end (800). *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Large swimming, Turkish and general establishment under Parade; family bathing all the year round. *Excursions:* Saloon steamships constwise and across Channel. Fairlight Glen (599 ft.), 2¼ m.; Battle Abbey, 6 m.; Normanhurst, 7 m.; Pevensey Castle, 12 m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 14 m.; numerous other opportunities by rail and road. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Flower and dog shows; cricket week, croquet tournament, regatta, sea-fishing festival.

The premier Cinque Port; one of the oldest towns in England; situated amidst historical surroundings. An unrivalled watering-place for the fragile and sick; a holiday resort lively throughout the year and visited by all classes; residential town within 1¾ hrs. of London; and important educational centre.

Town band, theatre, music-hall, concert-hall, museum, Alexandra Park (72 acres), 3 public gardens, recreation ground (6 acres; county cricket), tennis courts, 2 golf links (18 holes), archery, foxhounds, harriers, sea-fishing, boating, pleasure yachts, motor omnibuses, electric trams (overhead system) (*see* p. 864).

**HAYLING ISLAND.** Pop. 1,324. 83 m. from London. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. branch line from Havant; steam ferry from Southsea.

A quiet, secluded, rural watering-place, opposite Havant Station, between Southsea and Chichester (*see* p. 830).

**HAYWARD'S HEATH.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,717. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 37 m. from London. *Drainage:* Modern. High situation. Within easy reach of three packs of hounds. Golf Links (18 holes), athletic, bowling, cricket, football, and hockey clubs (*see* p. 865).

**HAVANT** is a small market town 5 m. from Hayling Island, connected by a branch service (L.B. & S.C. Ry.). The town possesses a handsome parish church of early English design. Havant is celebrated for its growth of roses. Leigh Park is open to the public for picnic parties (*see* p. 865).

**HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Oxfordshire.** Pop. 5,984. G.W. Ry., 35½ m. from London; 9 m. from Reading. This delightful up-river resort is noted for its annual regatta, held early in July. In addition to rail facilities for excursions, steamers run daily in summer to Oxford and Kingston. Houseboats are numerous, and bungalows increasing. Naturally the centre of attraction is the river, which increases each year in favour with holiday makers (*see* p. 865).

**HEREFORD,** Cathedral City. Pop. 21,382. On the river Wye. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and M. Ry., 114 m. from London. *Elevation:* 144 ft. *Climate:* Warm and equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. The city, in the centre of the county, served by 3 railway companies, affords very convenient headquarters for tourists making excursions by cycle, motor, boat, or rail. There is much to interest many visitors in the history and architecture of the noble cathedral. Golf course (9 holes), hunting, fishing, shooting, boating, hockey, tennis. Hereford Musical Festival held triennially. Admirable sketching ground for artists (*see* p. 865).

**HERNE BAY, Kent.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 63 m. from London. *Location:* 5 m. E. of Whitstable and 8 m. N.E. of Canterbury on the N. coast of Kent. *Elevation:* A few feet above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating, downs and woods. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing, keen dry air, low rainfall. *Water supply:* Deep spring wells; constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Principally clay. *Front:* Asphalted and well-planted esplanades, 1 m. along top of beach separates marine drive from houses. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Pier:* ¾ m. long; electric tram, pavilion. *Excursions:* Steamboats to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate. *Local Distances:* Canterbury, 8 m.; Reculvers, 4 m.; Margate, 16 m. *Season,* June–September.

A quiet family watering-place, modern built, within 2 hours of London. Open to German Ocean breezes. No land fogs. Vegetation abundant. Fine view of shipping up and down Thames estuary. Recreation ground. Good bands, cricket, tennis, hockey, golf links (18 holes) now being extended, boating, fishing, stream angling, shooting. Excellent roads (*see* p. 865).

**HORSHAM, Sussex.** U.D.C. Pop. 11,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 36 m. from London Bridge. An important agricultural town noted for its surroundings, which afford exceptional attractions to picnic parties and pedestrians; is beautifully situated on a tributary of the river Avon. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) and grounds are about 2 m. distant. Good fishing, hunting, and shooting. The beauty of the rural surroundings, which include the woodland tracts of St. Leonard's Forest, attracts large numbers of cyclists, &c. *Annual Fixtures:* Flower Show (Sept.), fat stock show (Dec.); foxhounds, staghounds; numerous fairs; frequent cricket matches (*see* p. 867).

**HOVE, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 40,100. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 52 m. from London.

Situated on a chalk slope facing S. on the west of Brighton, which it joins. *Air:* Dry. *Climate:* Specially equable September–March. Extensive lawns and esplanades on sea-front.

Mixed bathing. Patronised by aristocracy autumn and winter. Close to South Downs and Devil's Dyke. 70 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, lawn tennis, golf, boating, fishing, cycling, Sussex County Cricket Ground (*see* pp. 851 and 867).

**HUNSTANTON, Norfolk.** U.D.C. Pop. 1893. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast between Cromer and Kings Lynn, within 8 m. of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. *Aspect:* Westerly. *Soil:* Chalk. *Pier:* 800 ft., with Pavilion. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing;* Mixed. *Water:* Pure and plentiful. *Climate:* Bracing: air of exceptional purity and dryness, highly charged with ozone.

Hunstanton's long stretch of firm, clean sand is recognised as the children's paradise. Entertainments in the Pier Pavilion and on the Esplanade. Recreation Ground of 14 acres, 9 tennis courts, cricket pitch, football and hockey grounds, croquet and bowl lawns (*see* p. 866).

**HYTHE, Kent.** M.B. Pop. 5,600. S.E. & C. Ry. 67 m. from London. On coast. 5 m. W. of Folkestone. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; small rainfall. *Front:* Parade on sea-wall extending to Sandgate. *Beach:* Shingle. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Greensward. *Sea Bathing:* Mixed. *Aspect:* South.

A Cinque Port; quiet, select watering-place, built along shore, foot of cliffs. Golf links (18 holes, 2 courses), boating on Royal Military Canal, bathing establishment, Government School of Musketry; cricket week, August (*see* p. 867).

**ILFRACOMBE, Devon.** U.D.C. Pop. 9,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Exeter; G.W. Ry., *vid* Taunton; connections with Midlands *vid* Bristol. *Location:* In N.W. corner of Devon, on S. shore of Bristol Channel. *Elevation:* From 50 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open, undulated fertile country. *Aspect:* North-west, north, and north-east. *Climate:* Mild and equable, invigorating; possesses one of the mildest winter climates in England. *Water supply:* From Exmoor Forest: constant. *Drainage:* Modern, new. *Soil:* Shale, light soil over sandstone and grit. *Front:* Parade, rocky terraces, cliff walks. *Pier:* 600 ft. along shore; pavilion. *Beach:* Rock-bound, interspersed with sandy coves and pebbly nooks. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming and general. *Excursions:* A fleet of pleasure saloon steamers run daily in summer to Bristol Channel ports, forming a connecting link with Midlands *vid* Sharpness; also daily coaching trips. Lynton and Lynmouth, 18 m.; Combe Martin, 5 m.; Woolacombe, 6 m.; Bideford, 23 m.; Clovelly, 35 m.; Westward Ho, 27 m.; Lundy Island, 21 m. *Season:* June–September. Band plays all the year round; winter visitors increasing. *Annual fixture:* Out of doors sports authorised by Council.

Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre—coaching rail and sea; built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights, protected from sea by towering headlands, around which wind terrace promenades, rock walks overhang the sea, and paths zig-zag to the summit. Grand scenery; shipping pass close. Lantern Hill, 100 ft.; Capstone Hill, 200 ft.; Hillsborough, 447 ft. (at foot is haven forming the harbour), and the Tors, 600 ft. (curious sequence of seven hills). Two theatres, band, Victoria pavilion (concerts twice daily during season), golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling, shooting (*see* p. 866).

**ILKLEY, West Riding of Yorkshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,455. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. N.E. Ry., and G.N. Ry., *vid* Leeds. *Location:* Wharfedale, 16 m. from Leeds. *Elevation:* 225 to 1,340 ft. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand loam. *Baths:* All descriptions, numerous large hydro establishments. *Mineral waters:* Chal[illegible] beate[illegible]

A fashionable moorland health resort, with good facilities for excursions, amusements, and recreations (*see* p. 867).

**INSTOW, Devon.** Pop. 634. L. & S.W. Ry. 217½ m. from London. Opposite Appledore 3 m. from Bideford, at the junction of the Taw and Torridge. A quiet little watering-place with firm extensive sands, the favourite resort of children from Barnstaple, Bideford, &c. (*see* p. 867).

## ISLE OF MAN.

**DOUGLAS.** Pop. 23,000. *Means of access:* Steamers from Liverpool (about 3½ hours' passage), and various other parts in England Ireland and Scotland. *Aspect:* East. *Water supply:* New system. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* 2½ m. of promenade fringing the crescent shaped bay. *Piers:* Three. *Beach:* Firm sands. *Sea Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous by steamboats. *Season:* From Whit week to end of September. *Annual fixtures:* Annual Promulgation of Laws on Tynwold Hill, on 5th July. Motor Tourist Trophy race September. Yachting, golf links (9 holes), fishing, coaching, tennis, bowls, mountaineering, two theatres, two large ball-rooms, opera house, two variety halls, hippodrome, bands, &c. (*see* p. 857).

**RAMSEY.** The second town in the Island (pop. 4,672), possesses probably the finest bay in the British Isles. *Sands:* Perfect. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. Close to the finest beauty spots in the Island. Good boating, sailing, fishing, golf, &c. Mineral waters; powerful brine springs, beneficial for rheumatism, and a marine lake and well-appointed open air baths; 16 m. north of Douglas by railway and electric tram. *Climate:* Bracing. *Season:* July, August and September.

**THE ISLES OF SCILLY, Cornwall.** Pop. 2,000. *Access:* By steamer (40 m.) from Penzance. *Location:* 30 m. from Land's End. *Climate:* Warm, equable and humid; tropical vegetation. *Sunshine:* 1770·1 hrs., 1905.

A group of 150 rocks, only 5 being inhabited; St. Mary's, the largest, 9 m. in circumference, situated in the Atlantic, directly in the course of the Gulf Stream.

**JERSEY.** The largest of the Channel Islands, 13 m. S.E. of Guernsey (*see* p. 758). Pop. 52,576. *Capital:* St. Helen. Pop. 28,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., *vid* Weymouth; and L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Southampton. *Location:* 15 m. from coast of Normandy, 77 m. from Weymouth. *Sunshine:* 10 months 1682 hrs., 1905. This is the strong point of the climate of the Channel Islands; Jersey claiming to receive more sunshine than any other part of the United Kingdom. *Climate:* Mild, luxuriant vegetation. A summer holiday resort and winter haven, where frost is rare, and lasting snow unknown. *Annual fixtures:* Battle of flowers, race meetings, swimming matches, regatta, cattle, poultry, dog, and flower shows, 2 golf links, boating, fishing, bath-

ing, and facilities for indoor entertainments. Mixed bathing is allowed in one of the bathing pools, but not in the other (*see* p. 868).

**KILLARNEY, Co. Kerry.** Pop. 5,656. 186 m. from Dublin. Great Southern and Western Ry., about a mile distant toward North-East from the shore of the lowest of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, to which it owes all its prosperity, neighbourhood celebrated for the richness and luxuriance of the vegetation. The chief rendezvous of tourists in Ireland. *Excursions:* Coach, jaunting-car and boat include Gap of Dunloe, Kate Kearney's Cottage, the pass through the rocky slopes of the Toomies, and the McGillicuddy's Reeks, Innisfallen Island, Uss Castle, Muckross Abbey, Kenmare and Glengariff. Good salmon and trout fishing (*see* p. 867).

**KINGSTOWN, Co. Dublin.** Pop. 17,592. Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Ry.; on the Southern shore of Dublin Bay, 6 m. S.E. of the Capital, and 2 hrs. 45 min. sea journey from Holyhead. Magnificent harbour of 250 acres. *Soil:* Chiefly granite; *Water Supply:* Excellent; *Drainage:* Good. *Winter temperature:* Similar to Ventnor. *Rainfall:* Low.

Kingstown is one of the fashionable seaside resorts in Ireland, and the principal yachting station. Annual regatta July. Boating, bathing, fishing, sea baths, public library, park, pavilion (*see* p. 868).

## ENGLISH LAKES.

(*See* pp. 859, 860.)

The English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday-seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations; affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers, and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure-seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

**AMBLESIDE,** Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,536. *Means of access:* Steamer from Lake Side and Windermere, coach and motor from Waterhead Pier and Windermere, 5 m. *Elevation:* From 160 to 300 ft. above sea-level. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Windermere, Grasmere, Langdale, Coniston, Kirkstone, Troutbeck, etc. *Aspect:* Westerly.

To all travellers and visitors it offers direct and appreciable charms, the views are of unsurpassed beauty, and the climate bracing. There are excursions through most picturesque scenery to the lakes and mountains. For amusement there is a golf course (9 holes), boating on the lake, and steamer tugs. *Season:* June-Sept.

**BOWNESS,** Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,062. Adjoins Windermere, situated eastern side of Lake Windermere, between Lakeside and Ambleside; centre of principal yachting and boating stations on the lake; starting point for steamboat excursions; endless other excursions. One may walk, ride, drive, sail, swim in any direction, but never without finding scenes and objects of beauty and interest.

**CONISTON,** Lancashire. By coach or motor from Ambleside, &c.; by Furness Ry., *viâ* Foxfield Junction. The village stands at head of Lake Coniston, upon which a steam gondola makes regular trips.

**GRASMERE,** Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 781. Rail to Windermere or Keswick, thence coach or motor. *Location:* Among the mountains. *Local distances:* Windermere, 9 m., Keswick, 12 m.

**KENDAL,** Westmoreland. Pop. 15,000. L. & N.W. Ry., Mid. Ry. On the W. bank of the Kent, midway between its source and Morecambe Bay. Scout Scar Mountain is a prominent feature of this beautiful district.

**KESWICK,** Cumberland. Pop. 4,451. *Means of access:* By rail from Penrith; coach and motor from Waterhead and Ambleside in connection with lake steamer. One of the best of northern centres for the Lake district, and is one of the most romantic places in a region rich in romance. About ½ m. from Derwentwater, and 1 m. from Skiddaw. Southey's monument and the Lodore Falls within easy reach. Excursions by coach to the picturesque scenery in the surrounding neighbourhood. Good salmon and trout-fishing in lake and river. Golf course (9 holes).

**ULVERSTON,** Lancashire. Pop. 10,000. Furness Ry., 10 m. from Barrow, 8 m. from Windermere. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Lake District, Furness Abbey, Isle of Man, etc.

**WINDERMERE,** Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,379. *Means of access:* Furness Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. *Elevation:* from 116 ft. to 400 ft. above sea-level. Situated above the famous lake of the same name. Pleasure steamers run the whole length of the lake, and coaches and motors run to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Ullswater. Splendid fishing and boating.

**LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire.** M.B. Pop. 26,888. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* 2 m. E. of Warwick on the Leam, near its junction with the Avon. *Elevation:* 195 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cultivated, fertile lands, woods, rivulets. *Climate:* Equable; rainfall below the average. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Baths:* Corporation, grand pump-room and bathing establishment, supplied with baths and appliances of all kinds required by modern balneo-therapy; swimming, Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and chalybeate. *Excursions:* Rail and coach. Warwick Castle, 2 m.; Kenilworth, 5 m.; Stratford-on-Avon, 10 m.; Edge Hill, 15 m. *Season:* April-October. *Annual fixtures:* Hunt steeplechases (March), archery meeting (June), tennis tournament, cricket week, and polo week (July), flower shows.

A high-class residential town, besides a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Two free public places for drinking the waters, municipal orchestra (*id.* rate levied), concerts and fêtes in public gardens, pump-room, assembly-room (band, grounds, winter hall), new Victoria Park (20 acres); theatre, choral and orchestral societies; 3 golf clubs with separate links, good hunting centre, polo, archery, hockey, boating (*see* p. 868).

**LEATHERHEAD, Surrey.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,694. 21½ m. from London Bridge. L.B. & S.C. Ry. An ancient town situated in a district noted for its scenery: woodlands, hills and valleys attracting tourists and pleasure parties; close by is Norbury Park, Burford Bridge, and other picnic resorts (*see* p. 868).

**LEWES, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 11,249. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 50 m. from London, an important Junction on the L.B. & S.C. Ry., frequent trains

running to Brighton, Newhaven, Seaford, Eastbourne and Hastings. *Water supply:* Constant; *Drainage:* Modern; *Baths:* Open air swimming. An ancient county and assize town on River Ouse. 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Castle contains a collection of local and historical antiquities belonging to the Sussex Archæological Society. Racecourse. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, croquet, tennis, cycle and football clubs. Extensive views of sea and surrounding country from adjacent Downs (*see* p. 868).

**LINCOLN.** Cathedral city. Pop. 48,783. On the north bank of the River Witham, 47 m. N.E. of Derby. The cathedral is the most conspicuous object and its chief attraction to visitors, containing some of the richest and rarest specimens of early ecclesiastical architecture. Lincoln is situated in the centre of an important agricultural district, and has been selected for the Royal Agricultural Show to be held in 1907 (*see* p. 868).

**LITTLEHAMPTON, Sussex.** U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast, at mouth of River Arun, midway between Portsmouth and Brighton. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Open, flat, pasture lands. *Climate:* Mild, dry, invigorating; small rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy loam on gravel. *Front:* Brick-laid esplanade, ¾ m. along top of beach; wide stretch of green common between it and houses. *Pier:* Small wooden jetty at harbour entrance. *Beach:* Extensive sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Arundel, 4 m.; Goodwood, 12 m.; Chichester, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 26 m. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, cricket week, regatta, athletic sports.

Quiet, growing family summer watering-place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Boating and fishing in sea and river; band, small theatre, 2 variety troupes on common; golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, goat chaises; good cycling roads; free library; bowling green (*see* p. 870).

**THE LIZARD.** Pop. 580. G.W. Ry. Motor 'bus from Helston Station. *Elevation:* 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland; very open. *Aspect:* Southern. *Climate:* Very equable; frost and snow rare. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Loam and clay. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. Golf course (9 holes), bathing, boating, fishing. *Season:* August–September (*see* p. 869).

**LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Radnorshire,** U.D.C. Pop. 2,400. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Elevation:* 750 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Bracing. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur, saline, lithia chalybeate, &c. *Water supply:* Constant and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern. *Baths:* Sulphur.

Llandrindod Wells as a health resort is becoming popular. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of its surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. The town is lighted by electricity. *Amusements:* Golf (18 holes), tennis, bowls, croquet, cycling, fishing, &c. The waters are very efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, anæmia, neurasthenia, dyspepsia, diabetes, and liver affections (*see* p. 869).

**LLANDUDNO, Carnarvonshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 9,279. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W.Ry. *vid* Chester. *Location:* On coast between Great and Little Orme's Head. *Elevation:* From 21 ft. to 678 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Snowdonian range of mountains. *Aspect:* Llandudno Bay, N.E., and Conway Bay, S.W. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,582·8 hours, 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Latest. *Soil:* Mostly gravel. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive round the bay. *Pier:* 2,280 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Sand and gravel. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Every facility; two hydros. *Excursions:* Rail, coach, and steamer; unique marine drive and footpath for 5 miles round Great Orme's Head. *Season:* April–October. *Annual fixture:* May-day festival.

Lively, progressive, and popular watering-place. There is a tram road (cable) to summit of Gt. Orme's Head, where a new golf links has been made. Town band, two theatres, Happy Valley minstrels, golf links on the west shore (18 holes), asphalted tennis courts, hockey, coaching, boating, fishing.

A light railway from Colwyn Bay is now being laid, and is expected to be running by Easter, 1907 (*see* p. 869).

**LLANFAIRFECHAN, Carnarvonshire.** L. & N.W. Ry. and Cambrian Ry. A quiet seaside village at the base of the Penmaenmawr mountains, looking westward on the Lavan Sands and Anglesey. It is warm in winter; in summer its open situation renders it a bracing and comparatively cool place. Bright and sunny, but high rainfall (*see* p. 869).

**LLANGOLLEN, Denbighshire.** Pop. 3,304. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. 203¼ m. from London. A favourite summer resting-place. On the hills which rise from the vale convalescents may in summer obtain much benefit. Situated on the River Dee, in a beautiful valley, a favourite resort of anglers. The house, which was the home of the celebrated Ladies of Llangollen, is one of the finest specimens of the timbered cottage architecture of the eighteenth century. Good fishing (*see* p. 869).

**LLANWRTYD WELLS.** A village in Brecon-shire on railway between Llandovery and Llandrindod, surrounded by open airy uplands. Fine mountain air, bracing climate. Noted for sulphur springs issuing from rock 3 or 4 ft. from the ground in very strong stream, containing much sulphur gas when received into glasses.

**LOOE, Cornwall** (between Falmouth and Fowey), is a little health resort which in the matter of climate compares itself to Torquay. It has many attractions for the artist and tourist (*see* p. 870).

**LOWESTOFT, Suffolk.** M.B. Pop. 29,850 (estimated Dec., 1904, 32,320). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland and G.N. Joint Ry. "Belle" steamers from London in summer. *Location:* The most easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk, 22 m. S.W. of Norwich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open, sand dunes and broads. *Climate:* Bracing; absence of fog and mist. *Sunshine:* 1,654 hours, 1904. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel and sand. *Front:* South of pier. Esplanade 1 m. long, top of cliffs; marine drive between it and houses. In opposite direction, harbour, fish markets, and old town. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Piers:* 2, South Pier 1,300 ft.; pavilion (restaurant, reading-room, military band); Claremont pier, 760 ft., band, concerts, sea-angling competitions.

*Excursions:* Rail and road; marine and Broads. *Season:* July–September.

The South Pier, one of the outer harbour boundaries, is a favourite rendezvous overlooking the yacht basin; the North Pier being more resorted to for fishing. A main thoroughfare, with electric trams, runs for 3 m. nearly parallel with the shore, a swing bridge over the inner harbour entrance connecting the two portions of the town. Lowestoft is a good centre for exploring the Broads. There is excellent fishing from piers and harbour, boats and beach; and the Broads yield abundance of coarse fish.

Marina theatre, hippodrome, concerts on South beach and at Sparrow's Nest and Olympian Gardens, 2 parks, open air fêtes, model yacht pond, harbour for yachts, Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club and Waveney Sailing Club headquarters, regatta, aquatic sports, boating, shooting, golf (9 holes), tennis, bowls, electric light (*see* p. 870).

**LYME REGIS**, Dorset. M.B. Pop. 2,095. L. & S.W. Ry. 150 m. from Waterloo. On coast between Torquay and Weymouth. *Aspect:* S.E. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May to Oct. *Annual fixtures:* Flower show and regatta in Aug. A quiet watering-place and seaport. Golf (9 holes), tennis, cricket, fishing (*see* p. 870).

**LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH**, North Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 1,800. *Means of access:* Railway from Barnstaple on coast of Devon, open to the Bristol Channel. *Location:* Between Ilfracombe and Minehead, opposite Swansea. *Neighbourhood:* Crags, valleys, streams. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Esplanade, 1,000 ft. *Beach:* Pebbles, rocks, and sand. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* Easter–November.

Lynton is situated on top of a hill 500 ft. high, connected by a cliff railway with Lynmouth, lying in the valley below, amidst a wealth of wild scenery, for which the district is famous.

Coaching, marine trips, trout and sea fishing, hunting, golf, tennis (*see* p. 870).

**LYTHAM**, Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 9,089. *Means of access:* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, between Blackpool and Southport. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Rural. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,659 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Marine drive and wide green lawn 2 miles long between houses and asphalted promenade. *Pier:* 900 ft., pavilion, theatre. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming, &c. *Season:* June–Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, athletic meeting, Rose Queen festival, June; Tennis tournament, fêtes and children's sports, July.

Fashionable watering-place, mouth of the Ribble, combining attractions of seaside and country; 12 acres ornamental public gardens. Golf links (18 holes), coursing, marine excursions, boating, fishing, bowls; assembly-rooms, literary institute; electric trams to Blackpool; splendid band during season.

**MABLETHORPE**, Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,150. G.N. Ry. A quiet health resort. On coast. 13 m. from Louth. *Elevation:* Sea level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat, open. *Climate:* Bracing. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Heavy marl. *Front:* Sea hills of various heights. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Sea water. *Season:* June–September. *Annual fixtures:* Battle of flowers, flower show, Lifeboat Day (*see* p. 870).

**MAIDSTONE**, Kent. Pop. 33,516. S.E. & C.-Ry. 41 m. from London. A busy town in the centre of the hop industry, on the right bank of the Medway. The parish church is the largest in England, and the town possesses a very fine museum. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. Athletic and recreation grounds; fishing and boating (*see* p. 873).

**MALVERN**, Worcestershire. U.D.C. Pop. 18,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* On E. slope of the Malvern Hills, 8 m. from Worcester. *Elevation:* 500 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Pure, constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish, Droitwich brine, &c. *Excursions:* By *chars-à-banc* and other vehicles. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high; from the summit is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Gt. Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys; the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills; and in the plain below can be seen Worcester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Hereford, and other places of interest. *Season:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Shakespeare week in May, croquet tournament August.

Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, golf links (19 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen (*see* p. 871).

**MARGATE**, Kent. M.B. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 25,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 73 m. from London. *Location:* Extreme N.E. of Kent, 4 m. W. of N. Foreland. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, few trees; agricultural district behind. *Aspect:* N. and N.W. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 feet. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. *Sunshine:* 1,577 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* New and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Promenade gardens, with bandstand; bandstands top of cliff called the Fort, and at the Oval and Westbrook, E.; unrivalled entertainments; esplanade on top of sea-wall, separated from houses by marine drive, W. *Pier:* 960 feet, pavilion, band. *Beach:* Extensive firm sands; open harbour for small vessels. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish and other baths; modern electric installation. *Excursions:* Electric tramways to Ramsgate, 5 m., *viâ* Broadstairs; N. Foreland, 2½ m.; Reculvers, 9 m.; in summer daily communication with London by fast saloon steamers. *Season:* June–September.

Popular watering-place, combining great natural advantages to proximity to London. In summer a bustling, merry pleasure-place—a special favourite with Londoners, all kinds of seaside amusements being provided, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, E., and Westgate, W., quiet and select quarters, commanding fine sea views. Margate air has long been proverbially good for convalescents. Two theatres; golf links (18 holes), tennis, boating, fishing, steamboats

to coast towns and London by General Steam, Palace, and Belle Companies; scholastic establishments numerous and good (*see* p. 872).

**MATLOCK, Derbyshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. Midland Ry. 143 m. from London. *Location:* On the River Derwent 16 m. N. of Derby. *Elevation:* 300 to 900 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Valley scenery. *Aspect:* South-West. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from N. and E. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone and gritstone. *Baths:* A large number of the finest hydropathic establishments in the country. *Mineral waters:* Thermal springs. *Excursions:* Haddon Hall, 7 m.; Chatsworth, 9 m.; Wingfield Manor, 10 m.; Hardwick Hall, 17 m.; Dovedale and all parts of the Peak District. *Season:* July–October. Baths open all the year. *Annual fixtures:* Venetian fêtes, flower show, regatta.

MATLOCK BANK, where most of the bathing establishments are situated, for which the place is noted, is connected with Matlock Bridge by a cable tramway, ½ m. Entertainment pavilion, golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 873).

**MIDHURST, Sussex.** Pop. 1,650. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. 61 m. from London, equal distance from Pulborough and Chichester. It is a quiet, old-fashioned town in pretty rural scenery, with a river, park with deer, heather common, immense woods, and the Downs 3 m. off. The ruins of Cowdray House stand in the park close to the town. *Aspect:* South. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy, Folkestone beds. *Season:* May–Oct. *Annual fixture:* Horticultural and horse show, August Bank Holiday. Cricket, hockey, tennis, football. N.B.—King Edward VII. Sanatorium, 2½ m. (*see* p. 874).

**MINEHEAD, Somerset.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. G.W. Ry. *Location:* On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 24 m. from Taunton. *Neighbourhood:* Sea and moorland. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild and equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* Asphalted esplanade on sea-wall. *Pier:* With landing stage for excursion steamers. *Beach:* Sand. *Season:* June–September. *Annual fixture:* Opening meet Devon and Somerset Staghounds (August).

Minehead is a favourite centre, August to December, for members of the Devon and Somerset, Exmoor and West Somerset Hunts; a favourite holiday resort in summer; recommended as a winter residence for invalids (*see* p. 872).

**MOFFAT, co. Dumfries.** Pop. 2,799. Popular bracing spa. 7 hrs. from Euston (West Coast route). 350 ft. above sea. Sheltered from N. and E. by heath-clad mountains. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur and chalybeate.

**MONTROSE, Forfarshire.** Pop. 12,400. N.B. Ry. and Cal. Ry. *Location:* E. coast Scotland. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. Sea bathing. *Season:* July–Sept. *Amusements:* Golf course (18 holes); 9-hole course for ladies; rifle shooting competitions; rod fishing. Many historic associations and charming surroundings, fine promenade, large bathing pavilion, soft beach. Good centre for tourists in eastern Scotland. Midway between Dundee and Aberdeen (*see* p. 871).

**MORECAMBE, Lancs.** M.B. Pop. 11,798. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* A modern seaside resort on shore of Morecambe Bay, 4 m. from Lancaster, protected N. and E. *Front:* 3 m. promenade on sea-wall, circular in form. *Drainage:* Septic system. *Soil:* Sandy. *Baths:* Open air swimming baths on beach. *Season:* Easter to Sept. Two piers, each with pavilion. Winter gardens. Alhambra palace. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea Bathing:* Mixed.

Enjoys considerable popularity as a health and holiday resort. Situated towards the southern extremity of Morecambe Bay. Heysham adjoins, from whence run steamers to the Isle of Man, Ireland, &c. (*see* p. 873).

**MULLION, Cornwall.** On the east side of Mounts Bay. Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents. Mean winter temperature 46·89 Fahr., summer 59·92 Fahr. Golf links (18 holes), boating, bathing, fishing (*see* p. 874).

**MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA, Norfolk.** Pop. 680. G.E., Mid. and G.N. Joint Ry. A quiet little seaside resort 8 m. S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth, sloping sands. Mixed bathing. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Season:* July–Oct. Golf course (9 holes) (*see* p. 873).

**NANTWICH, Cheshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,722. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., *viâ* Crewe. *Elevation:* 130 ft. *Soil:* Sandy and gravel. *Mineral waters:* Brine baths.

An inland watering-place and hunting centre, containing a number of old Elizabethan houses.

**NEWHAVEN, Sussex.** U.D.C. Pop. 6,772. L.B.& S.C. Ry., 57 m. A seaport on the coast of Sussex, at the mouth of the River Ouse, 2 m. W. of Seaford, with a good deep-water harbour accessible at all tides. Its importance mainly centres in the L.B. & S.C. Ry.'s passenger and goods services *viâ* Dieppe, 64 m., a popular and convenient route to Paris, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, &c., maintained by large and comfortable new turbine steamers which run twice daily each way in connection with express trains from London and Paris, passing through some of the most picturesque scenery, and run alongside the steamers both at Newhaven and Dieppe.

**NEWQUAY, Cornwall.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,776. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and coach from Wadebridge, L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast between St. Ives and Padstow, 32 m. N.E. of Penzance. *Neighbourhood:* Cliff scenery. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine,* 1,682¼ hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Beach:* Sands.

The modern town, connected with a harbour and remains of old fishing village, is a rising modern health resort (*see* p. 874).

**NEWTON ABBOT, Devonshire.** U.D.C. Pop. (1905) 13,000. *Location:* South Devon, 6 m. from Torquay and Teignmouth, midway between Exeter and Plymouth. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 4 hours from London. A tourist centre, especially for Dartmoor, to which coaches run daily during the summer.

**NORWICH, Norfolk.** Pop. 117,500. G.E. Ry. and Mid. & G.N. Joint Ry. On the banks of the Wensum. The cathedral, castle, and St. Andrew's Hall are chief objects of interest.

**OBAN, Argyllshire.** Pop. 5,374. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and steamboat. *Location:* Around beautiful bay. *Water supply:* Constant and good. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Dry. *Front:* Extensive promenade and esplanade, 2 m. *Piers:* Two. *Beach:*

Sandy. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May–October. *Annual fixtures:* Sports and regattas.

Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Yachting. Magnificent drives to numerous places of historical interest (*see* p. 875).

**OXFORD.** Cathedral city. Pop. 49,413. G.W. Ry. 63¼ m. from Paddington. The county town of Oxfordshire is one of the most ancient and celebrated Universities in the world. It is situated at the confluence of the Cherwell and the Isis; architecturally is a most beautiful city, and occupies a fine site encircled by rich and wooded meadows. The University contains 21 colleges and 3 halls. The Bodleian Library, one of the most important collections in the world, contains over 300,000 volumes. The Corn Exchange, Town Hall, Martyrs' Memorial, Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Christchurch Meadows, and Worcester Gardens are amongst the many objects of interest afforded visitors. Excursions can be made to Blenheim Park, Woodstock (the magnificent palace of the Duke of Marlborough), and to Stanton Harcourt, the seat of the Harcourt family. A frequent service of saloon steamers provides facilities for endless interesting outings up and down the Thames (*see* p. 874).

**PAIGNTON, S. Devon.** U.D.C. Pop. 9,400, increasing. G.W. Ry., 4¾ hrs. from Paddington. *Location:* 2½ m. from Torquay. *Neighbourhood:* Hills, open to breezes from Dartmoor. *Climate:* Equable, with maximum of sunshine. Mild but tonic. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* Esplanade, with open and sheltered seats, 1 m. alongside a recreation green. *Pier:* With handsome pavilion. *Beach:* Yellow sands, with about 200 tents on hire. *Bathing:* Mixed, from sands, pier, and Goodrington Beach. *Excursions:* Coaches, buses, public motors, rail, sea and river. *Season:* June–September. Waterworks on Holne Moor, for unlimited supply of purest water, completed. *Amusements and recreations:* High-class dramatic performances in pier pavilion, al-fresco variety concerts on green, entertainments in public hall, numerous bands, chess club (visitors invited), Queen's Park (sports, promenade concerts, bowling, archery, tennis, &c.), Victoria Park (ornamental) (*see* p. 875).

**PENMAENMAWR. Carnarvonshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,000. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 4½ m. Conway; 8 m. Llandudno. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 2,000 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Snowdonian range. *Aspect:* N. *Soil:* Sandy, gravelly. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed.

A quiet, high-class health-rest and holiday resort, combining sea and mountain air (*see* p. 874).

**PENZANCE, Cornwall.** M.B. Pop. 13,136. *Means of access:* G. W. Ry., 7 hrs. from London; steamers to London and Bristol weekly. *Location:* On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. of Land's End; sheltered from W. and N. *Elevation:* Sea level. *Neighbourhood:* Hills on three sides. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Mild, absence of cold. *Sunshine:* 1,789 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Granite. *Front:* Sea-wall, with higher and lower promenades. *Beach:* Shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Excursions:* Land's End, 10 m.; Lizard, 21 m.; St. Michael's Mount, 3 m.; Scilly Isles, 40 m. *Season:* Summer and winter.

A seaport and watering-place, the westernmost in England. A warmer health resort in the winter than any place on the mainland, for which due records are available. Spacious harbour. Pilchard and mackerel fisheries important industry. Boating, good fishing, shooting, golf (18 holes), coaching. Motor-car services G.W. Ry. Free library, Morrab Gardens (3 acres), natural history and antiquarian museum, geological museum (*see* p. 874).

**PERTH, Stirling.** Pop. 34,539. *Means of access:* Main railway routes to the north. *Location:* On the Tay, 22 m. W. from Dundee; 40 m. N. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* 18 to 472 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* S.W. and E. *Mineral waters:* Pitkeathly (saline), 4 m.

The Charing Cross of Scotland from which excursions may be made to all parts of the country (particularly the Highlands), the railway facilities being exceptional. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes). Boating and free fishing on the Tay, cricket, &c. Perth and its surroundings are associated with Sir Walter Scott's famous novel (*see* p. 876).

**PETWORTH.** The seat of Lord Leconfield (1¾ m. from Petworth Station) was for 300 years the beautiful home of successive Dukes of Northumberland. The house (frontage 324 feet) is rich in works of art and paintings, including some fine specimens of Turner's, and there are some carvings by Grinling Gibbons. The sword has been preserved which was used by Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury. House can be seen Tuesday and Thursday 11 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. The Park, which is always open, is 14 m. in circumference, and unrivalled for trees, turf, water, and deer (*see* p. 874).

**PEVENSEY BAY.** Primitive village on east coast of Sussex, 4 m. E. of Eastbourne pier, built on shingle beach, from which sea has receded, consisting of about 100 houses.

Pevensey Station (1¾ m. from Pevensey Bay), L.B. & S.C. Ry., 65 m. from London. Secluded summer resort for families desiring quiet freedom.

**PLYMOUTH, Devon.** Pop. 107,509. G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort. Good tourist centre. Excellent facilities for marine and land excursions (*see* p. 875).

**POOLE, Dorset.** Pop. 19,461. L. & S.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 113½ m. from London. A seaport town to the west of Bournemouth, situated amidst pleasant surroundings, on the northern side of the harbour which bears its name.

Ornamental park, free public library, science and art school, with usual facilities for amusement and recreation (*see* p. 876).

**PORT RUSH, co. Antrim.** Pop. 2,000. 60 m. from Belfast. A summer holiday resort and tourist centre for Giant's Causeway, glens of Antrim, &c. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

**PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA, Hants.** County Borough. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry.; also steamer from London. *Location:* On S. coast of Hampshire,

opposite Isle of Wight and the Solent. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Open, sheltered behind by Portsdown Hills. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall; open to breezes from sea and surrounding country. *Sunshine:* (not recorded). *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive, 2 m. along top of beach, separated from houses by wide tract of green common, often used for inspections and reviews; esplanade is adorned with naval and military memorials and relics. Handsome town hall (Saturday evening popular concerts), museum, technical institute, cycle track. *Pier:* Pavilion (daily entertainments and Sunday concerts); fishing; landing stage for steamers; marine trips. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Movable stages for ladies and gentlemen running into deep water at all tides, fitted with separate compartments; also from beach, with and without machines. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming, &c. *Excursions:* Regular steamer service between Isle of Wight; marine trips round it and to Southampton, Bournemouth, Weymouth, &c. Steamers from London call *en route* for Plymouth, Falmouth, and Dublin. By rail: Winchester, 29 m.; Chichester, 18 m.; Hayling Island, 10 m.; Porchester Castle, 7 m. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixture:* Regatta.

The island of Portsea consists of four divisions, connected by electric trams:—N., *Landport:* Traversed by main thoroughfares (birthplace of Charles Dickens). N.W., *Portsea:* largest dockyard in the world. W., *Portsmouth:* Naval arsenal; gun wharf; armoury; harbour contains *Victory*, Nelson's old flag-ship; *Duke of Wellington*, flagship of Naval Commander-in-Chief; *St. Vincent* training ship; and a Sailors' Rest. S. and E., *Southsea:* Suburban residence for families of officers in both services; fashionable summer resort; favourite centre for yachtsmen; wintering place for convalescents; Eastney Barracks (headquarters R.M. Artillery). Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyard, arsenal, and fortifications (*see* p. 880).

**PRINCE-TOWN**, Devon. Pop. 1,200. G.W.Ry. 26 m. from Exeter, 16 m. from Plymouth. *Elevation:* 1,400 ft. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Moors, tors, rivers, mountains, grand scenery. *Climate:* Bracing, invigorating. *Soil:* Peat. *Season:* Easter to September, when hunting commences. Good cricket ground, bowling green, quoits, tennis (*see* p. 876).

**PWLLHELI**, Carnarvon. M.B. Pop. 4,000. (Pronounced Pullth-helly—Brine or Salt Water Pool), is situated on the Northern part of Tremadoc Bay. Sheltered by mountains (1,000 to 2,000 ft. high), on the N. and E., with southerly aspect. Visitors enjoy a mild temperature in winter; in the summer the new part of the town is a bracing, tone-giving health resort. *Beach:* Extensive sands and very small shingle. Safe bathing (mixed), in clear water. Sea fishing abounds, and sport for fresh-water anglers close by. Boating; golf links (9 holes); trams; omnibuses; coaching; art gallery; hiring fairs, May and November; fine national harbour; good cricket ground (*see* p. 876).

**RAMSGATE**, Kent. M.B. Pop. 28,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 79 m. from London. *Location:* South shore of Isle of Thanet, in between Deal and Broadstairs. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 150 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open country and cultivated downs. *Aspect:* South and south-east. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; not much rain; St. Laurence is high and bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,764½ hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Chalk wells; constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Marine drive, promenade, and gardens top of cliffs, connected by ornamental approach roads at easy gradients. *Beach:* Sands; boating and fishing. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Baths:* Complete establishment, including Turkish. *Pier;* Extensive stone promenade piers, enclosing fine harbour over 50 acres. *Excursions:* Steamboat service with London in summer; coasting and Continental trips; electric trams to Broadstairs, 2 m., and Margate, 5 m.; Canterbury, 16 m.; Deal, 13 m.; Pegwell Bay, 7 m.; Sandwich, 16 m. *Annual fixtures;* Yachting week; agricultural, flower, and horse shows.

A lively seaport and watering-place, popular with Londoners winter and summer; the sea comes close up to the chalk cliffs, completely washing the sands at high tide. The harbour piers are favourite walks, always affording interesting sights. One railway station is on the shore. Two theatres; concert room; public bands and concert party; Royal Victoria Pavilion; Sanger's Amphitheatre; Ellington Park; Warre Recreation Ground (cricket, tennis, croquet); free library; reading room; river angling; hunting; headquarters Temple Yacht Club. There is a good and close view of passing shipping; harbour is much frequented by coasters, fishing smacks, pleasure steamers, and yachts (*see* p. 876).

**READING**, Berkshire. C.B. Pop. 72,214. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., L. & S.W. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. 36 miles from Paddington. Reading Abbey was founded by Henry I. in 1121, boundaries still traced in existing ruins. Reading possesses a university college, and general museum. Six parks and recreation grounds, aggregating 216 acres; gas and electric light; tramways. It is a good centre for boating, situated in the midst of beautiful Thames scenery, which can be explored by boats or steamboats. Corporation swimming baths; swimming club; two rowing clubs; regattas in August; three golf clubs (links each 9 holes); hunting, staghounds and foxhounds. Local organisations for cycling, football, cricket, tennis, hockey, quoits, bowls, rowing (*see* p. 877).

**REDCAR**, Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 9,000. N.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 4 m. S. of Tees estuary, 5 m. N.W. Saltburn. *Elevation:* Level. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Promenade, 2 m. *Pier:* 1,320 ft. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* July–August.

**REIGATE**, Surrey. M.B., which includes Redhill. Pop. 25,993. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. 21 m. South of London. *Elevation:* From 250 to 750 ft. *Water supply:* Constant. *Sewage system:* Bacteriological. *Soil:* Chalk, sand, clay. Corporation baths. The favourite residential district of Redhill is really an outlying suburb belonging to the ancient town of Reigate, but, owing to advantages of direct railway communication, its population now exceeds that of the parent parish (*see* p. 876).

**RHYL, Flint.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,473. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On the coast between the estuary of River Dee and Llandudno, 30 m. from Chester. *Elevation:* 10 ft. to 20 ft. *Aspect:* N.W. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,627 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Terrace-promenade. *Pier:* ½ m.; small pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* A portion of the beach has been set apart for mixed bathing. *Baths:* Sea-water; 2 hydros. *Excursions:* Coach, steamer, and rail. *Season:* April–October.

A popular seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusement and recreation (*see* p. 877).

**RIPON, Yorkshire.** Episcopal city. Pop. 8,230. *Means of access:* N.E. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* 11 m. Harrogate; 30 m. Leeds; 30 m. York. *Elevation:* 125 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Soil:* Gravel and red sand. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur; New Spa sulphur baths opened by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Oct. 1905. *Season:* Winter and summer. Music in Spa gardens during summer, golf links (9 holes), hockey clubs (ladies and gentlemen), cricket club, boating on River Ure, fishing in rivers Ure, Skell, and Laver, hunting (2 packs).

The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. *Excursions:* York and Durham cathedrals and various abbeys (*see* p. 876).

**ROTHESAY, Isle of Bute.** Pop. 9,323. *Access:* Steamer service from Wemyss Bay, Gourock, Greenock, and Craigendoran. *Location:* On the shore of Rothesay Bay, in the Firth of Clyde. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild, equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Esplanade; bandstand; ornamental gardens. *Pier:* For steamer traffic. Well provided with facilities for steamer excursions, amusement and recreation.

A popular watering-place and centre for intercourse with all places on the Firth of Clyde and the Western Highlands (*see* p. 877).

**RYDE, Isle of Wight.** M.B. Pop. 11,043. *Means of access:* By steamboat. *Location:* N.E. coast of Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. *Elevation:* 144 ft. *Aspect:* North. *Sunshine:* 2,184 hrs. end of Oct., 1906. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Clay, gravel, and sand. *Pier* (with pavilion): ½ m. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Sept.

A lively town, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Excursions by coaches, motor buses, trains, and steamers to any part of the island. *Annual fixtures:* Two regattas, rose show, gymkhana, chrysanthemum show. Tennis courts and bowling greens (*see* p. 877).

**ST. ANDREWS, Fifeshire.** Pop. 7,621. N.B. Ry. 20 m. South of Dundee. This ancient and royal city is famous for its magnificent golf links—a credit not only to the city, but to the entire world of golfers; for its University, the oldest in Scotland, where formerly the Primate of Scotland resided; and for the variety and striking beauty of its surrounding scenery and coast views. It is a fashionable watering-place, with every requisite for health and pleasure. Golf club over 100 years old (*see* p. 877).

**ST. BEE'S, Cumberland.** R.D.C. Pop. 1,200. *Means of access:* L. & N. W. Ry., and M. Ry.; through communication. *Location:* West Coast Cumberland. A quiet seaside village; rocks and headlands. Fine old Norman church. Recreation ground; bowling; tennis. *Season:* June–September; mild winter.

**ST. MARGARET'S BAY, Kent.** Pop. 1,086. S.E. & C. Ry., 80 m. from London.

Village health resort on coast, 4½ m. N.E. of Dover. Houses on different elevations in a sheltered break in lofty cliffs only open to sea breezes. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate;* Dry, bracing; warmer on shore than cliff-top. *Soil:* Chalk. Well and Company's water. June to January most favourable months.

**SALISBURY, Wilts.** Cathedral City. Pop. 17,900. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., 84 m. from London. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Baths:* Corporation, also private company. *Annual fixtures:* Pleasure fair (3 days), sheep fair, races, county ball, Bibury Club races.

From its history, antiquity, and position in the fertile valley of the Avon, Salisbury is a most interesting city. Chief amongst its attractions is its splendid cathedral (spire 404 feet, the highest in England), dating from 1220, one of the best examples extant of early English architecture. Stonehenge with its colossal Druidic ruins, and Salisbury Plain, military manœuvres annually, a vast area of 200 square miles, can be visited from here. County hall, theatre, promenade concerts in Victoria Park nightly during summer (Sundays excepted), Blackmore Museum, public library, golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 878).

**SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA, Yorks.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,578. N.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast; Whitby, 21 m.; Scarborough, 42 m. *Elevation:* 150 ft.; inclined tramway from beach. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Clay and sand. *Front:* Upper and lower promenade separated by sloping turf. *Pier:* Band-stand. *Beach:* Sand entirely; no groynes. *Bathing:* Mixed; tents and machines. *Baths:* Brine and electric massage; large sea-water swimming. *Season:* June to September.

Well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreation; golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 877).

**SANDGATE, Kent.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 68½ m. from London. On coast in between Hythe and Folkestone, close to Shorncliffe camp. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Equable; freedom from sea fogs. *Soil:* Sandy. *Beach:* Shingle. Tramway to Hythe.

Most houses face the sea and enjoy a southern aspect. Well protected by tall cliffs from N.N.W. and N.E. winds. Fifteen minutes from Shorncliffe Camp (*see* p. 877).

**SANDOWN, Isle of Wight.** U.D.C. Pop. 5,220. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *viâ* Portsmouth and Ryde; also steamers in summer. *Location:* On N. end of Sandown Bay, south coast of the island, 6 m. from Ryde, 2 m. from Shanklin. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, great variety in formation and colour; background, downs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, dry; small rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand, gravel, and chalk. *Front:* Esplanade, bandstand. Kursaal and Arcade. *Pier:* 840 ft.; pavilion; landing-stage for steamers; facilities for sea-bathing. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Ex.*

*cursions:* Rail, road, sea. Sandown is the junction for the island railways. *Season:* June-October (August principal month). *Annual fixture:* Regatta, August.

A quiet, family watering-place; entertainments of a varied description at the Pier Pavilion, Kursaal and Town Hall. Bands and other musical attractions on the esplanade. Yachting, canoeing, boating; golf links (18 holes). Coaching, motor buses (*see* p. 878).

**SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire.** M.B. Pop. 38,200. 230 m. from London, *vid* York (42 m.), by G.N. and N.E. lines. *Location:* On N.E. coast, between Whitby and Bridlington. *Elevation:* Ranges to 300 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moors and dales. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,473 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenades at high and low levels. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Sea-bathing:* Not mixed. *Baths:* Sea-water, &c. *Mineral waters:* Chalybeate. *Season:* June-September; cricket festival, September.

Fashionable watering-place, with a diversified frontage of 2 m. with esplanade overlooking bay and harbour. North and south parts, each with a fine sandy bay, separated by a rocky promontory 300 ft. high. The noted Spa establishment and grounds—a social rendezvous, contains promenade, kiosk bandstand, theatre, grand concert hall, ballroom, picture gallery, and café, besides pumproom and other attractions. A ravine, which separates south cliff from main part of town, used as public park. St. Nicholas Cliff pleasure gardens, Holbeck gardens, Clarence gardens and marine drive skirting the sands, aquarium, swimming baths. Theatre Royal, Londesborough Theatre, hippodrome, museum, golf links (18 holes), cricket club, tennis, croquet, bowling green, boating, fishing, angling (*see* p. 878).

**SEAFORD, Sussex.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,100. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 58 m. from London. *Location:* On coast, between Eastbourne and Brighton; 2 m. E. of Newhaven. *Elevation:* 20 ft. to 60 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and downs. *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Invigorating, equable; small rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant, from chalk wells. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Parade. *Beach:* Pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Alfriston, 4 m.; Littlington, 3½ m.; Wilmington, 6 m. *Season:* July-September.

A quiet, old-fashioned town in small bay, protected by high downs from N. and E. Operatic concerts on parade; golf links (18 holes), ladies' course; tennis, croquet, fishing (*see* p. 879).

**SEATON, Devon.** Pop. 1,375. L. & S.W. Ry. 152 m. from Waterloo between Lyme Regis and Sidmouth. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach, safe bathing, sea fishing, angling in river Axe (salmon and trout), boating, hunting, shooting, golf links (9 holes). Regatta in July (*see* p. 878).

**SELSEY-ON-SEA, Sussex.** L.B. & S.C. Ry. 8 m. south of Chichester, connected by light railway and 9 m. from Bognor by coast walk. A quiet, secluded summer resort, on east side Selsey Bill. Prawn and lobster fishing. Yacht anchorage. The attractions are sea bathing, level roads for cycling, shooting, fishing, cricket, driving, &c. (*see* p. 879).

**SEVENOAKS, Kent.** Pop. 8,103. S.E. & C. Ry. 23 m. from London. 14 m. West of Maidstone. This fine market town occupies a very elevated and healthy position near the river Darenth. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, and the number of the historical residences, &c., in its vicinity: including Knole House and Park, Penshurst Place, Hever Castle, Igtham Mote. The neighbouring villages contain much of antiquarian interest. Excellent hunting in district with foxhounds and staghounds (*see* 879).

**SHANKLIN, Isle of Wight.** U.D.C. Pop. 4,533. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Portsmouth and Ryde. *Location:* Between Sandown and Ventnor, in a shallow indentation of the coast-line of Sandown Bay; 8½ m. from Ryde. *Elevation:* Sea-level, cliff, and hillside. *Neighbourhood:* High downs. *Climate:* Mild, sunny. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Esplanade; roadway separates houses from promenade top of beach. *Pier:* 1,180 ft.; pavilion; excursion steamers call. *Beach:* Sands. *Baths:* Spa bathing establishment. *Mineral water:* Ferruginous spring. *Excursions:* Rail, road, and sea. *Bathing:* mixed.

A quiet, family watering-place at the foot of downs, 800 ft. high, built on the shore, on the cliff, and backwards towards the downs. Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach into the land for 450 ft. and is abundantly wooded. Town band, public institute, social and recreation club, miniature rifle club, cricket, tennis, croquet, badminton, boating, golf (18 holes), art school, electric light (*see* p. 879).

**SHERINGHAM, Norfolk.** Pop. 2,700. Midland and G. Northern Jt. Ry. and G.E. Ry. On coast, little W. of Cromer. A quiet and select watering-place. Bold cliffs, sands, golf (18 holes), and ladies' course; also a "nursery" for tyros. Cricket, tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing. Mixed bathing (*see* p. 878).

**NEW SHOREHAM, Sussex.** Pop. 3,900. U.D.C. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 56 m. from London. *Location:* On the east coast, 6 m. W. of Brighton. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat; hilly N. *Aspect:* Southerly. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Loamy. *Beach:* Shingle; sand at low water. *Bathing:* Mixed.

Situated at the foot of the South Downs on the River Adur, just W. of Shoreham harbour, with a bungalow settlement on the immediate seafront. Boating on sea and river; fishing, golf (18 holes), tennis (*see* p. 879).

**SHREWSBURY, Shropshire.** Pop. 28,396. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. 162¼ m. from London. Situated on the Welsh border. This ancient and interesting town, on the River Severn, is rich in historical associations, ancient public buildings, and old timbered houses. Its castle, once a royal fortress, is associated with many stirring fights, and portions of the town ramparts still remain. Shrewsbury was the native place of Charles Darwin, and Sir Philip Sydney was educated at its famous grammar school. *Climate:* Equable. *Drainage:* Modern. Good water. Electric light.

Free library and museum, natural history and museum, archæological museum, old market hall, borough technical school, public baths, theatre royal, music hall, harmonic, orchestral,

and choral societies. Boating, angling, tennis, bowls, golf links (9 holes), hockey, football, swimming, shooting, hunting, cricket.

**SIDMOUTH, Devon.** Pop. 4,201. L. & S.W. Ry. 168 m. from Waterloo. Protected from N. and E.; much sunshine; comparatively small rainfall for Devon. Good drainage and water. Typical South Devon climate; recommended for asthma, bronchitis, &c. Large bathing establishment, esplanade. *Beach:* Sands. Boating, tennis, archery, cricket, golf links (18 holes), river fishing. (*see* p. 877).

**SILLOTH, Cumberland.** U.D.C. Pop. 1,292. N.B. Ry. On the shore of the Solway Firth, 18 m. W. Carlisle. *Elevation:* Sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Agricultural. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Lawn and promenade. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* June to Sept.

**SKEGNESS, Lincolnshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,000. G.N. Ry. *Location:* On coast between Hunstanton and Mablethorpe. *Neighbourhood:* Flat country, with sand dunes. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,735 8 hrs., 1905. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Improved one in progress of construction. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 1 m. parade. *Pier:* 1,843 ft.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. Sea-bathing; salt-water baths, with swimming-bath and water chute. A breezy, modern watering-place, looking over the waters of the North Sea. King's Hall Theatre, pleasure gardens and pavilion, switchback railway, cricket and tennis ground (6 acres), golf (18 holes), angling, good cycling roads.

**SOUTHAMPTON.** County borough. Pop. 117,312. L. & S. W. Ry. London, 75 m.; Cowes, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 30 m. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Southampton Water, western esplanade. Pier with pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed; in large open-air salt-water baths. *Annual fixtures:* Flower shows, regattas. *Amusements:* Yachting, boating, fishing (sea and river), shooting, golf links (9 holes), bowling greens, and tennis courts, county cricket ground, football, large natural common of 365 acres, parks and pleasure grounds, theatres, &c. Many antiquarian relics.

Situated at the head of Southampton Water, and bordered by the estuaries of the Itchen and Test, this important and very progressive seaport, with its long stretch of magnificent docks, affords an endless source of pleasure to visitors interested in the coming and going of the great troopships, the big liners, cross-channel steam packets, and coasting steamboats. Numerous facilities for marine excursions to Isle of Wight, &c. (*see* p. 882).

**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex** (*see* p. 879). M.B. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* London, Tilbury & Southend Ry., G.E. Ry., Midland Ry. Steamers in summer from London Bridge. *Location:* On N. shore of Thames estuary, opposite Sheerness, 35 m. from London. *Elevation:* From sea-level (E. part) to 125 ft. above (W. part). *Neighbourhood:* Well-shrubbed cliffs; rural behind town. *Aspect:* South. *Sunshine:* 1,843 hrs., 1905. *Climate:* Dry, mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Brick-earth and gravel. *Front:* Promenade, 3 m.; marine gardens along cliffs. *Pier:* 1½ m., tramway, pavilion (seats 1,200), daily entertainments, sacred concerts Sunday. *Beach:* Shallow, shingle and sandy; tide goes out great distance, disclosing mud. *Bathing:* Mixed; bathing tents allowed on beach; floating swimming baths. *Baths:* Sea-water, hot and cold. *Excursions:* Rail and road (motors, *chars-à-banc*, &c.). An excellent centre for marine trips, river coasting and Continental. *Season:* Whitsuntide to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta week, Sept.; cricket week, Aug.; angling festival, Oct.; Prittlewell races. Flower show and Mayor's Ball.

A popular lively resort (**Southend-on-Sea**) within 50 minutes of City; upwards of 100 trains daily; and residential town (**Westcliff-on-Sea**), many City men living here. The Thames is here 7 m. wide, and all day long the world's shipping up and down affords a fine sight.

Technical schools and public library (cost over £9,000), institute, good private schools. Empire Theatre, Kursaal. Pier pavilion. Marine park, sports, dancing pavilion, 2 public parks, cricket, tennis. Southchurch Hall Park; yachting, boating, hockey, tennis, electric tramway from esplanade to top of cliffs; electric light. Golf links at Rochford (*see* p. 879).

**SOUTHPORT, Lancs.** M.B. Pop. 52,000. *Means of access:* L. & Y. Ry., Midland, G. Northern, G. Central, and L. & N.W. Rys. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,595½ hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand. *Front:* Marine gardens, lake, and sandy shore. *Pier:* 1,300 yds., pavilion. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Blackpool, Llandudno, Liverpool, Windermere, Harrogate. Municipal band, May to Oct., Winter Gardens, Botanic Gardens, Kew Gardens, Corporation bowling greens, tennis and croquet courts, water chute, captive flying machine (Maxim's), marine lakes for boating and sailing.

Besides a large residential population it attracts numerous visitors in the spring and autumn in search of health and rest (*see* p. 882).

**SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk.** M.B. Pop. 2,800. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry. and Southwold Ry. *Location:* On coast, between Lowestoft and Aldeburgh. *Elevation:* 40 ft. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Cliff walk. *Pier:* 870 ft.; "Belle" steamers call. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* to Dunwich up River Blyth. Motor 'buses to Lowestoft. *Season:* July to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Pleasure fair, lifeboat parade, model yacht regatta. Golf (18 holes), sailing and boating on sea and river; harbour for yachts; cricket and tennis on common; sea fishing in autumn. Electric light and telephone (*see* p. 880).

**STIRLING.** Pop. 18,403. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., N. British Ry. *Location:* On River Forth, midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. One of the most beautiful and historic towns in Scotland, offering special attractions to tourists and visitors. Fine view from ancient castle. Golf links, bracing air, good water supply.

**STONEHAVEN, Kincardine.** Pop. 4,500. Cal. Ry., N.B. Ry. *Location:* 14 m. S. of Aberdeen. *Elevation:* 100 ft. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Genial. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* May–Oct.

Has deservedly a high repute as a summer

resort. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Golf course (18 holes), situated on the top of the cliffs close to the sea; cricket ground with large pavilion; well-kept bowling green; sea and river fishing; excellent boating and bathing facilities; and ideal cycling roads (*see* p. 882).

**SUTTON, Surrey.** U.D.C. Pop. 18,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 12 m. from London. *Elevation:* 292 ft. *Climate:* Dry and bracing, few fogs. Midway between Croydon and Epsom. Numerous interesting and historical villages are within easy walking distance, and the Holmesdale valley with its ancient towns and villages is immediately accessible (*see* p. 882).

**SUTTON ON-SEA, Lincolnshire.** Pop. 2,710. G.N. Ry. (branch, Louth to Willoughby). On coast, between Skegness and Mablethorpe. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Promenade and sands. *Bathing:* Mixed (*see* p. 882).

**SWANAGE, Dorset.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,384. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and steamboat. *Climate:* Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Esplanade. *Pier:* 600 ft. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* July to Sept.

A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Bathing, boating, fishing, yachting, swimming, excursions by steamboats along coast (*see* p. 882).

**TEIGNMOUTH, Devon.** U.D.C. Pop. 8,636. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. *Location:* At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. *Elevation:* 70 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Front:* 1½ miles. Asphalte paths on sea-wall. *Pier:* 600 ft.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, river, marine, coaching. *Season:* July–Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, lifeboat-day.

A summer holiday resort, winter residence, and seaport; is sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N. *Al fresco* concerts on the Den (6 acres); grounds adjoining beach. Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting; good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teign Corinthian Sailing Club (*see* p. 882).

**TENBY, Pembroke.** M.B. Pop. 4,400. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. & L. & N.W. Ry. *vid* Carmarthen. *Location:* On W. shore of Carmarthen Bay. *Elevation:* Up to 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and rocks. *Aspect:* N.E. to S.W. *Climate:* Mild in winter; freedom from frost and snow; heat in summer moderate. *Sunshine:* 1,713 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone. *Front:* North, wooded to sea-line; south, bold rocky cliffs. *Pier:* 240 ft. *Beach:* Extensive sands; shingle at places. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Road, rail, and sea. *Seasons:* July–Sept., Nov.–March. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, horse show, golf tournament, hunt week, race week, aquatic carnival.

A fashionable and cheerful watering-place, the favourite health resort of South Wales (*see* p. 884).

**TINTAGEL, Cornwall.** Pop. 868. 4½ m. from Camelford Station by bus. L. & S.W. Ry., 242 m. from London. Tintagel Castle, on top of a steep precipice, is the legendary home of King Arthur, and one of the show places of N. Cornwall.

Grand scenery, bracing climate, sandy beach; boating, golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 883).

**TONBRIDGE, Kent.** Pop. 12,736. S.E. & C. Ry., 29½ m. from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery in Kent. Boating on the river, cricket week, hunting, etc., are the principal amusements (*see* p. 883).

**TORQUAY, Devon.** M.B. Pop. 33,625. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 220 m. from London. *Location:* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay, 25 m. S. of Exeter. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and hills. *Sunshine:* 1,775 hours, 1905. *Climate:* Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. *Water supply:* From Dartmoor; constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone. *Front:* Ornamental promenades and marine drive. *Pier:* 1,500 ft.; pavilion, skating-rink. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Corporation baths (fresh and sea-water, medicated), Turkish. *Excursions:* Rail and river, coaching and marine. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Balls at Easter, Aug., and Christmas; dog show, flower show, regatta, steeple and hurdle races, mobilisation of Fleet.

In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 ft., sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor.

*Recreations:* Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), golf (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river, and lake), hunting, polo, chess club, theatre; in the Corporation Bath Saloons—balls, concerts, lectures, skating rink; at the Recreation ground—football, hockey, tennis, cycle track; model yacht lake in the King's Gardens (*see* p. 883).

**TOTNES, Devon.** M.B. Pop. 4,034. G.W. Ry., 21 m. S.W. of Exeter. On River Dart, not far from Dartmoor. Boating, angling; steamer trips daily to Dartmouth; motor and coach trips daily to Paignton.

**TOWYN, Merionethshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 3,840. Cambrian Ry. *Location:* A quiet and bracing seaside resort on the shores of Cardigan Bay, at the opening of a broad plain, into which, 6 m. inland, two valleys merge—one from the foot of Cader Idris, brightened by the River Dysynni, the other from Lake Talyllyn.

**TREFRIW, Carnarvonshire** (*see* p. 818). Llanwrst Station, L. & N.W. Ry., 1 m. An inland village health resort in the valley of the Conway on west side of the river 8 m. from Llandudno Junction, and 7 m. from the sea.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.** M.B. Pop. 35,000. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., *vid* Croydon and Oxted; S.E. & C. Ry., *vid* Chislehurst and Tonbridge. *Location;* 5 m. south of Tonbridge,

on borders of Kent and Sussex. *Elevation:* Ranges from 300 ft. to 440 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating, pastoral, well wooded, luxuriant foliage. *Climate:* Dry, mild or bracing, according to elevation; free from humidity, few fogs. *Sunshine:* 1,737 hrs., 1904. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Mineral springs;* Purest chalybeate drinking water. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Porous sandstone. *Excursions:* Within easy reach of many historical mansions and castle ruins; Eridge, 3 m.; Crowborough Hill, 7 m.; Sevenoaks, 12 m.; Edenbridge, 13 m. *Annual fixtures:* Athletic sports, cricket week, agricultural show, steeplechases (Eridge), coursing (Edenbridge). *Season:* June–October.

In 1906 the famous Nelson memorandum was purchased by Councillor J. B. Woollan, J.P., of Sherwood Park, a resident of this town, and during his lifetime it will be exhibited at the Town Hall. On his death the memorandum will become the property of the British nation, and be placed in the British Museum. The Exhibition is open daily at the Town Hall from 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1; Tues., Thurs. and Sat. admission 1s., other days free.

Inland watering-place. A select residential and health resort. The common, 249 acres, is a splendid sloping sweep of verdant heath, furze and bracken, the highest parts, 440 ft. above sea-level, commanding fine landscape views; foot of common are its medicinal springs, pump-room and Pantiles. Corporation band, open-air entertainments, opera house, assembly-rooms, musical and dramatic societies, technical institute, open-air and indoor bathing establishments, Neville athletic grounds, several parks and recreation grounds (football, cricket, tennis, archery), golf links (9 holes), good hunting centre, coaching (*see* p. 883).

**VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.** U.D.C. Pop. 6,000. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *via* Portsmouth and Ryde. *Location:* S.E. coast of the island, 12 m. from Ryde. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 800 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Wooded downs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild and equable. *Sunshine:* 1,698 hours, 1905. *Water supply:* Constant over greater part of town. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Esplanade along top of beach; a marine drive separating houses from promenade. *Pier:* 640 ft.; excursion steamers call. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, coach and steamer. *Season:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixture:* Tennis tournament (August).

The town lies in a recess in a bay, sheltered from N., N.E., and E. by lofty downs, which gently descend to the shore in irregular rocky tiers. The houses rise from the beach with striking effect in terraces at various altitudes, and extend along the undercliff, which natural plateau halfway up the downs is the great feature of the district. A fashionable resort and winter sanatorium. Pavilion, public park, tennis, croquet, golf links (18 holes), coaching, hockey, free library; electric light (*see* p. 884).

**WALMER.** U.D.C. Pop. 5,775. Adjoins Deal. Also a Cinque Port, its castle being up till recently the residence of the Lord Warden, but now open to public inspection (*see* p. 843).

**WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, Essex.** U.D.C. Pop. 2,015. G.E. Ry., 70 m. from London. *Location:* On the coast, 9 m. from Clacton, 18 m. from Colchester. *Aspect:* E. and S.E. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* See Clacton. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel, sand, and loam. *Front:* Promenade on sea-walls. *Pier:* ¼ m.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Oct. Theatre, pierrots, golf links, tennis, croquet.

**WARWICK,** C.B. Pop. 11,889. *Means of Access:* L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R. 108 m. from London. An ancient and interesting town, standing on a rocky plateau on west bank of river Avon, in the midst of one of the prettiest districts in the Midlands. Of special interest to tourists is its fine old castle, one of the grandest specimens extant of an old feudal baronial hall, towering 100 feet above the N.W. bank of the river. Warwick Castle contains a vast collection of art and antiquarian treasures. In the town are some very fine specimens of Gothic architecture (Beauchamp Chapel) and some quaint old houses and gateways. Kenilworth and Stratford-on-Avon are easily accessible (*see* p. 884).

**WATERFORD,** C.B. Pop. 29,000. G.W.Ry. 97 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. One of the most ancient cities in Ireland. Its situation and advantages as a port made it an important factor in the history of Ireland; and its position on the River Suir is one of considerable beauty. Of importance to visitors are the numerous excursions by road, rail, and steamer to the picturesque villages at the mouth of the harbour. Waterford was the one place in Ireland which successfully resisted the victorious arms of Cromwell (*see* p. 885).

**WEST KIRBY AND HOYLAKE, Cheshire.** Pop. 13,200. Wirral Ry., L.N.W. Ry., G.C. Ry. *Location:* 12 m. from Liverpool, 18 m. from Chester. *Elevation:* 280 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Mild, well sheltered, little frosts. *Water:* Constant and abundant. *Soil:* Sandy. *Drainage:* Modern. *Beach:* Sand. *Season:* June to September. Noted Golf centre, Hoylake, 18 holes; boating; driving; lawn tennis and bowling-greens.

West Kirby possesses a splendid Marine Lake (along the side of which runs a wide promenade), available for yachting, boating, and bathing, at any state of the tide (*see* p. 884).

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Somerset.** U.D.C. Pop. 19,845. *Means of access:* G.W.Ry., Midland Ry.; steamers from S. Wales. *Location:* At the N. extremity of Uphill Bay, in a recess of the Bristol Channel on the Somerset coast, opposite Cardiff (10 m. across), 20 m. S.W. of Bristol. *Neighbourhood:* Sands, hillsides, woods. *Climate:* Equable, dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,521 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 2 m.; promenade and carriage drive on sea-wall. *Piers:* 2; Birnbecke (400 ft.); Grand (pavilion). *Beach:* Sands. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming, sea-water, electric, Turkish, and general establishment. *Excursions:* Sea trips to Lynmouth, Ilfracombe, Minehead, and South Wales. Light railway to Clevedon, 8 m. Coach drives to Chadder, Banwell, Winscombe, &c.

A prominent and popular summer and autumn watering-place, open to Atlantic breezes, largely resorted to by people from the inland parts of West of England; built on the well-wooded slopes of Worlebury Hill, and at its base protected from N. and E. Municipal pavilion and

opera house and grand pier pavilion (concerts, military bands, dramatic entertainments), 4 public parks, 400 acres woods, golf links (18 holes), hunting, coaching, tennis, boating, free library, museum, reading-room, gymnasium, school of art, sanatorium, convalescent home, and electric trams (*see* p. 884).

**WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset.** M.B. Pop. 19,831. *Means of access:* G.W.Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* Divided by the River Wey, on Weymouth Bay, opposite Isle of Portland. They form one combined borough. *Temperature:* Equable. Seaport town and popular watering-place. *Climate:* Bracing, but mild during winter. Boating and fishing; also steam-boat and *char-à-banc* excursions. Mixed bathing allowed, also visitors' private bathing tents on foreshore. Noted for number and standing of its private schools. G.W.R. Service to the Channel Islands (*see* p. 885).

**WHITBY, Yorks.** U.D.C. Pop. 11,755. G.N. Ry. An ancient port and fishing town between Saltburn and Scarborough, on each side of the mouth of the River Esk, surrounded by hills, dales, woods, rivers, and moorland; extensive sands, two free piers at harbour entrance. It now attracts large numbers of visitors in the summer. Climate bracing, golf, sea and river fishing, excellent facilities for yachting and boating, mixed bathing (*see* p. 885).

**WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland.** U.D.C. Pop. 7,705. N.E. Ry. A growing watering-place on the cliff coast, connected with Newcastle by electric tramway service. Golf links, bathing, boating, fishing.

**WINCHESTER, Hampshire.** Cathedral city. Pop. 20,929. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry.; 60 m. from London; on the east side of a hill, sloping to the river Itchen; 12 m. from South Coast. *Neighbourhood:* Hilly and pastoral. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Baths:* Open, swimming. *Annual fixtures:* Several fairs; cricket week; golf links (3 courses, 18 holes); fishing.

Winchester cathedral is the largest and one of the oldest in England, its nave being considered the finest. Other attractions are the County Hall, the Hospital of St. Criss, the Thrupp Gallery, the museum, and numerous institutions, ancient and modern. Near the city is the famous Winchester College (*see* p. 885).

**WINDSOR, Berks.** Pop. 13,958. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. A Royal and ancient city of world-wide interest. Its famous castle, founded by William I., has been for many centuries the seat of British Royalty, and, with Windsor Park and Virginia Water, offers exceptional attractions to visitors (*see* p. 885).

**WOODHALL SPA, Lincolnshire.** U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. G.N. Ry., 18 m. from Lincoln. *Elevation:* 50 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Flat and woody. *Climate:* Dry and bracing; small rainfall. *Mineral waters:* Bromo-iodine. The baths and pump-room contain all modern improvements. Massage. Tennis, croquet, bowls and golf (18 holes) in adjoining grounds. *Season:* March–November.

The bromo-iodine water, which has made Woodhall famous, is the most powerful of its kind in Europe, and many dangerous and distressing diseases give way before its curative virtues (*see* p. 887).

**WOOLACOMBE, Devon.** Pop. 350. 1½ m. from Morthoe Station, 12 m. from Barnstaple. *Elevation:* 60 ft. *Climate:* Equable; sheltered from E. and N. *Sunshine:* 1,654 hrs., 1904. *Rainfall:* 28·26 in. (claimed to be lowest in N. Devon). *Water supply:* Direct from Exmoor. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Shale. *Front:* Extensive firm sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June–Oct. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis and golf tournaments. Sand competitions. A quiet and growing seaside village resort on coast of N. Devon facing south.

**WORCESTER.** C.B. Pop. 48,000. G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 120 m. from London; on the left bank of the Severn. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Water:* Soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and gravel. *Excursions:* Steamers to Malvern, Tewkesbury, Ledbury, &c. Boating on river, cathedral promenade.

One of the most ancient of our cathedral cities. The cathedral, built in the early English style, dates from the eleventh century. For beauty and distinctive character Worcester china is famous all the world over. Golf links (9 holes). Surrounding district, traversed by the Severn, affords tourists a great variety of typical English rural scenery (*see* p. 885).

**WORTHING, Sussex.** M.B. Pop. 25,809. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 61 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, 12 m. W. of Brighton. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat; background South Downs 3 m. distant from town hall. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Soft, mild, equable. *Rainfall:* 26·85 in. *Sunshine:* 1,715 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant, from the hills. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Loam and marl. *Front:* Asphalted promenade, 1¼ m., level with top of beach, slightly raised above carriage drive, road between it and houses; bandstand. *Pier:* 900 ft., pavilion; excursion steamers call in summer. *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to hard sands as tide recedes. *Bathing:* From tents, machines, and pier-head; mixed bathing. *Baths:* Large salt-water, swimming, and general establishment for ladies and gentlemen, with tennis courts adjoining. *Excursions:* Arundel, 10 m.; Bramber Castle, 9 m.; Goring Woods, 3 m.; Broadwater, 1 m.; 13th century church, Chanctonbury, 7 m. (800 ft.); Cissbury and other remains of Roman encampments. *Season:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, horse show, cycle and athletic sports, poultry show, summer and autumn flower shows, swimming carnival, tennis and croquet tournaments, sailing regatta.

A select and growing watering-place, residential town, and winter resort for invalids; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Theatre Royal; library; school of art; choral societies; sports ground (county cricket, football, tennis, and hockey); Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres (promenade concerts); hunting; boating; electric light; golf links (18 holes) close to town, reached by a service of motor omnibuses (*see* p. 886).

**YARMOUTH, GREAT.** C.B. Pop. 53,000. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland & G.N. Joint Ry., steamboats from London. *Location:* Coast

of Norfolk, 20 m. E. of Norwich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 50 ft. above. *Neighbourhood:* Norfolk Broads. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* Not recorded. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Dry sand. *Front:* 4 m. marine drive, separates houses from concrete promenade (which fringes sands), with ornamental gardens, bandstands, and winter gardens. *Piers:* 2, Wellington and Britannia, each with large and well-furnished pavilion, and 1 jetty. *Beach:* 7 m. sands in borough. *Bathing:* Separate and mixed. *Excursions:* To Broads by rail, boat, and road; also marine trips. *Season:* June-Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, Aug. Race meeting, Sept. Golf meetings, Easter, Whit week, and 1st week in Nov. (closed to members); open golf tournament, Aug.; tennis tournament, Aug.

A seaport; important herring fishery station; gay and popular holiday resort, in county of Norfolk. The town possesses unequalled sands and a fine stretch of quays lined by Elizabethan houses. The old parish church is one of the largest in the country. The toll-house, a 13th century relic, is now a museum and a free library; and the celebrated Nelson Room is still preserved at the Star Hotel. The sands extend to Gorleston, a modernised, quiet, select watering-place, connected with Yarmouth by rail and tram, and within the borough.

Assembly rooms; Aquarium Theatre; Theatre Royal; Hippodrome; Wellington Pier Gardens (military band daily); winter gardens. Recreation grounds, 40 acres (cricket, croquet, bowls, tennis, cycling), golf-links (18 holes); good cycling roads; boating and fishing on sea and Broads; revolving observation tower, 130 feet high; pavilion; switchback railway; Hotchkiss bicycle railway; Beach concert rings; minstrels; market covers 2½ acres; marine museum (*see* p. 887).

**YELVERTON,** South Devon. Pop. 1,500. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and motor 'bus from Plymouth.

A breezy moorland village, considered a good natural sanatorium all the year round; especially busy Aug.-Sept. Angling, hunting.

**YORK,** Yorkshire. C.B. Pop. 83,467. *Means of access:* All principal English and Scotch lines; 188½ m. from London. *Sunshine:* 1,387 hrs., 1905. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Clay. *Baths:* Open and covered swimming baths.

The cathedral, founded by Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumberland, possesses three features in which it is not matched in England—the size of its east window, the flowing tracery of its west window, and the beauty of its chapter house. Another striking feature is its ancient coloured glass. The city is very rich in antiquities and full of interest, and possesses the largest railway station in England. There are golf links (9 holes) and plenty of arrangements for outdoor and recreative sports both in and near the city (*see* p. 887).

*** *Our thanks are due to the Railway Officials, the Town Clerks, the Medical Officers of Health, and the Secretaries of Local Associations who have furnished us with particulars.*

For the purposes of comparison it may be mentioned that the sunshine recorded for *London* was 1,314½ hours in 1905. The sunshine values given in this article have been, wherever possible, obtained from the official records at the Meteorological Office. Where marked (J.P.R.) the value has been determined by means of a Jordan's Photographic Recorder; the results from this form of recorder are not directly comparable with those from Campbell Stokes' Recorders, and in consequence the Meteorological Office have now discontinued publishing them.

## TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1906, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

| PLACES. | 1905. | | | | | | 1906. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb | March | April | May | June |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Barnstaple | 62·6 | 60·5 | 55·0 | 47·2 | 42·6 | 42·9 | 43·7 | 41·1 | 43·7 | 46·2 | 51·9 | 58·6 |
| Bath | 64·2 | 59·3 | 55·0 | 45·7 | 40·8 | 41·0 | 42·6 | 36·2 | 39·3 | 45·7 | 52·3 | 58·0 |
| Cambridge | 65·6 | 60·1 | 55·9 | 44·5 | 41·1 | 39·7 | 41·4 | 37·9 | 41·4 | 45·1 | 52·4 | 56·7 |
| Carlisle | 62·0 | 57·3 | 53·2 | 42·7 | 38·5 | 41·3 | 40·0 | 35·3 | 39·8 | 44·2 | 50·3 | 58·6 |
| Dublin | 61·3 | 56·5 | 52·9 | 44·8 | 40·8 | 45·3 | 42·3 | 37·7 | 42·3 | 43·1 | 49·2 | 56·5 |
| Eastbourne | 63·2 | 60·6 | 57·1 | — | 45·1 | 43·6 | 44·2 | 40·3 | 42·3 | 45·3 | 51·8 | 55·9 |
| Guernsey | 62·7 | 60·5 | 57·6 | 51·2 | 47·0 | 45·1 | 46·0 | 42·9 | 44·2 | 47·0 | 51·5 | 56·9 |
| Hull | 63·7 | 59·5 | 55·2 | 45·3 | 40·9 | 40·5 | 41·1 | 37·5 | 41·1 | 44·0 | 50·9 | 56·8 |
| Liverpool | 61·8 | 58·3 | 54·1 | 46·4 | 41·8 | 42·4 | 41·9 | 38·4 | 41·0 | 45·2 | 50·3 | 57·5 |
| Llandudno | 62·1 | 59·0 | 55·7 | 48·0 | 43·9 | 45·0 | 44·0 | 40·2 | 42·4 | 46·1 | 50·7 | 57·9 |
| Lowestoft | 63·9 | 60·5 | 56·7 | 45·2 | 42·6 | 39·9 | 41·0 | 38·0 | 41·4 | 43·6 | 50·7 | 54·7 |
| Nottingham | 64·5 | 59·2 | 54·2 | 45·1 | 40·1 | 39·4 | 41·1 | 37·3 | 41·1 | 44·6 | 51·5 | 57·7 |
| Oxford | 65·1 | 60·9 | 55·5 | 45·7 | 41·4 | 40·3 | 42·2 | 38·1 | 42·0 | 46·3 | 52·5 | 58·6 |
| Stonyhurst | 60·7 | 57·0 | 52·5 | 44·0 | 40·8 | 41·1 | 40·1 | 35·9 | 39·8 | 43·8 | 49·3 | 57·3 |
| Valentia | 60·2 | 57·3 | 54·5 | 48·4 | 44·1 | 47·8 | 46·0 | 43·2 | 45·6 | 46·1 | 50·7 | 57·9 |
| Ventnor | 64·1 | 61·9 | 57·6 | 48·6 | 45·2 | 44·1 | 44·6 | 41·2 | 42·6 | 46·9 | 52·3 | 57·4 |
| Nice | 73·0 | 73·9 | 69·2 | 61·6 | 53·8 | 47·0 | 44·5 | 47·5 | 50·6 | 54·8 | 62·3 | 68·6 |

## Administrative Counties.

ANGLESEY. Acres 175,836. Pop. 50,606. Rental £203,616.
*Ld. Lieut.* (1896) *and Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
*High Sheriff*, Owen Pritchard, 41 Gloucester Square, W.
*Chairman of County Council*, Thos. Williams, Dinorben House, Llanerchymedd.
*Clerk of the Peace*, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni.
*Chief Constable*, L. Prothero, Llangefni (32).
*Coroner*, Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 302,947. Population 171,707. Rental £977,084.
*Lord Lieut.*, Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, Melchbourne, Sharnbrook.
*High Sheriff*, John William Green, The Larches, Luton.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
*Chairman of County Council*, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., Woburn Abbey.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, W. W. Marks.
*Chf. Const.*, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (103).
*Coroner*, Mark Whyley, Bedford.
*Coroner for Honor of Ampthill*, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE. Acres 456,491. Pop. 180,354. Rental, £1,168,627.
*Lord Lieutenant*, James Herbert Benyon (1901), Englefield House, Reading.
*High Sheriff*, Cyril W. Butler, Bourton House, Scrivenham.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bart.
*Chairman of C.C.*, W. Hew Dunn.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, J. T. Morland.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. A. F. Poulton, Reading (211).
*Coroners*: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; Jas. Cockburn Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and W. C. Jotcham, Wantage.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 454,536. Population 51,459. Rental £247,258.
*Lord Lieut.*, Lord Glanusk, Peterstone, Brecon.
*Chairman of C.C.*, G.W. Cobb, Caldicott Castle, Chepstow.
*High Sheriff*, J. Conway Lloyd, Dinas, Brecon.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, R. D. Cleasby, J.P.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, H. E. Thomas.
*Chief Constable*, A. S. Williams.
*County Coroners*: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,738. Population 179,363. Rental £1,099,214.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Lord Rothschild.
*High Sheriff*, Col. P. E. Pope, The Grange, Datchet.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Lord Cottesloe.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Tonman Mosley, Bangors Park, Iver.
*Clerk of the Peace*, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (176).
*Coroners*: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E. T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Ampthill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 311,938. Population 81,885. Rental £414,788.
*Lord Lieutenant* (vacant).
*High Sheriff* (Cambs and Hunts), Sir Charles Edward Hamilton, Bart., Hatley Park.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Edward S. Fordham, J.P.; D.L.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Herbert G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
*Clerk of Peace and C.C.*, S. R. Ginn, D.L.
*Chief Constable*, Charles J. D. Stretten, M.V.O., Cambridge (72).
*Coroner*, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

(See also ELY, ISLE OF.)

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 61,078. Rental £331,115.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead.
*High Sheriff*, D. C. Roberts, Aberystwyth.
*Chairman of C.C.*, E. Lyma Jones, Aberayron.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, J. W. Willis-Bund.
*Clerk of the Peace*, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth.
*County Treasurer*, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth.
*Chief Const.*, E. Williams, Aberystwyth (41).
*Coroners*: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 582,656. Pop. 125,303. Val. £503,661.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinsford, Llandilo.
*High Sheriff*, Arthur Edmund Du Buisson Glynhi, Llandebie.
*Chairman of Quarter Sessions*, Earl Cawdor.
*Chairman of County Council*, H. Jones Thomas, Penrhos, Llanfynydd, Golden Grove.
*Clerk of the Peace and of County Council*, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.
*Chief Constable*, W. Philipps, Llandilo (95).
*Coroners*: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; W. Buckley Roderick, Llanelly.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 123,496. Rateable value £663,431.
*Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q. S.*, John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth.
*High Sheriff*, F. J. Lloyd Priestley, Ymwlch, Criccieth.
*Chairman of C.C.*, J. E. Greaves.
*Clerk of the Peace*, A. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon.
*Chief Const.*, Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86).
*Coroners*: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

CHESHIRE. Acres 643,360. Pop. 593,885. Rental £3,808,129.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester.
*High Sheriff*, William Watson, Lancelyn, Bromborough.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
*Chairman of County Council*, Col. George Dixon.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, Reginald Potts.
*Ch. Const.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (471).
*County Coroners*: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; R. Dobson, Warrington.

CORNWALL. Acres 868,208. Pop. 322,334. Rental £1,129,939.
*Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral, and Chairman of C.C.*, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877).
*High Sheriff*, Sir Walter John Trevelyan, Bart., Trevarthian, Marazion.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Wm. C. Pendarves and F. B. Howell.
*Clerk of the Peace and to C.C.*, C. L. Cowlard.
*Chief Constable*, R. Middleton Hill (228).
*Coroners*: D. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND. Acres 971,061. Pop. 266,921. Rental £1,505,184.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
*Vice-Admiral of the Coast*, Earl of Lonsdale.
*High Sheriff*, Samuel Lindow Burns-Lindow, Ingwell, Moor Row, R.S.O.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, George A. Rimington.
*Chairman of C.C.*, H. C. Howard.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, C. B. Hodgson.
*Chief Constable*, Chas. de C. Parry, Penrith (204).
*Coroners:* Arthur Lee, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; P. B. Stoney, Millom; and Gordon Falcon, Whitehaven and Workington.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 426,084. Population 131,582. Rental £668,757.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin.
*High Sheriff*, Col. Samuel Parr Lynes.
*Chairman of Q. S.*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Edward Roberts.
*Clerk of the Peace*, W. R. Evans Ruthin.
*Chief Con.*, Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (87).
*Coroners:* John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick.

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 652,272. Pop. 610,522. Rental £2,442,179.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1892), Chatsworth.
*High Sheriff*, Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., Drakelowe Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
*Chairman of C.C.*, George Herbert Strutt.
*Chairman of Q. S.*, S. Leeke.
*Clerk of Peace & of C. C.*, N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O., Derby (348).
*Coroners:* William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,671,168. Population 662,196. Rental £3,553,526.
*Lord Lieut., and Chairman of C.C.*, Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue (1905), Castle Hill, S. Molton.
*High Sheriff*, George Sydney Strode Strode, Newnham Park, Plympton.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Lord Coleridge, K.C.; Lord Clifford; Sir John Shelley.
*Clerk of the Peace*, Henry Michelmore, Exeter.
*Chief Constable*, F. R. C. Coleridge, Exeter (425).
*Coroners:* C. E. Cox, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET. Acres 625,578. Population 202,063. Rental £1,168,962.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. (1906), Up Cerne House, Dorchester.
*High Sheriff*, Henry Stilwell, Steepleton Manor, Dorchester.
*Chairman of County Council*, Viscount Portman.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Hastings Burton Middleton.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, E. A. Flooks.
*Chief Cons.*, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (190).
*Coroners:* John Comyns Leach, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 649,244. Pop. 1,187,474. Value £4,064,858. (*See also* p. 158.)
*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham.
*High Sheriff*, Frank Stobart, Biddick Hall, Fence Houses.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P., D.C.L.
*Chairman of C.C.*, John Wilson, M.P.
*Clk. of the Peace and to C.C.*, R. Simey, Durham.
*Chief Const.*, Wm. George Morant, Durham (655).
*Coroners:* John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; Crofton Maynard, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 64,495.
*Custos Rotulorum*, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.
*High Sheriff*, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir T. George Fardell, M.P.
*Chairman of County Council*, Joseph Martin.
*Clerk of Peace and C.C.*, E. H. Jackson.
*Chief Const.*, Capt. J. H. Maude, Ely (65).
*Coroners:* Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX. Acres 930,588. Population 396,357. Rental £4,670,826.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Warwick (1901), Easton Lodge, Dunmow.
*High Sheriff*, Christopher William Parker, Faulkbourn Hall, Witham.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Andrew Johnston and Hon. C. H. Strutt.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Andrew Johnston.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C. C.*, H. W. Gibson, Chelmsford.
*Chief Constable*, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (450).
*Coroners:* J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 164,050. Pop. 81,490. Rental £379,984.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kinmel Park, Abergele.
*High Sheriff*, Dr. James Williams, Oxford.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Philip P. Pennant.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Jas. W. Summers.
*Clerk of the Peace*, Richard Bromley, Mold.
*Chief Constable*, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (59).
*Coroners:* F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGAN. Acres 504,376. Population 601,061. Rateable value £3,201,359.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B. (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.
*High Sheriff*, William Henry Edwards.
*Chairman of C.C.*, John Blandy Jenkins, J.P.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, O. H. Jones.
*Clerk of Peace and of C.C.*, T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff.
*Chief Const.*, Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (552).
*Coroners:* Edmund Bernard Reece, Cardiff; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; F. H. Glynn Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 788,770. Pop. 321,358. Rateable value £2,111,935.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield, R.S.O.
*High Sheriff*, Hamilton Fane Gladwin, J.P., Seven Springs, Cheltenham.
*Chairman of C.C.*, The Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., Lyplatt Park, Stroud.
*Chairman of Qr. Sess.*, Francis Adams Hyett.

*Clerk of the Peace and of the C.C.*, Edwd. Theodore Gardom.
*Chief Constable*, Admiral Henry Christian, Cheltenham (383).
*Coroners:* Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Maurice Fred. Carter, Newnham; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 942,441. Pop. 380,611. Rental £2,159,632.
*Lord Lieut.* (1904) *and Chairman of C.C.*, The Marquess of Winchester, Amport St. Mary's, Andover.
*High Sheriff*, Edward Carter, East Upton, Isle of Wight.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (Civil), John Lindsay Johnson (Judicial).
*Clerk of Peace and County Council*, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester.
*Chief Constable*, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (429).
*County and Franchise Coroners:* P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Fordingbridge; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitchurch.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 537,363. Population 114,401. Rental £570,448.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt. (1904).
*High Sheriff*, Paul Henry Foley, Stoke Edith Park, Hereford.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Colonel Prescott Decie.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, John Reginald Symonds.
*Ch. Const.*, Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (81).
*Coroners:* Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 404,518. Population 258,023. Rental £1,499,366.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (1892), The Grove, Watford.
*High Sheriff*, Hellier Robert Hadsley Gosselin-Grimshawe, Bengeo Hall, Hertford.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey.
*Chairman of St. Albans Q.S.*, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L.
*Chairman of Hertford Q.S.*, The Marquess of Salisbury, C.B., A.D.C.
*Clerk of Peace and of C.C.*, C. E. Longmore.
*Chief Constable*, Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (270).
*Coroners:* Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford; A. Mack A. Forbes, 7, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 233,984. Pop. 54,125. Rateable val. £348,040.
*Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C.C.*, The Earl of Sandwich (1892), Hinchingbrooke, Hunts.
*High Sheriff*, Geo. Wright Wright-Ingle, Woodhouse, North Finchley.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, H. C. Geldart, Huntingdon.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, J. Percy Maule.
*Chief Constable*, Lt.-Col. Alan G. Chichester, Godmanchester (54).
*Coroners:* C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neot Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. J. Serjeant, Ramsey.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Acres 94,068. Pop. 82,417. Val. £509,369.
*Governor and Captain-General*, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, Osborne.
*Deputy Governor*, Thomas B. H. Cochrane, M.V.O.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Godfrey Baring, M.P., Cowes.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. H. G. A. Connor (61).
*Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration)*, John Dufton, Newport.

KENT. Acres 989,890. Pop. 936,271. Rental £6,228,840.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Marquis Camden (1905), Bayham Abbey.
*High Sheriff*, Thomas Colyer Colyer-Ferguson Ightham Mote, Sevenoaks.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Lord Harris, East Kent Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent.
*Chairman of County Council*, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone.
*Clerk of Peace & to C.C.*, Walter Byron Prosser, Maidstone.
*Chief Constable*, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (526).
*Coroners:* Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; Wm. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; J. Bannon, New Romney; Chas. W. Blaxland, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Redhill.

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Pop. 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462. (*See also* p. 166.)
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Derby, K.G. (1897). Knowsley Park, Prescot, Lancashire.
*High Sheriff*, Edward Portal Broadhurst, 56 Oxford St., Manchester.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, (vacant), Lancaster; Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Liverpool; J. M. Yates, K.C., Manchester.
*Chairman of County Council*, Right Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Jos. Maghull Yates, K.C.
*Clerk of Peace & to C.C.*, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston.
*Chief Constable*, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston (1,654).
*Coroners:* Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Manor of Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 532,788. Population 437,490. Rateable value £2,436,627.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Rutland (1900), 16, Arlington St., London, S.W.
*High Sheriff*, Everard March Phillipps de Lisle, Gracedieu Warren, Whitwick, Leicester.
*Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C.*, Hussey Packe.
*Clerk of Peace to County Council & Lieutenancy*, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
*Chief Constable*, Edward Holmes, Leicester (176).
*Coroners:* Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,696,332. Population 500,022. Rental £3,661,224.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham.

*High Sheriff*, John St. Vigor Fox, Girsby Manor, Lincoln.

*Chairmen of Q.S.*, William Garfit, Boston; (vacant) Spalding (Parts of Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Wm. Embleton Fox, Northorpe (Parts of Lindsey).

*Chairmen of C.C.*: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; Holland, H. M. Proctor.

*Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils*: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford: Holland H. Chaderton Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, Gil. J. Dashper.

*Chief Constable*, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln (334) ..... £750

*Coroners*: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Philip Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. C. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; W. G. Stapleton, Stamford.

LONDON. (*See* pp. 356–361.)

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Pop. 48,852. Rental, £223,614.

*Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S.*, Wm. Robt. Maurice Wynne (1891), Peniarth, Towyn.

*High Sheriff*, Capt. Athelstane Robert Pryce, Cyfronydd, Welshpool.

*Chairman of C.C.*, John Jones, Wenaltt, Dolgelly.

*Clerk of the Peace*, (vacant).

*Chief Constable*, Major Hon. T. W. Best, Dolgelly (35).

*C. Coroner*, R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MIDDLESEX. Acres 148,700. Pop. 792,314. Rateable value £5,970,072.

*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1898), 15 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.

*High Sheriff*, Alexander Keith Carlyon, Mount Park, Harrow.

*Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C.*, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.

*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster.

*Coroners*: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: G. Danford Thomas, M.D., Manor Place, Paddington Green; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 342,548. Pop. 230,806. Rateable value £1,221,813.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Lord Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport.

*High Sheriff*, Charles Herbert Firbank, Newport.

*Chairman of Q.S.*, Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth.

*Chairman of C.C.*, Ald. J. R. Jacob, Abergavenny.

*Clerk of Peace & to C.C.*, Hy. Stafford Gustard.

*Ch. Const.*, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (199).

*County Coroners*: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 510,111. Population 54,901. Rental £497,173.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B. (1892), Ruabon.

*High Sheriff*, Sydney Rankin Heap, Mellington Hall, Churchstoke.

*Chairman of Q.S. & C.C.*, Capt. D. H. Mytton.

*Clerk of the Peace*, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool.

*Chief Constable*, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35).

*County Coroners*: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; John Rowlands, Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

NORFOLK. Acres 1,308,440. Population 293,745. Rental £1,919,742.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Viscount Coke (1906), Holkham.

*High Sheriff*, Sir G. R. L. Hare, Bart., Gressenhall.

*Chairman of Q.S.*, Colonel Hy. E. Hyde.

*Other Chairmen of Q.S.*, Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart.; Hamon le Strange; Lord Lindley; and Thos. Calthorpe Blofeld.

*Clerk of the Peace & to C.C.* (vacant), Norwich.

*Chief Constable*, Sir Paynton Pigott, M.V.O., Norwich (239).

*Coroners*: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; Thos. Martin Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; Harry Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 585,148. Population 207,485. Rateable value £1,436,757.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G. (1872), Althorp Park, Northampton.

*High Sheriff*, G. H. Winterbottom, Horton House, Northampton.

*Chairman of C.C.*, Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, M.P., Drayton House, Thrapston.

*Chairman of Q.S.*, C. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.

*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, H. A. Millington.

*Chief Constable*, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166).

*Coroners*: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Acres 1,272,294. Pop. 291,321. Rental £1,999,408.

*Lord Lieut.*, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1904), Alnwick.

*High Sheriff*, Alexander Browne, Callaley Castle, Alnwick.

*Chairman of Q.S.*, Geo. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.

*Chairman of C.C.*, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

*Clerk of the Peace and to C.C.*, S. Sanderson, D.L.

*Chief Constable*, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (239).

*Coroners*: Joseph Richard Davidson Lynn, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Pop. 514,459. Rental £2,617,015.

*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. (1898), Welbeck Abbey, Notts.

*High Sheriff*, Capt. Josiah Frederick Laycock, D.S.O., Wiseton Hall, Bawtry.

*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Wm. Evelyn Denison, Newark; Henry Mellish, Retford.

*Chairman of County Council*, Lord Belper, A.D.C.

*Clerk of the Peace*, H. Hampton Copnall, Nottingham.

*Chief Constable*, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, M.V.O., Nottingham (235).

*Coroners*: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Foottit, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 475,974. Pop. 137,124. Rateable value £807,676.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester.
*Chairman of County Council*, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford.
*High Sheriff*, G. Talfourd Inman, Highmoor Hall, Henley-on-Thames.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., All Souls College, Oxford.
*Clerk of Peace and of C.C.*, T. M. Davenport, M.A.
*Chief Constable*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-à-Court, Oxford (116).
*Coroners:* Gorden Walsh, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; Henry Dixon, M.R.C.S., Watlington.

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 395,710. Pop. 88,732. Val. £462,053.
*Lord Lieutenant* (1896), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke.
*High Sheriff*, Capt. R. Lloyd Lloyd-Phillips, Dale Castle, Dale.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, His Honour Judge Owen.
*Chairman of County Council*, George Griffith, Bunkers Hill, Milford Haven.
*Clerk of the Peace and to County Council*, Wm. Davies George, Haverfordwest.
*Chief Constable*, T. Ince Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest Castle (70).
*County Coroners:* Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

PETERBOROUGH (SOKE OF), Northants. Acres 53,471.
*Chairman of County Council*, Col. C. I. Strong.
*Clerk C.C. and of the Peace*, Walter J. Deacon.

RADNORSHIRE. Acres 301,164. Pop. 23,281. Rental £185,381.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart. (1895), Norton Manor.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Jno. Corrie Carter, Rhayader.
*Chairman of C.C.*, C. C. Rogers, Stanage Park, Brampton Brian.
*High Sheriff*, Capt. Francis George Prescott Philips, Abbeycwmhir, Penybont.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, H. V. Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells.
*Chief Constable*, Major Hon. Charles Edward Walsh, Penybont Station (23).
*Coroners:* Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 19,708. Val. £185,523.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Col. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B. (1906), Ranksboro, Oakham.
*High Sheriff*, Hubert Francis Joseph Eaton, Ketton, Stamford.
*Chairman of County Council*, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham.
*Chair. of Q.S.*, Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, B. A. Adam, Oakham.
*Chief Constable*, William Keep, Oakham (15).
*Coroner:* Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 861,802. Pop. 239,783. Rental £1,743,865.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Powis (1896), Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop.
*High Sheriff*, Alfred Edmund William Darby, Adcote, Baschurch.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
*Chairman of C.C.*, J. B. Bowen-Jones.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, E. Cresswell Peele.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. Llewellyn William Atcherley, Shrewsbury (168).
*Coroners:* John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Geo. Gordon Warren, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Acres 1,056,009. Pop. 369,902. Rateable val. £2,072,172.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Marquess of Bath (1904), Longleat, Warminster.
*High Sheriff*, Francis James Fry, D.L., J.P., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Failand, Bristol.
*Chairman of County Council*, Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, M.P., Hadspen House, Castle Cary.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, Geo. Iliffe Simey, 3 Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath.
*Ch. Const.*, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (351).
*Coroners:* Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,984. Population 1,086,240. Rental £4,469,589.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patshull House, Wolverhampton.
*High Sheriff*, T. W. Twyford, Whitmore Hall, Newcastle, Staffs.
*Chairman of Q.S. and C.C.*, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, R. Eustace Joy.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, Stafford (748).
*Coroners:* H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Handsworth; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; J. H. Joy, Tamworth.

SUFFOLK, EAST. Acres 557,854. Pop. 255,800. Rental £
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Marquess of Bristol (1886), Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, and 6 St. James's Square, London.
*Vice-Admiral*, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall.
*High Sheriff*, George Arthur Paley, Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Lord Rendlesham and Hon. John de Grey.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Lord Rendlesham.
*Clerk of the Peace and to C.C.*, A. T. Cobbold.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. Jasper G. Mayne, Ipswich (183).
*Coroners:* C. W. Chaston, Mendham, Harleston; Arthur Fredk. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss.

SUFFOLK, WEST. Acres 390,914. Pop. 117,553. Rental £
(For *Lord Lieut., Vice-Admiral and High Sheriff*, see SUFFOLK, EAST.)
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, Col. Nathaniel Barnardiston and Col. Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry Corry.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Oliver Denn Johnson.
*Clerk of the Peace and to C.C.*, East and West Suffolk, A. T. Cobbold.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. E. P. Best, Bury St. Edmunds (117).
*Coroners*, Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennion, Newmarket.

SURREY. Acres 452,796. Pop. 519,654. Rental £4,660,208.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Col. Hon. Henry Cubitt (1906).

*High Sheriff*, Ralph Collingwood Forster, The Grange, Sutton.
*Chairman of Q.S., &c.*, George Cave, K.C., M.P.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Maj. E. F. Coates, M.P.
*Clerk of the Peace and to County Council*, Thomas Weeding Weeding.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (271).
*County Coroners:* Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, 16 Church Rd., Richmond; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Bethune House, Farnham.

SUSSEX, EAST. Acres 521,776. Pop. 261,696. Rental £2,046,565.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (1905), Arundel Castle.
*High Sheriff*, Douglas Bernard Hall, Barton Park, Petworth.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Hon. Sir Wm. Grantham.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Aubrey Hillman.
*Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council*, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (201).
*County Coroners:* G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

SUSSEX, WEST. Acres 403,602. Pop. 151,553. Rental val. £990,935.
*Lord Lieutenant.* (See EAST SUSSEX.)
*High Sheriff.* (See EAST SUSSEX.)
*Chairman of Q. Sessions*, His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.
*Chairman of County Council*, The Earl Winterton, Shillinglee Park, Petworth.
*Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council*, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham (160).
*County Coroners*, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; C. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 579,885. Population 939,904. Rental £2,128,755.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Marquis of Hertford (1905), Ragley Hall, Alcester.
*High Sheriff*, Sir William Jaffray, Bart., Skilts, Studeley, R.S.O.
*Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C.*, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C., Blyth Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham.
*Clerk of the Peace and of County Council*, Edward Field, Leamington.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (343).
*Coroners:* Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND. Acres 505,330. Pop. 64,409. Rental £567,839.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby.
*High Sheriff*, Robert Wilkson Dent, Flass, Shap.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Montague Crackanthorpe, K.C., Newbiggin Hall, near Carlisle.
*Chairman of C.C.*, W. D. Crewsdon, Kendal.
*Clerk of the Peace*, John Bolton, Kendal.
*Chief Constable*, C. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (38).
*Coroners:* John Bolton Wilson, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE. Acres 864,205. Pop. 271,394. Rental £1,356,054.
*Lord Lieutenant* (1896), The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.
*High Sheriff*, Sir G. Prior Goldney, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham.
*Chairmen of Q.S.*, The Marquess of Bath and Hon. Percy Wyndham.
*Chairman of C.C.*, The Marquess of Bath.
*Clerk of the Peace and C.C.*, R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge.
*Chief Const.*, Capt. R. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (246).
*Coroners:* A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury, F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; R. A. Wilson, Salisbury; R. Balch, Lypiatt, Corsham; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 473,328. Population, 358,377. Rateable Val. £2,000,747.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
*High Sheriff*, Edward Webb, Studley Court, Stourbridge.
*Chairman of Q.S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee*, John William Willis Bund.
*Clerk of the Peace and C.C. and County Solicitor*, Samuel Thornely, Worcester.
*Chief Constable*, Lt.-Col. Herbert Sutherland Walker, Worcester (424).
*Coroners:* Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,050. Pop. 144,748. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable value £1,342,279.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York.
*High Sheriff*, William Slingsby Hunter, Gilling Castle.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, Arthur Grey.
*Chairman of C.C.*, Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.
*Clerk of Peace and to C.C.*, John J. Bickersteth.
*Chief Constable*, Maj. W. H. Dunlop, Beverley (134).
*Coroners:* Luke White (M.P. for Buckrose), Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,359,693. Pop. 286,036. Rental £2,550,939.
*Lord Lieutenant*, Sir Hugh Bell (1906).
*High Sheriff.* (See EAST RIDING.)
*Chairman of Quarter Sessions*, E. R. Turton.
*Chairman of C.C.*, John Hutton.
*Clerk of the Peace and of C.C.*, W. C. Trevor.
*Chief Constable*, Major Robert Lister Bower, C.M.G., Northallerton (278).
*Coroners:* J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchannan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,673,473. Pop. 1,389,176. Assessable val. £7,574,035.
*Lord Lieutenant*, The Earl of Harewood (1892), Harewood House, near Leeds.
*High Sheriff.* (See EAST RIDING.)
*Chairman of County Council*, Chas. G. Milnes Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near Wakefield.
*Chairman of Q.S.*, G. B. C. Yarborough.
*Clerk of the Peace and C.C.*, Francis A. Darwin.
*Chief Constable*, Capt. H. C. Metcalfe (1,296).
*Coroners:* Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Frederick Edward Nicholson, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

## London Boroughs.

CITY OF LONDON. *See* pp. 354–5.

BATTERSEA. Pop. (1901) 168,907. Val. £1,065,099.
*Mayor*, J. H. Brown, J.P. (*P.*).
*Town Clerk*, W. Marcus Wilkins.

BERMONDSEY. Pop. 128,951. Val. £941,427.
*Mayor*, John Molesworth T. Dumphreys (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Ryall.

BETHNAL GREEN. Pop. 130,609. Val. £548,359.
*Mayor*, Charles Edward Fox, J.P. (*P.*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Voss.

CAMBERWELL. Pop. 259,339. Val. £1,360,065.
*Mayor*, W. Lane Mitchell, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles William Tagg.

CHELSEA. Pop. 73,842. Val. £888,133.
*Mayor*, Hon. William Sidney, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Holland.

DEPTFORD, Kent and Surrey. Pop. 115,495. Val. £629,695.
*Mayor*, Jesse Jacob, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Vivian Orchard.

FINSBURY. Pop. 101,463. Val. £1,022,302.
*Mayor*, Rev. Preb. G. H. Perry, M.A., J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, G. W. Preston.

FULHAM. Pop. 160,000. Val. £902,442.
*Mayor*, J. M. Littleboy, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Richard Melling Prescott.

GREENWICH. Pop. 100,537. Val. £597,548.
*Mayor*, C. Stone, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Francis Robinson.

HACKNEY. Pop. 227,627. Val. £1,230,580.
*Mayor*, Dr. F. Montague Miller (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, W. A. Williams.

HAMMERSMITH. Pop. 112,233. Val. £801,488.
*Mayor*, E. C. Rawlings (*P.*).
*Town Clerk*, H. Thompson.

HAMPSTEAD. Est. Pop. 86,668. Val. £1,076,202.
*Mayor*, C. Hendrick (*I.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.

HOLBORN. Pop. 59,405. Val. £1,037,700.
*Mayor*, Ald. W. Donaldson Rawlins, K.C. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Lionel Walford.

ISLINGTON. Pop. 344,987. Val. £1,931,668.
*Mayor*, Ald. George Samuel Elliott, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Wm. Francis Dewey.

KENSINGTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 178,500. Val. £2,395,583.
*Mayor*, Alderman Henry Robson (*P.*).
*Town Clerk*, William Chambers Leete.

LAMBETH. Pop. 301,895. Val. £1,947,404.
*Mayor*, Ald. Fredk. Atkinson Powell, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry John Smith.

LEWISHAM. Pop. 158,381. Val. £1,030,063.
*Mayor*, Rev. E. C. B. Philpott, B.A. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Wright.

PADDINGTON. Pop. 145,977. Val. £1,540,138.
*Mayor*, Herbert Lidiard, J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur W. J. Russell.

POPLAR. Pop. 168,822. Val. £839,779.
*Mayor*, Fred Thorne (*I.*).
*Town Clerk*, Leonard Potts.

ST. MARYLEBONE. Pop. 133,301. Val. £1,917,674.
*Mayor*, Alderman Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, C.C., J.P. (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, James Wilson.

ST. PANCRAS. Pop. 235,317. Val. £1,803,749.
*Mayor*, Donald McGregor (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, C. H. F. Barrett.

SHOREDITCH. Pop. 118,637. Val. £812,751.
*Mayor*, Alderman E. T. Pearce (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.

SOUTHWARK (City). Pop. 206,180. Val. £1,305,548.
*Mayor*, R. D. Hilton, J.P. (*I.*).
*Town Clerk*, J. A. Johnson.

STEPNEY. Pop. 298,600. Val. £1,501,782.
*Mayor*, Alderman Rowland Hirst, J.P. (*I.*).
*Town Clerk*, George William Clarke, A.K.C.

STOKE NEWINGTON. Pop. 53,000. Val. £352,975.
*Mayor*, Alderman Wm. Barrow Trick, J.P. (*I.*).
*Town Clerk*, George Webb.

WANDSWORTH. Pop. 296,020. Val. £1,935,161.
*Mayor*, James Wise (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry George Hills.

WESTMINSTER (City). Pop. 183,011. Val. £5,960,099.
*Mayor*, G. W. Tallents (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, John Hunt.

WOOLWICH. Pop. 127,345. Val. £782,901.
*Mayor*, W. J. Squires (*M.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur B. Bryceson.

## Cities and Boroughs.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 7,555. Val. £28,000.
*Mayor*, J. M. Smith (*C.*).
*Town Clerk*, Marmaduke Tennant.

ABERGAVENNY, Mon. Pop. 7,795. Val. £34,000.
*Mayor*, W. D. Woodward (*C.*).
*Town Clerk*, J. T. Rutherford.

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 8,013. Val. £42,335.
*Mayor*, Robert Doughton (*L.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Johnson Hughes.

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,480. Val. £23,587.
*High Steward*, Earl of Abingdon.
*Mayor*, J. E. A. Cottrell (*C.*).
*Recorder*, William Harry Nash.
*Town Clerk*, Bromley Challenor.

ACCRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 43,122. Val. £179,120.
*Mayor*, T. E. Higham (*L.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Henry Aitken.

ALDEBURGH, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,500. Val. £9,770.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. G. S. Anderson (*U.*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich).

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 6,800. Val. £28,424.
*Mayor*, C. J. Reeks (*C.*).
*Recorder*, Archibald John Mackey.
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Edgar Longman.

APPLEBY, Westmorland. Pop. 1,764. Val. £10,376.
*Mayor*, Joseph Graham (*L.*).
*Town Clerk*, William Hewitson (solicitor).

ARUNDEL, W. Sussex. Pop. 3,070. Val. £13,676.
*Mayor*, Alderman A. Burrell (*C.*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancs. Pop 45,000. Val. £185,912.
*Mayor*, Frederick Reyner (*L.*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick William Bromley.

ASTON MANOR, Warwickshire. Pop. 80,000. Val. £497,548.
*Mayor*, Alfred Taylor, J.P. (*C.*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Ansell.

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 22,505. Val. £85,674.
*Mayor*, Ald. J. H. Maden, J.P., C.C. (8th time) (*L.*).
*Town Clerk*, A. Blasdale Clarke.

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,967. Val. £64,487.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*Mayor*, William Hefford (*L*).
*Recorder*, Henry Staveley Hill.
*Town Clerk*, Oliver James Stockton.

BANGOR (City), Carnarvon. Pop. 11,269. Val. £40,784.
*Mayor*, Col. Henry Platt, C.B. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, W. Huw Rowland.

BARNSLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,086. Val. £154,923.
*Mayor*, J. S. Rose (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Horsfield.

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 14,137. Val. £56,600.
*High Steward*, Hon. Mark Rolle.
*Mayor*, George Thorne Andrew (*L*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
*Town Clerk*, James Bosson.

*BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire. Pop. 68,736. Val. £295,578.
*Mayor*, T. F. Butler, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles Francis Preston.

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 9,793. Val. £63,393.
*Mayor*, Herbert Maton Kingdon (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John A. Kingdon.

*BATH (City), Som. Pop. 49,839. Val. £326,198.
*Mayor*, Sydney William Bush (*L*).
*Recorder*, Henry Coleman Folkard.
*Town Clerk*, Fredk. Darlington Wardle.

BATLEY, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 32,000. Val. £116,499.
*Mayor*, W. J. Ineson (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor).

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,326. Val. £10,765.
*Mayor*, James H. Burton (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Rice Roberts, M.A.

BECCLES, E. Suffolk. Pop. 6,898. Val. £27,552.
*Mayor*, Mark Fredk. Buck (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Tom Plowman Angell.

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 39,000. Val. £201,660.
*Mayor*, George Haynes, J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Russell Griffiths.
*Town Clerk*, Hedley Baxter.

BERWICK UPON TWEED (Town & County), Northumberland. Pop. 13,437 Val. £60,886.
*Mayor*, Gibson Ferreir Steven (*C*).
*Recorder*, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Robert Weddell.

BEVERLEY, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 13,183. Val. £51,991.
*Mayor*, Charles James Arden (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, James Willis Mills.

BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,866. Val. £9,266.
*High Steward*, Viscount Cobham.
*Mayor*, John Green, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Stanley Hemingway.

BEXHILL, E. Sussex. Pop. 14,760. Val. £96,584.
*Mayor*, J. M. Glover (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.

BIDEFORD, Devon. Est. Pop. 9,000. Val. £29,000.
*Mayor*, John Moore Metherell (*L*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
*Town Clerk*, Wm. Britton Seldon.

*BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 117,200. Val. £630,556.
*Mayor*, Thomas Liddell Dodds (*L*).
*Recorder*, Clement Higgins, K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, Alfred Gill.

*BIRMINGHAM (City), Warwick. Pop. 522,204. Val. £2,888,048.
*Lord Mayor*, Henry James Sayer (*C*).
*Recorder*, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, L. Morton Brown.
*Town Clerk*, Edward Orford Smith.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,378. Val. £6,387.
*Mayor*, Thomas Henry George (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Ernest Griffiths.

*BLACKBURN, Lancs. Pop. 129,216. Val. £536,509.
*Mayor*, Franklin Talbot Thomas (*C*).
*Recorder*, Miles Walker Mattinson, K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, Lewis Beard.

◊BLACKPOOL, Lancs. Pop. 57,000. Val. £477,057.
*Mayor*, Samuel Hill (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Loftos.

BLANDFORD, Dorset. Pop. 3,649. Val. £14,245.
*Mayor*, Ald. John Iles Barnes (4th time) (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward C. Castleman-Smith.

BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,353. Val. £23,727.
*Mayor*, Thomas Hore (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Pethybridge.

*BOLTON, Lancs. Pop. 180,500. Val. £790,880.
*Mayor*, Ald. T. B. Tong (*C*).
*Recorder*, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Samuel Parker.

*BOOTLE, Lancs. Pop. 68,000. Val. £555,607.
*Mayor*, Alfred Rutherford (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Henry Farmer.

BOSTON, Lincs. (Holland). Pop. 20,772. Val. £56,536.
*Mayor*, Tom Kitwood (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Meaburn Staniland.

*BOURNEMOUTH, Hants. Pop. 67,700. Val. £576,738.
*Mayor*, Alderman John A. Parsons (*L*).
*Recorder*, Robert Alexander Kinglake.
*Town Clerk*, George William Bailey.

BRACKLEY, Northants. Pop. 2,467. Val. £11,738.
*Mayor*, John Allen (re-elected) (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles Eric Barnes.

◊BRADFORD (City), Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 288,544. Val. £1,554,869.
*Mayor*, Ald. J. A. Godwin, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, T. R. D. Wright.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Charles Skidmore.
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Stevens.

BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,875. Val. £23,182.
*Mayor*, John Williams (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, G. Hyatt Williams.

BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 6,049. Val. £21,362.
*Mayor*, A. S. Trevor (*C*).
*Recorder*, Alexander Graham.
*Town Clerk*, James Hughes Cooksey.

BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 15,209. Val. £63,552.
*Mayor*, Ald. H. Wm. Pollard, J.P. (6th time) (*L*).
*Recorder*, Wyndham Neave Slade.
*Town Clerk*, William Thomas Baker.

BRIDLINGTON, Yorks. (E.R.) Pop. 12,482. Val. £89,851.
*Mayor*, Ald. John Sawdon (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, A. E. Matthewman, LL.B.

BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 5,944. Val. £24,766.
*Mayor*, Stephen Champ (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles George Nantes.

BRIGHOUSE, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 21,735. Val. £87,636.
*Mayor*, Alderman William Smith (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, James Parkinson.

*BRIGHTON, E. Sussex. Pop. 128,095. Val. £902,694.
*Mayor*, Henry Jervis, M.B. (*L*).
*Recorder*, Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Hugo Talbot.

*BRISTOL (City & County), Glos. & Som. Est. Pop. 363,000. Val. £1,810,110.

*Lord Mayor*, Alfred John Smith (*L*).
*High Steward*, Duke of Beaufort.
*Recorder*, Edward James Castle, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Edmund J. Taylor.

BROMLEY, Kent. Pop. 31,000. Val. £253,678.
*Mayor*,
*Town Clerk*, F. H. Norman.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £16,878.
*High Steward*, The Right Hon. Lord Addington.
*Mayor*, Frederick Adcock (*C*)
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Risley Hearn.

*BURNLEY, Lancs. Pop. 97,044. Val. £375,474.
*Mayor*, Hartley Emmott, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Peregrine Thomas.

BURSLEM, Stafford. Pop. 3,766. Val. £142,143.
*Mayor*, Samuel Gibson (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Ellis.

§BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Stafford. Pop. 52,422. Val. £334,000.
*Mayor*, Alderman Thos. Edwin Lowe (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, T. N. Whitehead.

*BURY, Lancs. Pop. 53,029. Val. £277,945.
*Mayor*, Alderman Lambert Fletcher (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Haslam.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, W. Suffolk. Pop. 16,255. Val. £65,579.
*Steward of the Liberty*, The Marquess of Bristol.
*Mayor*, Owen Aly Clark (*C*).
*Recorder*, Reginald James Neville.
*Town Clerk*, Arthur P. Wheeler.

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,456. Val. £11,623.
*Mayor*, John E. Wood (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Isaac Gough.

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 38,379. Val. £266,260.
*High Steward* (vacant).
*Mayor*, Alderman George Stace (*C*).
*Recorder*, John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
*Town Clerk*, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.

*CANTERBURY (City & County), Kent. Pop. 24,868. Val. £125,469.
*Mayor*, Francis Bennett-Goldney (*C*).
*Recorder*, Frank Safford.
*Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace*, Henry Fielding.

*CARDIFF (City), Glamorg. Pop. 183,823. Val. £1,080,000.
*Lord Mayor*, W. S. Crossman, J.P., *L.* (*Lab.*).
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Thomas William Lewis.
*Recorder*, Benj. Francis Williams, K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, J. L. Wheatley.

CARDIGAN, Cardigan. Pop. 3,555. Val. £12,563.
*Mayor*, Evan Bowen (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, David Morgan Jones.

CARLISLE (City), Cumb. Pop. 48,425. Val. £230,777.
*Mayor*, W. I. R. Crowder, Jun., M.A. (*C*).
*Recorder*, Ernest Page, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Alfred Henry Collingwood.

CARMARTHEN (Town & County), Carmarthen. Pop. 10,026. Val. £41,811.
*Mayor*, J. N. William (*L*).
*Recorder*, E. W. Milner Jones.
*Town Clerk*, Richard Macaulay Thomas.

CARNARVON, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,760. Val. £33,500.
*Mayor*, William Arthur Darbishire, J.P., D.L. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, R. O. Roberts.

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,437. Val. £27,001. Acreage 403.
*Mayor*, Alfred Ernest Townsend (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Walter James Tucker.

CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 39,654. Val. £151,000.
*Mayor*, R. D. Batchelor (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Philip Mann.

CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 12,580. Val. £73,342.
*Mayor*, Ald. Fredc. Chancellor, J.P. (7th time) (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Dixon (solicitor).

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 49,439. Val. £309,000.
*Mayor*, Ald. Wm. Nash Skillicorne (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Owen Seacome.

*CHESTER (City & County), Cheshire. Pop. 38,309. Val. £216,571.
*Mayor*, Francis Faulkner Brown (*L*).
*Recorder*, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
*Town Clerk*, James Husband Dickson.

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 27,185. Val. £126,817.
*Mayor*, George Albert Eastwood (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Middleton.

CHICHESTER (City), W. Sussex. Pop. 12,241. Val. £56,800.
*Mayor*, Walter Lewis Gibbings (*C*).
*Recorder*, Charles Frederick Gill, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, J. W. Loader Cooper.

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 5,074. Val. £20,134.
*Mayor*, Alderman Daniel Collen, 3rd time (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Francis Henry Phillips.

CHIPPING NORTON, Oxon. Pop. 3,780. Val. £11,532.
*Mayor*, Reuben Burden (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Mace.

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 26,852. Val. £96,754.
*Mayor*, Alderman James Sharples (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Mills.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Pop. 4,204. Val. £20,000.
*Mayor*, Sambrooke Newlyn (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Druitt.

CINQUE PORTS. *See* Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye.
*Lord Warden*, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Registrar*, Col. Sir E. Wollaston Knocker, C.B.

CLITHEROE, Lancs. Pop. 11,414. Val. £45,691.
*Mayor*, Councillor J. T. Whipp (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Eastham.

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 38,373. Val. £167,606.
*High Steward* (vacant)
*Mayor*, Walter B. Bryant (*C*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Charles Wanklyn.

COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £89,887.
*Mayor*, Alderman Edward Carr, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Alfred Varley.

CONGLETON, Cheshire. Pop. 10,707. Val. £34,474.
*High Steward*, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
*Mayor*, James T. Lucas (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward A. Plant.

CONWAY (Carnarvon. Pop. 4,636. Val. £27,360.
*Mayor*, R. Arthur Prichard (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, T. E. Parry.

*COVENTRY (CITY), Warwick. Pop. 69,877. Val. £307,820.
*Mayor*, Alderman William Lee (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Sutton.

COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,202. Val. £3,967.
*Mayor*, Charles Morgan Davies (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Thomas Gwyn (solicitor).

CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 42,074. Val. £156,808.
*Mayor*, Alderman Harry Hoptroff (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Cooke.

*CROYDON, Surrey. Pop. 151,011. Val. £1,062,436.
*Mayor*, H. K. Moore, B.MUS., J.P. (*C*).

*Recorder*, Robert Frederick Colam.
*Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace*, F. C. Lloyd.

DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 49,000. Val. £229,114.
*Mayor*, Thomas E. B. Bates (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Gordon Steavenson.

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,800. Val. £22,500.
*Mayor*, John Brown (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Sydney J. Pope.

DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 40,000. Val. £155,271.
*Mayor*, Alderman R. Shorrock (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William P. Halliwell, B.A.

DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,780. Val. £15,614.
*Mayor*, Charles Hubert Roche (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Willoughby.

DEAL, Kent. Pop. 10,581. Val. £44,693.
*Mayor*, Ald. Henry Stephen Chapman (*C*).
*Recorder*, Wm. Wilson Grantham.
*TownClerk & Clerk of the Peace*, Alf. Chas. Brown.

DENBIGH, Denbigh. Pop. 6,438. Val. £35,180.
*Mayor*, Robert Owen (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Parry Jones.

*DERBY, Derby. Pop. 123,980. Val. £558,805.
*Lord High Steward*, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
*Mayor*, Robert B. Chambers (*C*).
*Recorder*, John Henry Etherington-Smith.
*Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace*, G. Trevelyan Lee.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,533. Val. £25,333.
*Mayor*, Edward Theobald Simpson (*L*).
*Recorder*, Robert George Seton.
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.

*DEVONPORT, Devon. Pop. 78,405. Val. £302,963.
*Mayor*, William Joseph Moon (*L*).
*Recorder*, Henry Edward Duke, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, R. J. Fittall.

DEWSBURY, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 28,060. Val. £138,797.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. A. Parr (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, H. Ellis.

DONCASTER, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 30,508. Val. £152,504.
*Mayor*, Nathan Gyles (*C*).
*Recorder*, Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Raymond Augustus Hall Tovey.

DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 9,458. Val. £46,826.
*Mayor*, E. W. Young (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, A. G. Symonds.

DOUGLAS (I. of Man). Pop. 22,000. Val. £155,979.
*Mayor*, J. Sharp.
*Town Clerk*, Alexander Robertson.

DOVER, Kent. Pop. 45,000. Val. £213,000.
*Mayor*, C. F. Raggatt (*C*).
*Recorder*, Archibald Henry Bodkin.
*Town Clerk*, Col. Sir E. Wollaston Knocker, C.B.

DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 4,163. Val. £23,742.
*Mayor*, Percy John Pond (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Samuel John Tombs.

*DUDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 48,733. Val. £152,898.
*Mayor*, Frederick William Cook (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Cartright Brettell.

DUKINFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 18,929. Val. £68,518.
*Mayor*, George Heathcote (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, B.A.

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 5,600. Val. £24,179.
*Mayor*, Arthur Willam Nash (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning.

DURHAM (City), Durham. Pop. 14,659. Val. £56,371.
*Mayor*, Arthur Pattison (*C*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell.
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Marshall.

EALING, Middlsx. Pop. 46,000. Val. £416,953.
*Mayor*, Robert Willey, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Geo. E. Brydges.

EAST HAM, Essex. Pop. 125,000. Val. £472,234.
*Mayor*, John Henry Carte (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, C. E. Wilson.

EAST RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 12,339. Val. £48,768.
*High Steward*, Rt. Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.
*Mayor*, Richard Abbott Bradshaw (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Percival Jones.

EASTBOURNE, E. Sussex. Pop. 47,350. Val. £402,805.
*Mayor*, Henry William Keay (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry West Fovargue.

ECCLES, Lancs. Pop. 34,369. Val. £162,352.
*Mayor*, Alderman Joseph Schofield (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edwin Parkes.

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 7,500. Val. £32,287
*Mayor*, William Alfred Fisher (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Allard Cox.

*EXETER (City & County), Devon. Pop. 48,000. Val. £259,044.
*Mayor*, Ald. W. William Henry Reed (*L*).
*Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court*, John Alderson Foote, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, H. Lloyd Parry.

EYE, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,004. Val. £7,976.
*Mayor*, Sir Thos. Henry Tacon, J.P., D.L. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Major Francis Woolnough.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 11,789. Val. £42,347.
*Mayor*, Alderman Joseph Grose, J.P. (re-el.) (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Ernest Armitage.

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 11,234. Val. £50,818.
*Mayor*, Alderman Ebenezer Chambers, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, Arthur E. Gill.
*Town Clerk*, Allen Tassell.

FLINT, Flint. Pop. 4,625. Val. £23,740.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. L. Muspratt (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas W. Hughes.

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Est. Pop. 34,770. Val. £263,028.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Banks, J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, John Charles Lewis Coward, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Frederic Kidson.

*GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 109,888. Val. £425,859.
*Mayor*, Ald. A. Gillies, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Swinburne.

GILLINGHAM, Kent. Pop. 42,745. Val. £145,146.
*Mayor*, Robert Edwards (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, F. C. Boucher, LL.B.

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,016. Val. £24,566.
*Mayor*, J. C. Morland (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Reginald Thomason Gould.

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 21,526. Val. £83,119.
*Mayor*, Alfred Garside (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Theo. Walter Ellison.

*GLOUCESTER (City & County), Glos. Pop. 47,955. Val. £220,250.
*High Steward*, Viscount St. Aldwyn.
*Mayor*, Samuel Aitken (*L*).
*Recorder*, Charles F. Vachell, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, George Sheffield Blakeway.

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 8,748. Val. £43,502.
*Mayor*, H. G. Bunning (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Percival Whately.

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pop. 2,017. Val. £18,395.
*Mayor*, R. L. Towgood (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Gerald Hunnybun.

GRANTHAM, Lincoln (Kesteven). Pop. 17,393. Val. £79,246.
*Mayor*, William Lee (*C*).

*Recorder*, Thomas Spooner Soden.
*Town Clerk*, Aubrey Henry Malim.

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 27,196. Val. £128,750.
*Mayor*, G. Matthew Arnold, D.L., F.S.A. (8th time) (*C*).
*Recorder*, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Hampton Brown, B.A.

§GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 63,138. Val. £274,567.
*High Steward*, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage, P.C.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. Pickwell (*L*).
*Recorder*, Isaac Saunders Leadam.
*Town Clerk*, William Grange.

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 20,779. Val. £131,202.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
*Mayor*, Col. C. T. Lane (*C*).
*Recorder*, George Cave, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Sydney Miller.

*HALIFAX, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 108,000. Val. £488,361.
*Mayor*, Richard Dearden Ward (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Keighley Walton.

*HANLEY, Stafford. Pop. 62,737. Val. £246,726.
*Mayor*, Thomas Hampton (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Henry Clay.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, A. Challinor.

HARROGATE, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 28,423. Val. £252,472.
*Mayor*, James Chippindale (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Turner Taylor.

HARTLEPOOL (EAST), Durham. Acres 972. Pop. 22,723. Val. £75,588.
*Mayor*, William Pearson (*C*).
*Town Clerk and Recorder*, Herbert Wright Bell.

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 10,016. Val. £34,580.
*High Steward*, Charles Hugh Berners.
*Mayor*, William Henry Elwell (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur John Hauslip Ward.

HASLINGDEN, Lancs. Pop. 18,543. Val. £78,074.
*Mayor*, Councillor James Barlow (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, W. Musgrove.

*HASTINGS, E. Sussex. Pop. 67,144. Val. £445,896.
*Mayor*, Stanley Thomas Weston, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, James Fenning Torr.
*Town Clerk*, Benjamin Frederick Meadows.

HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,436. Pop. 6,007. Val. £17,795.
*Lord Lieut.*, Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart. (1876), Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
*Mayor*, James Reynolds (*C*).
*Chairman of Q.S.*, His Hon. Judge W. S. Owen.
*Town Clerk*, R. T. P. Williams.

HEDON, Yorks. (E.R.). Pop. 1,020. Val. £3,327.
*Mayor*, Councillor Arthur Fewson (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Alan Park.

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,098. Val. £9,602.
*Mayor*, Henry Toy (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Walker Tyacke.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts. Pop. 11,264. Val. £56,268.
*Mayor*, Alderman W. J. Orchard (*C*)
*Town Clerk*, Lovel Smeathman.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Oxford. Pop. 5,984. Val. £30,842.
*Mayor*, Alderman Simmons (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, J. F. Cooper (*Dep.* A. Caldecott).

HEREFORD (City), Hereford. Pop. 21,382. Val. £119,532.
*Chief Steward*, Sir Jas. Rankin, Bart.
*Mayor*, George Jackson Caldwell (*L*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Judge A. Gwynne-James.
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Carless.

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 9,322. Val. £52,598.
*High Steward*, The Marquess of Salisbury, G.B.
*Mayor*, William Graveson (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Joseph Sworder.

HEYWOOD, Lancs. Pop. 26,371. Val. £107,509.
*Mayor*, D. Healey (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George G. Bouchier.

HIGH WYCOMBE (OR CHEPPING WYCOMBE), Bucks. Pop. 19,000. Val. £71,985.
*Mayor*, Arthur Vernon, J.P. (5th year) (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Joseph Clarke.

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. Pop. 2,750. Val. £8,258.
*Mayor*, Alderman T. Patenall (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,271. Val. £20,259.
*Mayor*, Alderman H. Bunfield (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward William Hellier.

HORNSEY, Middlesex. Pop. 88,000. Val. £650,301.
*Mayor*, John Scott Balfour, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, F. D. Askey.

HOVE, E. Sussex. Pop. 41,040. Val. £411,075.
*Mayor*, Bruce Morison, J.P. (*C*)
*Town Clerk*, Henry Endacott.

*HUDDERSFIELD, Yorks. (W.R.) Pop. 95,047. Val. £476,412.
*Mayor*, Ald. Owen Balmforth, J.P. (*Lab*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Henry Field, LL.B.

*HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorks. (E.R.). Pop. 258,127. Val. £1,004,702.
*High Steward*, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
*Mayor*, Henry Feldman (*C*).
*Recorder*, Harold Thomas.
*Town Clerk*, Edwin Laverack.

HUNTINGDON, Hunts. Pop. 4,261. Val. £21,793.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Sandwich.
*Mayor*, Robert Cater (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, J. Percy Maule.

HYDE, Ches. Pop. 32,766. Val. £131,121.
*Mayor*, J. W. D. Barron (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Brownson, B.A.

HYTHE, Kent. Pop. 5,557. Val. £35,227.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Scott (*L*).
*Recorder*, Beaumont Morice.
*Town Clerk*, George Stringer Wilks.

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 25,383. Val. £82,165.
*Mayor*, Charles Mitchell (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Wright Lissett.

*IPSWICH, E. Suff. Pop. 66,630. Val. £237,006.
*High Steward*, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park).
*Mayor*, William Orford White (*L*).
*Recorder*, Frederick Low, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, William Bantoft.

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Durham. Pop. 34,295. Estimated val. £121,799.
*Mayor*, Thomas Ramsey, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Stephen Daglish.

KEIGHLEY, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 41,564. Val. £191,424.
*Mayor*, John William Smith (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Bagshaw.

KENDAL, Westmorland. Pop. 14,183. Val. £69,209.
*Mayor*, Edward James Abbatt (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Bolton.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,681. Val. £88,878.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Dudley, Witley Court.

*Mayor*, William Adam (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, James Morton.

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 2,285. Val. £8,820.
*Mayor*, William Wilkins (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Daniel Charles Edwards.

KING'S LYNN (Royal Borough), Norfolk. Pop. 21,000. Val. £84,619.
*Mayor*, George Edward Rose (*L*).
*Recorder*, H. St. John Raikes.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Johnson William Woolstencroft.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Royal Borough), Surrey. Pop. 34,375. Val. £227,050.
*Mayor*, Counc. Henry C. Minnitt (3rd year)(*C*).
*Recorder*, Horace Edmund Avory, K.C.
*High Steward*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
*Town Clerk*, Harold Albert Winser.

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,722. Val. £7,380.
*Mayor*, Evan Davies (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, J. Ernest Lloyd.

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 45,370. Val. £207,694.
*Mayor*, Dr. William Cowan Hamilton (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,053. Val. £18,877.
*Mayor*, William Henry Symons (*C*).
*Justice*, Thomas Charles Reed, J.P.
*Town Clerk*, Claude Hurst Peter.

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 27,000. Rateable value, £190,963.
*Mayor*, John Bennett (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Leo Rawlinson.

*LEEDS (City), Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 463,495. Val. £2,081,947.
*Lord Mayor*, Joseph Hepworth, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Chas. Milner Atkinson.
*Town Clerk*, Robert Eyes Fox.

*LEICESTER, Leicester. Pop. 211,579. Val. £1,098,049.
*Mayor*, Alderman Sir Edward Wood (*L*).
*Recorder*, Marston Clarke Buszard, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Ernest Varvill Hiley.

LEIGH, Lancs. Pop. 44,000. Val. £174,692.
*Mayor*, William Horrocks (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Stanley Wilson.

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,826. Val. £30,655.
*Mayor*, George Page (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, W. T. Sale.

LEWES, E. Sussex. Pop. 11,249. Val. £60,781.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Miles (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LICHFIELD (City & County), Stafford. Pop. 7,902. Val. £39,490.
*Mayor*, E. W. Welchman, J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, Stamford Hutton.
*Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace*, Herbt. Russell.

*LINCOLN (City & County), Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 48,783. Val. £209,560.
*Mayor*, Col. J. S. Ruston (*C*).
*Recorder*, Hugo Young, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, John Thos. Tweed.

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,011. Val. £18,675.
*Mayor*, Samuel Bone (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Lyde Caunter.

*LIVERPOOL (City), Lancs. Area 16,619 acres. Pop. 733,714. Val. £4,587,393.
*Lord Mayor*, John Japp (*L*).
*Recorder*, William Pickford, K.C.
*Police Magistrate*, William John Stewart, J.P.
*Assessor Court of Passage*, Wm. F. K. Taylor, K.C.
*Coroner*, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A.

LLANDOVERY, Carmar. Pop. 1,809. Val. £7,559.
*Mayor*, J. C. Vaughan-Pryse-Price (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, H. Alfred Thomas.

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,632. Val. £8,697.
*Mayor*, Alderman William Ellis (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Jones.

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 3,920. Val. £7,525.
*Mayor*, Richard George (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Davies.

LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 35,815. Val. £122,570.
*Mayor*, Arthur Landon Harber, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, George Charles Kent.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Harold Wright.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall. Pop. 1,331. Val. £4,954.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Hicks Dingle (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Pease.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 23,000. Val. £99,570.
*Mayor*, Ald. T. Mayo, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Harry Perkins.

LOUTH, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 9,518. Val. £38,830.
*High Steward*, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L., Elkington Hall.
*Mayor*, Richard Dawson (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Falkner Allison.

LOWESTOFT, E. Suff. Pop. 32,320. Val. £142,000.
*Mayor*, B. S. Bradbeer (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Beattie Nicholson.

LUDLOW (Royal Borough), Salop. Pop. 6,328. Val. £22,425.
*Mayor*, E. W. Bodenham (*C*).
*Recorder*, Henry David Greene, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, John Herbert Williams.

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 40,000. Val. £180,000.
*Mayor*, Edwin Oakley (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Sell.

LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,615. Val. £9,824.
*Mayor*, Alderman Edwin Finn (16th year) (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Harold W. Stringer.

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,100. Val. £12,883.
*Mayor*, James O'Neil (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Matthew Colbeck Preston.

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,165. Val. £19,396.
*Mayor*, James Dyer (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Davis Rawlins.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 34,624. Val. £110,123.
*Mayor*, John Somerville, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur Thomas Pattinson.

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 12,980. Val. £91,755.
*High Steward*, Lord Desborough, Taplow Court.
*Mayor*, Charles William Cox, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Kick.

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 33,516. Val. £192,465.
*Mayor*, Edmund Vaughan (*L*).
*Recorder*, Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, S. Lance Monckton.

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,558. Val. £20,467.
*Mayor*, Herman A. Krohn (4th time) (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Willis, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Henry Bright.

MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,854. Val. £7,159.
*Mayor*, Albert Adye (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Montagu Henry Chubb.

*MANCHESTER (City), Lancs. Pop. 606,824. Val. £4,139,619.
*Lord Mayor*, John Harrop (*L*).
*Recorder*, Sir Joseph Francis Leese, K.C., M.P.

*Stipendiary Magistrates*, Francis J. Headlam and Edgar Brierley.
*Town Clerk*, Sir William Henry Talbot.

MANSFIELD, Notts. Pop. 21,445. Val. £86,392.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. H. Blake (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Harrop White.

MARGATE, Kent. Est. Pop. 25,000. Val. £175,361.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. J. Hermitage (*L*).
*Recorder*, Herbert Stewart Sankey.
*Town Clerk*, Edward Brooke.

MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 4,123. Val. £18,835.
*Mayor*, Herbert Leaf (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim.

MERTHYR TYDFIL. Pop. 69,227. Val. £74,000.
*Mayor*, Frederick Dyke Sydney Simons (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, T. Aneuryn Rees.

*MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorks. (N.R.). Pop. 100,069. Val. £394,011.
*Mayor*, Walter G. Roberts (*L*).
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Charles James Coleman.
*Town Clerk*, Alfred Sockett.

MIDDLETON, Lancs. Pop. 26,002. Val. £89,382.
*Mayor*, W. G. Townend, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, F. Entwistle.

MONMOUTH (Monmouth). Pop. 5,095. Val. £25,048.
*Mayor*, Hon. John Malcolm Rolls (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Bickerton Homer Deakin.

MONTGOMERY, Montgom. Pop. 1,034. Val. £7,364.
*Mayor*, N. W. Fairless-Humphreys (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles Sidney Pryce.

MORECAMBE, Lancs. Pop. 11,798.
*Mayor*, Samuel Wright (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Tilly.

MORLEY, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 23,636. Val. £95,786.
*Mayor*, Alderman S. Rhodes (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Fred Thackray.

MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 7,000. Val. £25,230.
*Mayor*, George Barron Grey (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Francis Brumell.

MOSSLEY, Lancs. Pop. 13,452. Val. £61,684.
*Mayor*, Joseph Mallalieu, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Hyde.

NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 13,720. Val. £53,211.
*Mayor*, E. S. Phillips (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edwin Charles Curtis.

NELSON, Lancs. Pop. 38,000. Val. £130,000.
*Mayor*, William Rickard (*Lab.*).
*Town Clerk*, J. H. Baldwick.

NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 15,200. Val. £78,200.
*Mayor*, Henry Eyton Branston (*C*).
*Recorder*, William James Noble, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Godfrey Tallents.

NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 11,061. Val. £44,455.
*High Steward*, Earl of Carnarvon.
*Mayor*, Thomas H. Pratt (*L*).
*Recorder*, Francis FitzGerald, LL.D.
*Town Clerk*, Francis Quckett Louch.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 19,914. Val. £65,470.
*High Steward*, Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
*Mayor*, William Lowe Elliott (*C*).
*Recorder*, A. E. Pole.
*Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace*, Joseph Griffith.

*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (City & County), Northumberland. Pop. 263,721. Val. £1,640,873.
*Lord Mayor*, John W. Oubridge (*L*).
*Recorder*, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P.
*Town Clerk*, Hill Motum.

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,911. Val. £54,464.
*Mayor*, Alderman W. J. Whittington (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, T. Ross Platt.

§NEWPORT, Mon. Pop. 75,000. Val. £402,200.
*Mayor*, Frederick Phillips (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Albert Augustus Newman.

NEW ROMNEY, Kent. Pop. 1,328. Val. £6,276.
*Mayor*, R. R. Daglish, J.P. (8th time) (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, James Bannon.

*NORTHAMPTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 91,230. Val. £367,733.
*Mayor*, Edward Lawrence Poulton (*L*).
*Recorder*, Edward Philip Monckton.
*Town Clerk*, Herbert Hankinson.

*NORWICH (City & County), Norfolk. Pop. 111,733. Val. £439,481.
*Mayor*, William Robert Crow Howlett (*C*).
*Recorder*, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Arnold Henry Miller.

*NOTTINGHAM (City & County), Notts. Pop. 254,568. Val. £1,195,969.
*Mayor*, John Alfred Henderson Green (*L*).
*Recorder*, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Knt.

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 2,568. Val. £9,821.
*Mayor*, William Bird German (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, J. J. Newcombe.

*OLDHAM, Lancs. Pop. 137,238. Val. £491,161.
*Mayor*, Robert Gourlay, M.B.
*Recorder*, Allan Gibson Steel, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, J. H. Hallsworth.

OSSETT, Yorks. Pop. 12,903. Val. £65,000.
*Mayor*, J. H. Nettleton (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Willie Brook.

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 9,579. Val. £71,115.
*Mayor*, W. H. Plimmer (*L*).
*Recorder*, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, M.A.
*Town Clerk*, S. Pryce Parry, M.A.

§OXFORD (City), Oxford. Pop. 49,336. Val. £392,299.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
*Mayor*, Edmund John Brooks (*C*).
*Recorder*, R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Richard Bacon.

PEMBROKE, Pembroke. Pop. 15,853. Val. £48,249.
*Mayor*, John Lawrence (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Ronald D. Lowless.

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,190. Val. £7,072.
*Mayor*, James Powell (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, George Appleby Jenkins.

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 13,136. Val. £60,000.
*Mayor*, A. K. Barnett (*C*).
*Recorder*, Samuel Henry Leonard.
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Henry Cornish.

PETERBOROUGH (City), Northants (Soke of Peterborough) and Hunts. Pop. 30,870. Val. £150,908.
*Mayor*, Joseph Batten (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Mellows.

*PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 118,000. Val. £545,037.
*Mayor*, J. F. Winnicott (*C*).
*Recorder*, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, John H. Ellis.

PONTEFRACT, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 13,424. Val. £59,002.
*Mayor*, Alderman George Grandidge (*L*).

*Recorder*, R. H. Vernon-Wragge.
*Town Clerk*, William Haddock.

POOLE (Town & County), Dorset. Pop. 33,000. Val. £152,190.
*Mayor*, Alderman G. Curtis, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, A. Clavell Salter, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Salter Dickinson.

*PORTSMOUTH (Royal Borough), Hants. Pop. 189,133. Val. £976,752.
*Mayor*, Charles Dye (*C*).
*Recorder*, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Alexander Hellard.

*PRESTON, Lancs. Pop. 115,699. Val. £401,188.
*Mayor*, W. E. Ord (*L*).
*Recorder*, Francis Hamilton Mellor.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Hamer.

PUDSEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 14,907. Val. £56,246.
*Mayor*, Ald. William Croft Forrest, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Benjamin Dufton.

PWLLHELI, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,000. Val. £13,500.
*Mayor*, Alderman William Anthony (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Evan R. Davies.

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 1,546. Val. £7,424.
*Mayor*, Capt. E. W. Jaffray (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Charles B. Harris.

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 27,733. Val. £155,682.
*Mayor*, W. Coleman (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, A. Blasdale Clarke.

RAWTENSTALL, Lancs. Pop. 31,053. Val. £121,529.
*Mayor*, Samuel Compston (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, James Whalley.

*READING (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 79,559. Val. £430,169.
*High Steward*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
*Mayor*, Edward Jackson (*L*).
*Recorder*, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
*Town Clerk*, Walter Sweeting Clutterbuck.

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 25,993. Val. £223,156.
*Mayor*, T. Malcolmson (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Alfred Smith.

RICHMOND (Royal Borough), Surrey. Pop. 31,677. Val. £325,373.
*Mayor*, I. D. MacDougall (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Bernard Senior.

RICHMOND, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 3,887. Val. £17,017.
*Mayor*, Alderman Steven Wilson Close (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Norton Lawson.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Christopher George Croft, M.A.

RIPON (City), Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 8,225. Val. £42,668.
*Mayor*, John Banks Lee (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, M. Kirkley.

*ROCHDALE, Lancs. Pop. 83,114. Val. £393,019.
*Mayor*, Jas. Edward Jones (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Henry Hickson.

ROCHESTER (City), Kent. Pop. 30,590. Val. £138,878.
*Mayor*, Charles Willis (*L*).
*Recorder*, Morton William Smith.
*Town Clerk*, Apsley Kennette.

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,365. Val. £16,028.
*Mayor*, William Pinnick (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Bartram Waller Attlee, M.A.

ROTHERHAM, Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 61,000. Val. £208,735.
*Mayor*, Col. Charles John Stoddart, V.D., J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, William John Board.

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,641. Val. £11,780.
*Mayor*, Theodore J. Rouw (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Baldwin Griffith.

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,043. Val. £74,787.
*Mayor*, Albert J. Coombes (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Chas. G. Vincent.

RYE, E. Sussex. Pop. 3,900. Val. £17,112.
*Mayor*, Kingsworth Reeve, (*L*).
*Recorder*, W. P. Gratwicke Boxall, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Walter Dawes.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 5,896. Val. £25,683.
*Mayor*, Joseph Bell (*L*).
*Recorder*, His Hon. Judge Willis, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, William Adams.

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 16,019. Val. £80,160.
*Mayor*, H. J. Worssam (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Alfred Herbert Debenham.

*ST. HELENS, Lancs. Pop. 90,100. Val. £368,876.
*Mayor*, Alderman C. J. Bishop (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, W. H. Andrew.

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,699. Val. £24,188.
*Mayor*, J. Daniel, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk, &c.*, Edward Boase.

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 2,910. Val. £13,158.
*Mayor*, Edward Waits (*born* 1824) (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Dennis Day, M.A., LL.B.

*SALFORD, Lancs. Pop. 234,077. Val. £1,312,146.
*Mayor*, Alderman J. Frankenburg (*C*).
*Recorder*, Alfred A. Tobin, K.C.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Joseph Makinson.
*Town Clerk*, L. C. Evans.

SALISBURY (City), Wilts. Pop. 21,495. Val. £102,474.
*Mayor*, Samuel Grove (*C*).
*Recorder*, Charles Willie Mathews.
*Town Clerk*, Francis Hodding.

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 3,650. Val. £10,945.
*Mayor*, W. P. Trood (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Ernest Cleverton.

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 3,174. Val. £11,770.
*Mayor*, John Barnett Joyce (*C*).
*Recorder*, Patrick Rose-Innes.
*Town Clerk*, William Robert Harrison.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (N.R.). Pop. 38,160. Val. £248,588.
*Mayor*, W. Rowntree (*L*).
*Recorder*, Charles Haigh.
*Town Clerk*, D. Arthur Nicholl, LL.M.

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,027. Val. £6,272.
*Mayor*, W. J. Harris (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Kingsley Rutter.

*SHEFFIELD (City), Yorks. (W.R.). Pop. 447,951. Val. £1,721,619.
*Lord Mayor*, Alderman Robert Styring (*L*).
*Recorder*, J. Scott Fox, K.C.
*Master Cutler*, Wm. Fawcett Osborn (Oct., 1906).
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Edwd. M. Earle Welby.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Sayer.

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 28,395. Val. £152,367.
*Mayor*, Thomas Corbett (*L*).
*Recorder*, John Wm. St. Lawrance Leslie.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, Hy. C. Clarke.

SMETHWICK, Staffs. Pop. 65,000. Val. £254,007.
*Mayor*, Edwin Adams, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Shakespeare.

*SOUTHAMPTON (Town & County), Hants. Pop. 117,312. Val. £550,222.
*Mayor*, Richard Andrews, J.P. (*L*).

*Recorder*, Temple Cooke.
*Town Clerk*, Richard Roope Linthorne.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 50,000. Val. £321,077.
*Mayor*, Walter Robert King, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Henry Snow.

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. Pop. 2,848. Val. £13,583.
*Lord High Steward*, Lord Poltimore.
*Mayor*, Councillor James Sanders (*L*).
*Recorder*, Charles Barrett Russell.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, R. L. Riccard.

§SOUTHPORT, Lancs. Pop. 51,837. Val. £365,723.
*Mayor*, F. W. Dixon (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, J. Ernest Jarratt.

*SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 109,367. Val. £418,155.
*Mayor*, J. Martin (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Moore Hayton, B.A.

SOUTHWOLD, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,800 Val. £15,013.
*Mayor*, Basil Hubert Howard Tripp, M.R.C.S.(*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Ernest Read Cooper.

STAFFORD, Staffs. Pop. 20,895. Val. £82,000.
*Lord High Steward*, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall.
*Mayor*, Albert Andrews (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Richard Battle.

STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,636. Val. £114,376.
*Mayor*, Col. Albert Sidebottom (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, John Miller.

STAMFORD (Royal Borough), Lincs. (Kesteven), Northants (Soke of Peterborough), and Rutland. Pop. 8,229. Val. £34,226.
*Mayor*, John Woolston, J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, John Corrie Carter.
*Town Clerk*, Charles Atter.

*STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 99,646. Val. £416,596.
*Mayor*, Alderman Henry Bell, J.P., D.L. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Hyde.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 51,478. Val. £225,000.
*Mayor*, John Harrison (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Arthur B. Crosby, M.A.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffs. Pop. 35,000. Val. £120,417.
*Mayor*, William Booth Hackney, J.P. (*L*).
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Harold Wright.
*Town Clerk*, John Blow Ashwell.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,310. Val. £42,306.
*High Steward*, Marquess of Hertford.
*Mayor*, John Alfred Priest (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Lunn.

SUDBURY, W. Suffolk. Pop. 7,109. Val. £22,059.
*Mayor*, Maurice Making (*L*).
*Recorder*, William Pinder Eversley.
*Town Clerk*, William Bayly Ransom.

*SUNDERLAND, Durham. Est. pop. 154,257. Val. £706,963.
*Mayor*, Stephen Moriarty Swan (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Francis Marshall Bowey.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (Royal Borough). Warwickshire. Pop. 20,000. Val. £112,185.
*Mayor*, J. Appleby (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, R. A. Reay-Nadin.

*SWANSEA, Glamorgan. Pop. 94,514. Val. £466,413.
*Mayor*, David Harris, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P.
*Town Clerk*, John Thomas.

SWINDON, Wilts. Pop. 51,000. Val. £232,884.
*Mayor*, F. S. Coleman, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Robert Hilton.

TAMWORTH, Staffs. Pop. 7,271. Val. £27,616.
*Mayor*, Alexander John Bartle (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Matthews.

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 21,078. Val. £106,678.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Pottinger Sibley (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George H. Kite.

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,027.
*Mayor*, Charles William Rees Stokes (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, G. Lort Stokes.

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,243. Val. £17,281.
*Mayor*, John Sutton (*C*).
*Recorder*, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft.
*Town Clerk*, Joseph Munn-Mace.

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,420. Val. £27,263.
*High Steward*, The Earl of Coventry.
*Mayor*, Alderman John Willis (*L*).
*Recorder*, Frederick Stroud.
*Town Clerk*, Harry Alexander Badham.

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,613. Val. £19,486.
*Mayor*, Frederick Handel Millington (*L*).
*Recorder*, Charles Edward Malden.
*Town Clerk*, J. Houchen.

THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 16,054. Val. £67,108.
*Mayor*, Alderman William Anderson, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William James Watson.

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,382. Val. £65,445.
*Mayor*, Henry Mudford (re-elec.) (*L*).
*Recorder*, Trehawke Herbert Kekewich.
*Town Clerk*, Chas. Marshall Hole.

TODMORDEN, Yorks (W.R.) & Lancs. Pop. 25,418. Val. £115,587.
*Mayor*, Alderman Abraham Crossley (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Dan Sutcliffe.

TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 33,625. Val. £189,000.
*Mayor*, John Smerdon (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick S. Hex.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), Devon. Pop. 3,241. Val. £9,734.
*Mayor*, Philip Stapleton (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Mark Doe.

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,034. Val. £19,900.
*Mayor*, John Harris (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Windeatt.

TOWER OF LONDON.
*Constable*, General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
*Lieutenant*, General Sir George Luck, K.C.B.
*Major*, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, C.B.
*Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels*, Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B.
*Chief Warder*, Thomas Faulkner.
*Coroner*, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.

TRURO (City), Corn. Pop. 11,557. Val. £49,228.
*Mayor*, William Francis Clarke (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Parkin.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £289,000.
*Mayor*, Benjamin Minors Woollan, J.P. (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Charles Cripps.

§TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland. Pop. 51,366. Val. £243,192.
*Mayor*, Benjamin Hewitt (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Edward B. Sharpley.

WAKEFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 43,000. Val. £204,732.
*Mayor*, William Henry Kingswell (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, William Whitham Greenhalgh.

WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,808. Val. £12,138.

*High Steward*, Edward Wells.
*Mayor*, James Wilder (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Francis Edward Hedges.

WALLSEND, Northumberland. Pop. 25,000. Val. £104,399.
*Mayor*, Matthew Murray (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Walter Villiers Mulcaster.

*WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 86,430. Val. £293,181.
*Mayor*, Benjamin Dean, J.P. (*Lab*).
*Recorder*, Edward Annesley Owen.
*Town Clerk*, John Richmond Cooper.

WAREHAM, Dors. Pop. 2,003. Val. £5,171.
*Mayor*, George Dicker (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, George Clavell Filliter.

§WARRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 69,000. Val. £254,067.
*Mayor*, Alderman James Smethurst (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, James Lyon Whittle.

WARWICK, Warwick. Pop. 11,889. Val. £64,600.
*Mayor*, Alderman Thomas Kemp (*C*).
*Recorder*, Thomas Milnes Colmore, M.A.
*Town Clerk*, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 26,544. Val. £97,197.
*Mayor*, John Handley (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Jones.

WELLS (City), Somerset. Pop. 4,849. Val. £21,219.
*Mayor*, Sidney Fredk. Goodall (*C*).
*Recorder*, (vacant).
*Town Clerk*, Edward Pyndar Foster.

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,121. Val. £40,653.
*Mayor*, Edward Wyke (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, C. Pryce Yearsley.

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,866. Val. £57,547.
*Mayor*, Reginald Fewson Ayre (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Edward Mirehouse.
*Town Clerk*, Frederick Hezekiah Potts, LL.M.

*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 65,175. Val. £227,251.
*Mayor*, James Edward Wilson (*U*).
*Recorder*, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre.
*Stipendiary*, N. C. A. Neville.
*Town Clerk and C. of the Peace*, Alfred Caddick.

*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 204,997. Val. £1,731,606.
*Mayor*, Alderman L. W. Spratt, J.P. (*L*).
*Recorder*, Edward Morten.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Robert A. Gillespie.
*Town Clerk*, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.

§WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 65,000. Val. £260,318.
*Mayor*, J. S. Allison (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Higson Simpson.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 22,000. Val. £108,204
*Mayor*, Thomas John Templeman (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Anthony Huxtable

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,324. Val. £74,428.
*Mayor*, William Hartwell (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Brown.

WIDNES, Lancs. Pop. 28,579. Val. £160,494.
*Mayor*, Ald. S. Owens.
*Town Clerk*, Henry Samuel Oppenheim.

*WIGAN, Lancs. Pop. 89,840. Val. £324,345.
*Mayor*, James O'Donahue (*L*).
*Recorder*, Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Harold Jevons.

WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,400. Val. £10,336.
*Mayor*, Albert Brewer (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry John King.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey. Pop. 50,500. Val. £423,264.
*Mayor*, Alderman A. Holland, J.P. (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, A. Steele Sheldon.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 674. Val. £4,500. (*Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday.*)
*Mayor*, Walter Andrew Inderwick (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, Walter Dawes.

WINCHESTER (City), Hants. Pop. 20,929. Val. £331,757.
*Lord High Steward*, Lord Northbrook.
*Mayor*, Reginald James Harris (*C*).
*Recorder*, Charles Alexander Spencer Garland.
*Town Clerk*, Thomas Holt.

WINDSOR (New), (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 13,958. Val. £84,844.
*High Steward*, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
*Mayor*, Ald. James Brown, J.P. (3rd time) (*C*).
*Recorder*, S. A. T. Rowlatt.
*Town Clerk*, E. Cecil Durant.

WISBECH, Cambs. (Isle of Ely). Pop. 9,831. Val. £43,615.
*Mayor*, James Yates (*C*).
*Town Clerk*, C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,685. Val. £20,349
*High Steward*, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood).
*Mayor*, William Thomas Martin (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, James May.

*WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffs. Pop. 100,867. Val. £411,433.
*Mayor*, Albert Baldwin Bantock (*L*).
*Recorder*, Abel John Ram, K.C.
*Stipendiary Magistrate*, Nigel C. Alfred Neville.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace*, Horatio Brevitt.

WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,684. Val. £4,395.
*Mayor*, John Banbury (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B.

*WORCESTER (City & County), Worcester. Pop. 47,000. Val. £226,121.
*Mayor*, George Williams King (*C*).
*Recorder*, Richard Holmden Amphlett, K.C.
*Town Clerk*, Samuel Southall.

WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 26,143. Val. £97,667.
*Mayor*, Alderman Henry McAleer (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, John Warwick.

WORTHING, W. Sussex. Pop. 25,262. Val. £169,431.
*Mayor*, Alderman Fredk. Cæsar Linfield (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, William Verrall.

WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 14,966. Val. £76,140.
*Mayor*, Edward Hughes (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Lawson Taylor.

*YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk. Pop. 53,000. Val. £243,635.
*High Steward*, Lord Claud John Hamilton, 4, Hans Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.
*Mayor*, Edward William Worlledge, J.P. (*C*).
*Recorder*, Simms Reeve.
*Town Clerk*, William Edgar Stephens.

YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 11,750. Val. £57,530.
*Mayor*, William Cole (*L*).
*Town Clerk*, Henry Butler Batten.

*YORK (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 77,914. Val. £396,545.
*Lord Mayor*, Alderman William Bentley (*C*).
*Recorder*, William Alfred Meek, K.C.
*Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace*, H. Craven.

The 61 County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed, those since constituted under the Act of 1888 have a § prefixed.

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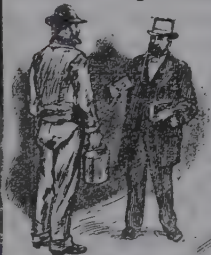

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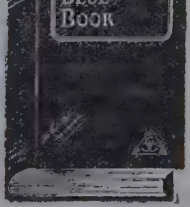


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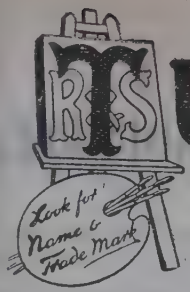


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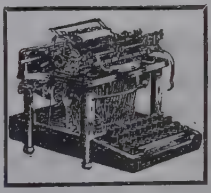

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Excellent Bedrooms and Lavatories. Liberal Table.

BOYS. *Established* 1890.

### KELVINGROVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS. Highly recommended.

References to parents in Singapore, South Africa, Ceylon, West Indies, &c.

Backward and delicate boys from Home and Abroad have special advantages.

Fine field. Large Drill Hall. Rifle Shooting taught by Military Drill Instructor.

Pupils treated as members of family.

Thorough work with home comforts guaranteed. Prospectus on application to—

**Mr. B. G. DILWORTH, Head Master.**

GIRLS.

### ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

**BRIDGE OF ALLAN.**

Beautifully situated on the Hill. Large Garden. Every facility for Out-door Games. Fully qualified Staff of English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters. Preparation, if desired, for various Examinations. References from parents of pupils at home and abroad.

**Principals - - The Misses MacDONALD.**

## BOGNOR.

Aspect S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, a bracing, having mildness of western and dryn of eastern coast. Very beneficent to perso suffering from affections of the chest and lun Sunshine, 1,738·2 hours; London, 1,314·5 hours

GIRLS.

### SOUTHERNWOOD SCHOOL

(LATE ARGYLL HOUSE).

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Principal - - - Miss A. H. WHEELE**

(Late Head Mistress under Girls' Public Day Schools Company).

A THOROUGH EDUCATION offered on go modern lines. Large Staff of highly qualified Vis ing Masters and Resident Certificated Mistress (English, French, German, Music).

HEALTH AND AMUSEMENTS of pupils recei special attention. House has large Tennis Law Field for Hockey, Cricket, &c.

## BRIDLINGTON.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Br lington possesses a bracing climate, plenty sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply pure and abundant, and its drainage system cellent. The extensive bay and firm sands affo unrivalled facilities for safe boating and bathin

BOYS.

### CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOO

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

**Headmaster - C. VENOUR GANE, B.**

(Scholar of St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.).

Facing the Sea, in climate rapidly becomi known as one of the healthiest in England.

Subjects include Religious Knowledge, Engli Latin, Mathematics, French, and Freeha Drawing. Greek if desired.

SEA-BATHING, CRICKET, AND FOOTBALL.

Private Ground. Morris Tube Range.

Games used as a means of inculcating hone and manliness. Experienced Matron.

## BROUGHTY FERRY,

Forfarshire. Population, 10,482. Beautiful a healthy watering-place on River Tay, 3½ mi east of Dundee. Favourite residence for m chant princes of Dundee. Promenade. Excelle sea-bathing. Fine Parks. District famous legend, history, and song.

GIRLS.

### ST. MARGARET'S.

*Boarding and Day School.*

**Principals: Miss KYDD & Miss SIMPSO**

Premises finely situated on good elevat overlooking Firth of Tay, warmed througho with hot-water pipes, and well-drained a ventilated.

Tennis Court and Croquet Lawn and Hoc Field adjoining.

Sound English education, French, Germ Latin, Music, &c. Preparation for higher Exa if desired.

Physical Culture and all Outdoor Games ceive special attention.

*School recognised by Board of Education.*

# BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

BOYS.

## HOLLAND HOUSE.

**CROMWELL ROAD.**

*PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.*

**Headmaster: W. B. C. CAWOOD, M.A.**
**(Keble Coll., Oxford).**

Open situation facing South, within short distance of Sea and Downs.

Competent Staff. Small Classes. Three Scholarships gained during the last year.

Resident Trained Nurse. Sanatorium separate from School. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Supervision and Coaching in Games. Cadet Corps, Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpenter's Shop.

Arrangements made for boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

## CROMARTY HOUSE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE AND PENSION.

**Principal - - - Miss ROSE-SMELLIE**
**(1st Class Diplomée).**

DOMESTIC TRAINING A SPECIALITY.

Established to supply a want much felt amongst daughters of the upper classes, who have no opportunity for such training in their own homes. General Housekeeping, Cooking, Domestic Hygiene and Care of Children, First Aid, Getting-up of Fine Linen and Laces, Dressmaking, Millinery, &c., are taught.

*Special arrangements during holidays for girls whose parents reside abroad.*

# BROADSTAIRS.

Population, 8,100. Means of access, S.E. & C. Rly. 74 miles from London. Location, between Ramsgate and Margate. Elevation, about 150 feet. Aspect, S.E. Beach, sands. Bathing, mixed. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic conditions, and free from violent and sudden atmospheric fluctuations. It is built upon high land with a chalk soil, and remarkably free from fogs and mists. The air is dry and crisp. Modern hygiene has had unremitting attention at the hands of the authorities. Sunshine, 1,762 hours; London, 1,314·5 hours.

BOYS.

## PIERREMONT COLLEGE.

*Head Master:*

**L. W. POSNETT, M.A. (Camb.), B.Sc. (Lond.)**
*(Formerly Foundation Scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb.; 18th Wrangler, 1882).*

SITUATION.—Near Sea; sheltered from E.; extensive sea view.

PREMISES.—Well-built detached mansion (once royal residence); 3 acres grounds. Sanitary arrangements modern.

SCHOOL COURSE embraces thorough education; special attention paid COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Observation and Method cultivated. Pupils prepared usual Local Exams. Preparatory Department for boys under 10.

Gymnasium; Athletics enter daily routine. Sea Bathing; Swimming taught.

GIRLS.

## ST. DUNSTAN'S.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS BURTON and MISS SUTHERLAND receive a limited number of Girls as Resident Pupils for Modern Education in usual subjects.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUPILS.

The School is pleasantly situated in highest part of Broadstairs. Facing Sea. Playing Field adjoining house. All Outdoor Games, Sea Bathing, &c.

Preparation for Higher Examinations if desired.

Lessons in RIDING, SWIMMING, FENCING, &c., by arrangement.

# BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are unknown. Prevailing winds, West and South-west. Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the great majority of other resorts; difficult to find a more healthy place or one more suitable for growing boys and girls."

BOYS.

## HOLM LEIGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

**Headmaster: STEPHEN L. PETTITT, M.A.,**
*University College, Oxford.*

Situated on side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, 1,000 feet above sea level.

Instruction includes English, French, Latin, Greek, Natural Science, Mathematics. Preparation for Royal Navy and Public Schools.

Large Cricket and Football Field, Golf Links, Rifle Range; large Gymnasium; special interest taken in School Games; Library.

*The charge of Indian and Colonial children to be undertaken during the holidays.*

Established over 35 years.

GIRLS.

## MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS (BOARDERS ONLY).

**BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.**

Full Staff of Resident Teachers holding University Degrees.

Preparation for Exams. when desired.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Riding, &c.

Domestic arrangements comfortable and homelike.

Illustrated Prospectus from Principal,

**Miss ASHMALL-SALT.**

## CAMBRIDGE.

55¼ miles from Liverpool Street, G.E. Rly. The ancient capital of Cambridgeshire is a fashionable and important residential centre, but principally famous for its celebrated University. It is a beautiful city, containing some of the finest pleasure grounds in England.

BOYS. **LYNDEWODE HOUSE SCHOOL,**

**LYNDEWODE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE.**

PREPARATORY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

**Principal - - Miss E. A. HUTT.**

The course of instruction includes the ordinary English subjects, Scripture, Elementary Latin and French, Arithmetic, Drawing, Class Singing and Drill. Boys are prepared for the Perse and other Public Grammar Schools. Music is the only extra subject.

REFERENCES:

Dr. W. H. D. ROUSE, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., *Head Master of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge.*
H. C. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Esq., M.A., *late Head Master of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge.*

## CANTERBURY.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Sheltered from the North and East; its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, never-failing water supply, low death-rate, excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

GIRLS. **ROPER HOUSE.**

Combines high-class Education in Canterbury with country life at **PRESTON VICARAGE, WINGHAM** (bracing village near MARGATE), where Pupils spend week-ends and holidays.

Every educational advantage given, and high moral tone cultivated.

Religious training on Church principles.

CURRICULUM includes Cookery, Needlework, and Household Management. Physical Development, Gymnastics, and Games.

Pupils prepared for Oxford Local Exams. and Assn. Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. *Entire charge of Pupils whose parents are abroad.*

**Principals - - The Misses JENNER.**

## CHESTER.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Mild, equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of bright sunshine well above the average. Rainfall, moderate. Mean temperature throughout 1905 was 50° F."

BOYS. **ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL.**

**Rev. A. H. FISH, B.A., B.Sc.**

First Grade Private School. Inspected by Board of Education. Physical and Chemical Laboratories. High-class Work and careful individual attention. Specially good opportunities for boys preparing for Army, Medicine, or Engineering. Boys have passed direct into Woolwich. The Principal takes Twelve Boarders in his house and attends personally to their needs.

Terms—Day Boys, £20; Boarders, £60–£70.

No Extras.

## CHELTENHAM.

Originally resorted to as a spa and health resort, is now a beautiful residential town. Its later development has been chiefly due to the ungrowth of its great colleges. The chief educational institutions of the town are in first-rate sanitary condition, and are inspected systematically. The sunshine and humidity are about the average for West Central England. Children of school age do well here generally.

Acute rheumatism is a rare affection, and persons with tendency to bronchial disease are well suited as a rule.

Superior accommodation for isolating infectious cases.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE AND SUFFOLK HALL,**

**CHELTENHAM.**

**Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A.** (*St. Edmund Hall, Oxford*) & **Mr. A. L. SOAMES, M.A.** (*Trin. Coll., Cam.*)

Assisted by University men (Brandon House), and 4 Resident Governesses (Suffolk Hall).

Gentlemen's sons received, 10–14, to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Boys enter Suffolk Hall at 6, passing into Brandon House at 10.

SITUATION.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary Certificate renewed annually.

All Games. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. Swimming. Drill. Boxing. Fencing.

Special Terms, Sons of Service Officers.

GIRLS. **ECKINGTON HOUSE,**

**LANSDOWN, CHELTENHAM.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

**Principals - - The Misses CHAMBERS.**

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Large DETACHED HOUSE on high ground, near the Tarn. Good shady Garden. Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Swings.

The Misses Chambers offer ANGLO-INDIAN and COLONIAL children a happy refined HOME with every care. Liberal Table. Pleasant Holidays. Moderate Fees. Highest references.

Little Boys under 6 received with their sisters.

GIRLS AND BOYS. **SOUTHEND HOUSE SCHOOL,**

**PITTVILLE, CHELTENHAM.**

**Miss AGNES KING-TURNER'S**

HOME-SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND ELDER GIRLS OF SLOW MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

To educate children who, through mental or physical peculiarities, are unfit for ordinary school work. Home life. Froebel methods for younger pupils; work specialized for elder ones according to capabilities. Physical development and games a great object.

Children admitted at any age.

References to well-known Doctors and Clergymen.

## CLACTON.

Clacton-on-Sea, within easy access of London, has a southern exposure, and is celebrated for its pure air, fine bracing climate, and bright sunshine, with its very small rainfall. The drainage is modern and well constructed; the water supply is abundant and excellent; the houses are modern and well arranged, and the hotels are first-class. The inhabitants live to a good old age. The residential death-rate for 1905 was 11·16 per 1,000. Rainfall, 16·68 inches. Seabathing is safe and good. The place is suitable for rest and recovery from illness and overstrain, and the amusements are various and good. There is an excellent sea-front promenade fully two miles long.

1,689·7 hours' sunshine, 1905.
London, 1,314·5.

BOYS.

### CLACTON COLLEGE.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master. HAROLD PICTON, B.Sc. (Lond.) (Gold, Silver and Research Medallist, Univ. Coll.).

Affords an all-round education for those leaving at 17 or 18, and intended to direct others.

Character-Formation chiefly aimed at.

SCHOOL COUNCIL enables boys to co-operate in school arrangements. We endeavour to make comradeship the guiding spirit of the school.

Teaching by modern methods, and with individual attention.

Sea-Bathing. Gardening, Photography, Animal Pets, Archæology, and other hobbies encouraged, besides ordinary amusements.

BOYS. *Established* 1884.

### ACCHAM COLLEGE,

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Principal - - A. S. WILSON, L.C.P.

Assisted by competent Teaching Staff.

Prepares boys for Public Schools and usual Exams. (List of Successes.)

SCHOOL COURSE thoroughly comprehensive.

INDIVIDUAL HELP given to all, particularly those backward. Special care of delicate boys. Domestic arrangements liberal and homelike; immediate superintendence Mrs. Wilson. Dormitories lofty, well ventilated; separate beds. Sanitary Certificate. Excellent Sea Bathing; Swimming taught. Drilling, Gymnastics, Tennis, Cricket, Football, &c.

GIRLS.

### THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Recognised by Board of Education*

Lady Principal - Miss E. M. HAYNES
(Registered in Column B).

Assisted by 4 Resident Mistresses, including Miss HUTCHINSON, B.A., Miss JUDSON, L.R.A.M., L.R.C.M., FRAULEIN KAPPIS, and a Large Staff of Visiting Professors.

Mrs. HAYNES (widow of the Rev. J. F. Haynes, LL.D., late Vicar of Clacton-on-Sea) personally supervises the housekeeping.

*Indian and Colonial Pupils received. Highest references.*

## COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In recent years Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the North. Remarkably mild, equable and sunny climate in winter. Air comparatively dry. Fogs rare. Low death-rate.

BOYS.

### CLIVE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

In first rank among British health resorts. Premises stand high in beautiful grounds of 12 acres.

The number of boarders being small, each boy receives individual care. DELICATE AND LITTLE BOYS RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE, AND WORK ARRANGED TO SUIT THEIR CAPABILITIES. Boys have own gardens and own pets.

Sanitary arrangements perfect. Library, Gymnasium, Reading Room. Bedrooms well arranged; brothers can have room to themselves.

Headmaster: Rev. H. E. MOCATTA, M.A.

## CROUCH END.

Crouch End, Middlesex, occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet; the locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London.

GIRLS.

### DURHAM HOUSE,

102, CROUCH HILL,
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Miss COWPER.
{ Miss THOMPSON, B.A.(Lond).

*Specially arranged to combine the most modern educational requirements with comfort and refinements of home life.*

Spacious, well-ventilated rooms, and special care paid to Sanitation. Large Garden. Tennis and Recreation Ground. Healthy, picturesque neighbourhood.

Aim of the School:—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. BOARDERS RECEIVED.

## CROYDON.

Croydon is the healthiest large town in the Country; its position in this respect being due to excellent sanitation, subsoil, and the pure air of the North Downs, on the northern slopes of which the town is situated.

BOYS.

### CROYDON MODERN SCHOOL,

11, TAVISTOCK ROAD.

Principals { Rev. HAMLIN H. JONES, B.A.
{ Mr. HERMANN DAX.

The Principals take entire charge of the Lower Forms, and limit the number of boys, ensuring almost individual attention.

A thoroughly modern education is given, including two Foreign Languages, Mathematics and Latin.

A special point is made of a careful grounding in English Grammar, Dictation and Précis Writing.

SPORTS are encouraged and boys are TAUGHT to SWIM during the summer.

# CROMER.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Cromer's claim as an ideal health resort is based on its pure, dry, bracing and invigorating air; excellent water supply and drainage; very low death-rate. Maximum sunshine; low rainfall." North Walsham Station is about 5 m. from Cromer.

BOYS. NELSON'S SCHOOL.

## PASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NORTH WALSHAM.

**Headmaster: G. HARE, Trained C'tificated Teacher.**

Aims to retain old Grammar School tone, tradition; and system adapted to fit boys for Professional and Commercial Life. COURSE OF STUDY fixed by Endowed Schools Commissioners, ensuring practical liberal education, moderate cost. Special attention Modern Languages.

SITUATION—High, enclosed grounds; gravel soil; spacious, well-ventilated rooms. Drainage and water excellent.

Physical needs amply provided for—Sea Bathing three times a week. Playing Field, 7 acres. Gymnasium. *Colonial and Foreign Pupils received.*

GIRLS. **LEIGHTON HOUSE.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principals: The Misses HORSFIELD (Registered) and VAUGHAN (College trained).**

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

Thoroughly comprehensive Course of Instruction. MODERN METHODS, including French and German conversation. Class and Domestic arrangements on most approved principles. House detached, near Sea. Large Gymnasium Hall. Special attention to Physical Culture. Out-door Recreations: Games, Cycling, supervised by Principals. Sea Bathing. Swimming taught.

Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Inclusive Fee, 60 guineas a year, for entire charge of COLONIAL and FOREIGN pupils.

# CROWBOROUGH.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Crowborough is situated 790 feet above sea level, and is remarkable for its equable temperature. There is an excellent supply of pure water, and a system of drainage is being laid down on the most modern principles."

BOYS.

## DUNMARKLYN.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Splendid situation, 700 feet above sea-level.

Careful individual tuition. Foreign Languages taught conversationally.

Musical Drill and Breathing Exercises daily.

*Special care of delicate boys and sole charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.*

*Head Master*—

**R. W. HUNT, M.A. Oxon.**

# DEAL.

S.E. & C.Rly. 84 miles from London. Location, 8 miles N.N.E. Dover. Elevation little above sea level. Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent Sea-bathing.

BOYS.

## WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

*Principal*—

**Rev. E. H. W. LEACHMAN, B.A.,**

Assisted by experienced Staff,

Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (under 14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

60 SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.

Distinct and special provision for young and delicate boys. Domestic arrangements under Head Master's sister, with nurse's certificate.

Well-built, extremely suitable PREMISES. 120 yards from and facing sea. Modern equipment inside. Cricket Field (5 acres), Tennis Ground, Croquet Lawn; Sea Bathing, Drilling.

# DOVER.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Aspect, south. Climate dry, bracing on heights; mild in valleys trending to shore. Variation of temperature moderated by cliffs. Facilities for bathing, open sea, baths. Low epidemic rate. Athletic grounds ample and picturesque."

BOYS.

## WINGFIELD COLLEGE.

**Principal - - - G. J. MILLS.**

PUPILS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Course of Instruction thoroughly modern and comprehensive. Thorough Professional or Commercial Education.

Excellent situation, standing in practically the highest part of the town.

Great attention given to Physical Training, Cricket, Football, and all outdoor games.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL PUPILS TAKEN ENTIRE CHARGE OF.

# DORKING.

Population, 7,670. Access, L.B. & S.C. Rly. and S.E. & C. Rly. On south slope of North Downs. The beauties of this part of Surrey have been officially described as probably unparalleled combined in most places with climatic conditions equal to attractions.

GIRLS. **EBOR HOUSE.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEFOLK.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

**Principal - - Miss GROSSE.**

INSTRUCTION COURSE embraces solid modern English Education on High School methods Religious Training on Church of England principles; practical Kindergarten Department.

Pupils prepared ordinary Local Exams. Special care given History, Literature, and Natural Science.

DEPORTMENT AND HEALTH studied. Drilling Hockey Club; large Playing Field; Tennis; Croquet; Swimming. Large and convenient Premises *Sole charge of Children from Colonies, &c.*

# EASTBOURNE.

Eastbourne (Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population, 47,250. L.B. & S.C. Rly. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea level to 140 feet above sea level; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Neighbourhood—W., hilly (South Downs); E., flat, pastoral. Aspect, S.E. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall; open to breezes from sea and Downs. Drainage modern. Soil, mostly chalk or sandstone. Beach, shingle; flat sands as tide recedes. Bathing excellent.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:** "Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula and tubercular diseases, and skin diseases; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate 1905, inclusive, 11·22 per 1,000; of residents, 9·1 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk." Sunshine, 1,680¼ hrs; London, 1,314¼ hrs.

BOYS.

## ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

*Recognised by the Board of Education.*

**Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.**

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field, which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

## TIMSBURY,

SOUTH CLIFF.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

**Principal: W. A. NEWCOMBE, M.A.**

SITUATION.—Healthily situated on South Cliff, close to Sea and Downs. HOME COMFORTS.—Domestic arrangements directed by Mrs. Newcombe. Rooms are large, lofty, well ventilated and lighted. Drainage and sanitary arrangements perfect. TEACHING.—Thoroughly sound and practical. SPORTS.—Excellent ground for Cricket and Football, with Pavilion. Rifle Shooting a speciality. GAMES.—Gymnasium attached to house.

COMPLETE CHARGE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PUPILS.

BOYS.

## HILL SIDE,

ST. ANNE'S ROAD.

**Principal - Miss P. C. ACKERMANN,**

*Assisted by Resident Masters and Governess.*

Receives a limited number of sons of gentlemen to prepare for the Public Schools and Colleges.

Situated in the healthiest part of Eastbourne. Large Cricket Field, Rifle Range, Gymnasium and Swimming Baths.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE ENTIRE CHARGE OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE ABROAD.

Thoroughly sound modern education. Long-standing foreign connection.

GIRLS.

## EASTBOURNE LADIES' COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOL.

HOUSE built for school; near sea and Downs; large Class-rooms. Sanitary certificate.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—Calisthenics, Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey.

SYSTEM—*Individual* attention; small classes; modern methods. Examination honours include Best Senior and Junior Girl in England (Cambridge Locals), 1st in England in Senior French and German. Modern languages taught conversationally. MUSIC—Piano, harmony, violin, 'cello, orchestra, singing. London masters.

**Principal - - - Miss des RUELLES.**

GIRLS.

## EDENTHORPE,

MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

PREMISES thoroughly adapted for a school.

SITUATION best part of Eastbourne. Close to Sea and Downs.

EDUCATION is thorough and comprehensive; opportunity offered for specialization. Boarders only are received.

HEALTH of Pupils is considered of great importance.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES are done daily: as much time as possible spent in games in Field or Garden. Large Recreation Room.

Illustrated prospectus and full particulars from

**Miss DODWELL KINGSFORD (Principal).**

GIRLS.

## STERNDALE COLLEGE,

WEST CLIFF.

Is situated within a stone's throw of the sea, on high ground overlooking the whole town. The School is a small Educational Home for about twenty Girls of good social position, to whom the Principals, MISS RAYWOOD and MISS BUCK, offer the comforts and social and moral advantages of a refined and cultured family life. No evening study. Usual recreations. Great success with Health. Specialities: Music, Art, Languages, Needlework and excellent English.

## EDINBURGH.

For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland has been famous as an educational centre. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature. Strong south-westerly winds blow during 119 days of the year, coming with unbroken, ozone-bringing force from the Atlantic. Winter temperature same as London ; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, 150 of which are suitable for games.

GIRLS.

### CRAIGMOUNT.

The education provided by the MISSES GOSSIP is that of a High-class Ladies' School. The instruction, which is thorough and on modern lines, has for special aim the mental growth and individual progress of the pupils. Home life rather than a University career is the end kept in view.

The Course of Study includes all usual subjects. Foreign Languages taught by Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The Grounds, extending to about 3 acres, afford abundant scope for recreation. The tone of the School is carefully guarded.

Healthy situation. Beautiful surroundings.

GIRLS.

### CRAIGMILLAR PARK COLLEGE.

**Principal - - - Madame MURISET.**

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Situated in one of the finest and healthiest southern suburbs of Edinburgh. Large Garden and Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum extends from most elementary stage to preparation for entrance to University. Limited classes; individual attention, under direct supervision of Principal.

Perfect sanitary arrangements. School heated with hot-water pipes and open fireplaces.

Recreation—TENNIS, GOLF, HOCKEY, &C., AND ALL REFINED GAMES.

## LIBERTON.

A suburb of Edinburgh. One of the most healthy and invigorating places in Scotland, occupying an elevated position overlooking the city (with which it is connected by tram), and commanding magnificent views.

GIRLS.

### ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,

**LIBERTON, near EDINBURGH, N.B.**

**Headmistress - Miss R. STOLTZ, M.A.**

Designed to provide an education to develop moral, intellectual, and physical growth of its pupils.

LIBERTON one of most invigorating places in Scotland.

St. Hilda's stands top of hill overlooking Edinburgh.

A sound curriculum is provided. Modern Languages are taught on the Berlitz method. There are special facilities for the study of Music.

Open-air exercise and games much encouraged. Riding and Swimming Lessons given.

## EALING.

Ealing holds a very satisfactory record in health statistics. A good and constant supply of pure water. Parks and open spaces comprise 117 acres. Facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports, and provision for every kind of recreation.

GIRLS.

### THE HAWTHORNS.

Healthy situation, facing Ealing Common, and surrounded by good garden.

Course of Study includes Religious Instruction, English, French, German, Music, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Literature, Botany, and Needlework.

Pupils prepared for all Higher Examinations. Every effort made to ensure thorough knowledge of subjects taught, and to induce pupils to take pleasure in their work, consideration being paid to individual capacity and state of health.

**Principals** { Mrs. WRISTBRIDGE. Miss K. FORDHAM.

## FAREHAM,

Hampshire, possesses the ordinary open sylvan character of English scenery, commanding magnificent marine and land views. Enjoys special protection from prevalent winds from S.W. by the great screen of the New Forest, and from N.E. by Portsdown Hills.

BOYS.

ENGINEERING.

### SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,

CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the sons of gentlemen for the profession of an Engineer, and for all such as require a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

The College is under the inspection of the University of London.

*All communications to be addressed to the Principal,*

H. M. MANSEL-JONES, B.A. Lond. (Hon.).

## HARROW.

About 10 miles from London. Tops the summit of a rise from a broad rich vale. Its healthy position, genial climate, and beautiful surroundings have contributed to make it a desirable place of residence in the country close to the Metropolis.

BOYS.

### BOWDEN HOUSE SCHOOL.

**Principals** { Rev. W. G. PRICE, M.A. J. C. R. ELLIS, M.A.

HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN,

FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Fine healthy situation on the Southern slope of Harrow ridge. Climate bracing. Sanitation excellent. Swimming Bath; large Playing Fields of about 30 acres; School Farm. Careful moral training: Boys' happiness studied.

Several Scholarships gained during the past year.

# FOLKESTONE.

Seaport. Population (estimated 1905), 34,770. Means of access, S.E. & C. Railway. 70 miles from London. Location, 7 miles S.W. of Dover. Elevation, old town (adjoining harbour) lies between two cliffs, upon which modern portion is built, protected from the north by hills. Neighbourhood, chalk cliffs, high Downs behind. Aspect, S. & S.E. Climate: Dry, equable, more or less mild, according to elevation. Beach: shingle. Bathing: mixed. Improved Pullman cars on railway.

The situation of the town on the cliff, and the fact that the latter projects slightly at this spot, lays it open to considerable ventilation from the sea, while the high chalk range at its back excludes a great part of the colder land winds, especially those blowing from the north. The town is one of the best planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted, as there is hardly a day in the winter season when a sunny walk may not be taken and general outdoor exercise indulged in.

1,697¼ hours' sunshine, J.P.R., 1905. London, 1,314¼ hours.

BOYS.

## FELTONFLEET,

EARL'S AVENUE.

HOME SCHOOL.

*Situated in best part of Folkestone, close to the Sea.*

Boys aged 7 to 14 prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES received. Every care given to Health and Home Comforts.

Excellent Playing Fields; Gymnastics; Swimming in Baths and Sea. Carpenter's Shop. Electric Light. Matron is a trained Nurse. Special care of delicate boys.

*Principals—*

**G. A. T. NETTLETON, M.A. Oxon.**
**H. B. JEFFERY, B.A. Cantab.**

BOYS. FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

## BEDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

GRIMSTON AVENUE.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

Thorough grounding. Efficient Staff. Pupils received between 7 and 15 years of age.

Large detached house, specially built for a School. Sanitation certified annually.

Exceptional position, West End, adjoining Leas. Two adjacent Private Fields. Tennis, Gymnastics, Riding. Bathing in Sea and Salt Water Baths. Preparation for Public Schools, Osborne, &c. Young, Delicate, or Backward Boys receive special attention. Limited number only.

Inclusive Fees, £40 to £60 per annum.

**Head Master: Rev. GORDON EWING, M.A.** Cantab. (Hons.) and Wycliffe Hall, Oxon.

BOYS. *Established 1897.*

## CATHOLIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ROSTREVOR HOUSE, FOLKESTONE.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER and His Lordship the BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

(Recently removed to Folkestone.)

Boys (6–14) are prepared for Entrance and Scholarships at the Public Schools, University Locals, R.A.M., Trinity College, and other Exams.

Five minutes from Leas and Sea. Gymnasium, Private Football and Cricket Field; Sea Bathing, Swimming, and Riding. Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils. Highest references to parents of past and present pupils.

Apply, PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS.

## BRAMPTON DOWN,

FOLKESTONE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

*Principals—*

**Mrs. COOPER and Miss KIRBY, L.R.A.M.**

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

By Dr. WOOD, *Head Master of Harrow*, as combining thorough education with healthy outdoor life necessary for growing girls.

Special Class for YOUNG CHILDREN, who are under Principals' constant supervision.

ELDER PUPILS TAKEN TO BRUSSELS for Spring Term if desired, thereby offering UNIQUE FACILITIES for French, Music, and Art. Private Gymnasium Class; Hockey; Tennis; Sea Bathing.

GIRLS.

## EVERSLEY.

Miss K. N. WHITE.

"Eversley" is essentially a Home School, and each pupil receives individual attention. The work is of a high standard, and has received an excellent report from the Board of Education. Special attention is given to Music, Modern Languages, Literature, Nature Study, Needlework, and Cooking.

Three hours daily are spent out of doors, when the girls ride, bicycle, bathe, play hockey, tennis, or basket-ball, according to the season of the year.

GIRLS.

## ST. HILDA'S.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS ABBOTT receives a limited number of Resident Pupils for home care and education, assisted by highly-qualified English, French, and German mistresses. Religious instruction in strict accordance with the teaching of the Church of England.

Premises pleasantly situated, close to Leas and Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Health of the girls carefully considered.

Large field overlooking Sea for Outdoor Games.

Preparation for University Local Examinations if desired.

# FELIXSTOWE.

Population, 6,400. G.E. Railway. On coast, 5 miles East of Harwich. Elevation from little above sea level to 50 feet. Aspect, South. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent Bathing.

Felixstowe occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red clay) ensuring a dry surface. Climate is bracing. Many days can be spent on the beach in November and December in warm, bright sunshine. Sunshine, 1,802 hours. London, 1,314·5 hours.

BOYS. *Established* 1883.

## EASTWARD HO COLLEGE,

FELIXSTOWE.

**Principal - B. B. THOMPSON, Inter. Arts (Lond.)**

EDUCATIONAL COURSE.—To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Commercial Life, Public Schools, University and Professional Exams. Many successes Public Exams. Limited number; individual care. Backward or delicate boys special instruction. Junior Department for young boys (7).

PREMISES.—On cliffs, facing sea, two minutes from shore. SCHOOL ROOMS light, spacious, well ventilated; modern heating appliances. DORMITORIES moderate size. DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS under Mrs. Thompson and Matron. Games, Sports, Gymnastics, Bathing.

GIRLS.

## NEUHEIM,

FELIXSTOWE.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Principal - - Mrs. C. J. JUTSON,**

Assisted by efficient Staff.

Receives limited number Boarders and Day Pupils.

SITUATION.—On cliffs, close Sea. Premises large, light, and airy. Balcony (East). Gravelled roof (West).

SCHOOL COURSE includes Divinity, English in all branches, French, German. Optional Subjects—Other Languages, Music, Painting, Dancing, Drill, Needlework. Pupils prepared for any Exam. Kindergarten Classes.

DELICATE GIRLS.—Special branch for 6; study regulated by medical advice. Rooms face four directions; peculiarly fitted for open-air treatment.

# GRANGE-OVER-SANDS,

Lancashire. Means of Access: Mid. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 204 miles from London. Admirably situated on the shores of Morecambe Bay, with a genial climate and southerly aspect. The water supply is excellent, and the drainage perfect. Owing to its dual character as a seaside and rural health resort, it offers the best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings. Admirable arrangements for indoor amusements and outdoor recreation, including Tennis and Croquet.

GIRLS.

## SUNNYBRAE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS**

(Registered, Column B).

Assisted by fully qualified Resident and Visiting Staff.

Girls received from 9 years old. Thorough education on modern lines. Intellectual and physical faculties developed in pleasant HOME atmosphere for after-use. Character carefully trained.

PREMISES, built specially, stand high, overlooking Sea. Rooms large, airy, numerous. Outdoor games encouraged. Dry Playground and Tennis Court. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

*Sole Charge of Pupils from abroad or requiring extra care.*

GIRLS.

## MOORHURST,

KENT'S BANK, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

*Old-established School for Daughters of Gentlemen.*

**Principal - - - Miss BUTLER**

Assisted by qualified Staff. (Registered).

PREMISES beautifully situated; high; overlooking Morecambe Bay. Rooms well ventilated, face sea.

SCHOOL AIMS: To teach pupils *how to learn*; to use their own judgment; to become sensible, practical, refined and cultured women, healthy in mind and body. Daily Drill. Hockey and other games encouraged.

SCHOOL COURSE includes French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Swedish Drill, and usual English subjects.

# GREAT YARMOUTH.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The dry, sunny climate of Great Yarmouth has been noted for a hundred years and more, and the longevity of its inhabitants was extraordinary even at a time when nearly the whole population lived within the old town walls. The town has now extended over the Denes and the modern portions of the Borough are built on a dry subsoil of clean sand, affording excellent surroundings for anæmic and ill-developed children and others requiring bracing air."

GIRLS.

## KIMBERLEY HOUSE,

MARINE PARADE.

**Principals - The MISSES WELCH.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The aim of the Principals is to give an education thoroughly in keeping with the future prospects of their pupils.

For this purpose the Staff of Resident and Visiting Teachers has been carefully chosen, the results being a distinct success.

Sports and outdoor exercises beneficial to the health are encouraged. Good Sea Bathing.

*Special arrangements made for Foreign Boarders.*

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

GIRLS.

## SUTHERLAND HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' SCHOOL.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

**Principal - Mrs. WOHLLEBEN (Certificated).**

To give thorough modern education, develop character, and cultivate the manners of a gentlewoman.

SCHOOL COURSE.—Usual English subjects, and French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Drilling, Needlework, Mathematics, Elementary Science.

Pupils prepared for Exams.

HOUSE situated within 3 minutes of Sea and Beach Gardens.

References, &c., on application.

# HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of England. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low. During the last 10 years the average death-rate has been 12·62 per 1000. The incidence of disease amongst the resident population is low. Epidemic diseases are uncommon, and when they occur rarely spread to any extent. Respiratory diseases are infrequent and rheumatic fever is seldom seen. Harrogate is undoubtedly one of the best-drained towns in the kingdom. Sunshine records, average for 6 years, 1796 hours."

Harrogate, M.B. Population, 32,000. North Eastern Rly. Location, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 20 miles W. of York. Elevation, 320 feet to 600 feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Climate, bracing. Dry, clear air. Water supply, constant, soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. 1675 hours' sunshine, 1905; London, 1314½ hours.

BOYS.

## HARROGATE MODERN COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXCLUSIVE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Magnificent situation overlooking the "Stray," and surrounded by pine forest.

Four characteristics of the School are—a high moral tone, thoroughly efficient teaching, a liberal table, and excellent sport.

Extensive playing fields. Only Boarders admitted. Perfect sanitation and domestic arrangements. Experienced Matron.

*Boys taken whose Parents reside abroad.*

**Principal - - Mr. LAWN.**

**Headmaster - - - Mr. ROGERS, B.A., B.Sc.**
(University of London).

BOYS.

## CLIFTON COLLEGE.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 7–14 YEARS.

Situated in Tewit Park. Excellently adapted for scholastic purposes. Commodious Rooms and comfortable, airy, and well-ventilated Dormitories. Reading Room, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Photographic Room, &c. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitation, periodically examined.

SPACIOUS PLAYGROUND; COVERED GYMNASIUM. PHYSICAL TRAINING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

*Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.*

Preparation for Public Schools.

**Principal, J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.**

BOYS.

## PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.

*Recognised by the Board of Education.*

Situated on high ground amid beautiful scenery. Pure, dry, bracing air. *Health Statistics bear comparison with those of any school in England.*

Sanitary arrangements certified. Excellent Dormitories, Bath Room, Library, &c.

Thorough and Systematic Instruction in English, Mathematics, Foreign Languages, Commercial Subjects, &c.

Good Playground with Tennis Courts, Cricket and Football Fields of about eleven acres.

**WALTER S. HILL, F.R.G.S., Principal.**

GIRLS.

## DUNORLAN.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principals { Miss STOCKER. Miss SHARPE, M.A.**

Standing in its own Grounds, 450 feet above sea level. Complete Sanitary Arrangements.

The aim of the School is to give sound modern education and careful training in character and manners. Elder Girls prepared, if desired, for Higher Examinations.

HEALTH CONSIDERED OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Domestic arrangements under care of experienced Matron.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.

RECOGNISED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GIRLS.

## PARKSIDE.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Principal: Miss GRATTON.**

**Head Mistress: Miss MACMILLAN, B.A.**

Thorough teaching. Much individual care is given, and great attention paid to health, diet, and hygiene.

Reference is permitted to Lady Davies (widow of Gen. Sir William Davies, K.C.S.I.); to Dr. Myrtle, Harrogate; to W. Salisbury Sharpe, Esq., M.D., Cleveland Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and to many others.

## *SPECIAL NOTICE.*

THE

## DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS.

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

BRITISH HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS

(WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, *see pages* 817–844).

Prospectuses of any of the Schools included in the above can be obtained on application to the Managers of :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *THE CAPE ARGUS* | CAPE TOWN |
| *THE SYDNEY MAIL* | SYDNEY |
| *THE TIMES OF INDIA* | BOMBAY |
| *THE GLOBE* | TORONTO |
| *THE GLEANER* | JAMAICA |

## HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer here is cool, to the surprise of strangers, who expect the contrary. Aspect, temperature, soil and sky combine to make Hastings and St. Leonards a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather. Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh; many cases of phthisis do well on the breezy heights all the year round.

BOYS. *Established* 1865.

### HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Preparation for the Universities, Professions, and Commerce.

STRONG STAFF OF MASTERS.

Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Workshop (Carpentry and Engineering), Laboratory.

Engineer Cadet Corps.

Perfect Sanitation. Electric Lighting.

Preparatory Department under Governesses.

*Principal*—

**J. D. WILDE, M.A.**

Telephone: 0471. Telegrams: "Highbury."

GIRLS.

### BRAYBROOKE COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations. English, French, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Drill. Senior and Junior Classes.

**HOLMESDALE GARDENS.**

Healthiest position, high ground. Sanitation excellent. Well-ventilated Class and Bed Rooms. Large Field for Tennis, Hockey, and Cricket.

**Principal - - Miss FOSS,**

Assisted by Certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters. Domestic supervision of Lady Housekeeper. Every care to Health and Home Comforts.

## HAYLING ISLAND,

With its southern aspect, fine beach, combination of country and seaside, and close proximity to Southsea and Portsmouth, has rapidly developed into a health resort of considerable importance. It enjoys perfect quiet; magnificent air. Patronised by Sir Frederick Treves and family.

GIRLS.

### OAK VILLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

**Miss HEIGHINGTON-JONES**

is prepared to receive a limited number of Pupils.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS include:—

Music, Organ, Pianoforte; Singing (solo and part), Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Drill. Preparation for Trinity College Musical Examinations.

Special care taken with delicate or backward children. Sole charge of children having parents abroad. Boys under 9.

Cycling, Sea Bathing, Outdoor exercise every day. Five minutes from Sea.

Other Subjects as desired.

## HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England," and this statement is borne out by the fact that "Herne Bay" and "health" are at the present time practically synonymous words. The death-rate is exceedingly low, and its climatic conditions are such that, while its winters are mild, the hot weather during the summer time is tempered by the cooling breezes from the German Ocean. Analysis of the water proves the same to be of the very highest degree of purity and without any trace of contamination. The drainage of the town is new and in every sense of the word "up-to-date." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

BOYS. **HERNE BAY COLLEGE.**

1866.

**EUSTACE W. TURNER, M.A. Oxon.**

(*Honoursman in Science*).

School of 40 Boarders, each receiving careful training. Little boys in separate part of house. Preparation for Matriculation, Professional Preliminary Examinations, Public Schools, or City life. Playing Field, ten acres. Drilling. Gymnastics. Rifle Drill. Shooting for Seniors. Open and Covered Playgrounds. Reading Room. Playrooms. Remarkable health record. Premises on Sea front. All Class Rooms overlooking the Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

GIRLS. **BELLE VUE.**

LADIES' SCHOOL.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

The ACCOMMODATION is ample and superior. "Belle Vue" faces the sea. Good Bathing; Lawn Tennis. Domestic arrangements replete with every comfort. Certified Sanitation.

The STAFF consists of certificated English and Foreign Teachers.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION comprises complete, sound, liberal ENGLISH EDUCATION, including French. Pupils prepared for all Local Examinations.

Prospectus and References, apply—

**Principal - Miss KING, C.M., M.C.P.**

(Registered Column B).

GIRLS. *Established* 1894.

### ST. MONICA'S SCHOOL,

**HERNE BAY.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Principals*—

**Miss CARTER, A.C.P.; Miss VOY CARTER.**

SITUATION.—In the Canterbury Road, a short distance from the Sea.

PREMISES.—New, and built expressly for a Girls' School. Large Garden, Tennis and Croquet Lawns. The School and Class Rooms are large, lofty, and well ventilated; heated throughout with hot water. Sanitation perfect.

Especial care taken of delicate girls.

Kindergarten Class for little ones under 7.

## HAYWARD'S HEATH,

Sussex, is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open-air life without excessive stimulation.

BOYS. **BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.**

*Removed from Brunswick Road, Brighton, 1897.*

HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

HEALTH.—Hayward's Heath is recommended for its bracing air by a leading London Physician.

EDUCATION.—Large Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BUILDINGS:—Include Chapel, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenters' Shop.

GROUNDS:—Eight acres; Playing Fields four acres.

Prospectus, Views, and References on application to Headmaster:—

**L. C. W. THRING, M.A.**
(Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge).

## HEREFORD.

On a gravel subsoil, 289 ft. above sea level, with surrounding suburbs reaching 280 ft., intersected by the River Wye, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water supply and drainage good. Average rainfall, 26 in.

GIRLS.

**HARLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.**

**Principals - The MISSES EARLE.**

Close to Cathedral and Castle Green. Grounds, three-quarters of an acre in extent, afford space for Tennis, Croquet, &c.

House admirably adapted for School purposes; large, lofty rooms, well ventilated; perfect sanitary arrangements.

Boarders and Day Scholars received. Ample time allowed for study and recreation. All active games encouraged.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR HIGHER EXAMINATIONS IF DESIRED.

Classes in Cooking, Dressmaking, Nursing, Wood-carving, &c.

## HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, near Crystal Palace and several parks.

BOYS.

**FOREST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL**

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

**Principal - A. S. GRIFFITH, M.A.**

AIM.—Preparation for Public Schools and Professional and Commercial Careers.

CURRICULUM.—Includes Chemistry, Shorthand, Drawing and Drill, in addition to the usual Form subjects.

BOARDERS.—Limited, and under the personal care of Mrs. GRIFFITH.

SITUATION.—300 feet above sea level, and exceptionally healthy.

PLAYING FIELDS of nearly four acres for Cricket, Football, and general games attached to School.

## HUNSTANTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful progress (physically) of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

Hunstanton, Norfolk, U.D.C. Pop., 1,893 in winter. G.E. Ry. Location on coast between Cromer and King's Lynn. Within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. Aspect, westerly. Soil, chalk. Beach, sand. Climate, bracing. Water, pure and plentiful.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

**Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.**
*(late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).*

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 7 acres, 100 feet above sea level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE**

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.**

**Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.**

Boys prepared from 7 to 14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY (magic lantern); MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure Water. Good Drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

GIRLS.

**ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.**

*(Recognised by Board of Education.)*

**Principal - Miss WATSON** (Reg. Teacher).

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

SPECIALITY.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

PREMISES.—Detached, on high ground, near Sea. All inside arrangements for HEALTH and COMFORT on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Exams.

## ILKLEY.

One of the most attractive and healthy of our inland watering places; situated among the noted bracing "dales" of Yorkshire and the valley of the Wharfe. Generally admitted to be pre-eminent for its beautiful scenery of exceptional variety.

BOYS.

## ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1607.

**Headmaster - Mr. C. W. ATKINSON, M.A.**

Administered under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners as a High-class Modern School for Boarders and Day Boys.

500 feet above sea level, close to Moors.

LEAVING SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Science Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Art Rooms, Workshop. Large Fields and Playgrounds.

Usual subjects of Instruction.

DEBATING SOCIETY. RIFLE RANGE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM.

## KING'S LYNN.

97 miles from London, G.E. Rly., 41 from Cambridge, 15½ from Hunstanton. An ancient market town and seaport situated on the North-east Coast. The climate is a very healthy one, and the rainfall average low.

GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDERS.

## RIPLEY HOUSE SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

*(Recognised by the Board of Education.)*

"FROM POSSIBILITY TO ACTUALITY."

**Principal - - - - Mrs. DOWNES,**

Assisted by efficient staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters.

To provide sound modern education with individual, moral, intellectual, and physical training.

Course of Study embraces all subjects necessary to meet requirements of all usual Exams.

Formation of character considered of the first importance.

## KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild, gravel soil mostly. Large parks and open country round town. River for rowing and swimming. Beautiful country for cycling. Breezes up or down river cause constant change of air. Paving good, rapidly drying after rain."

BOYS.

## GATE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

**Principals { Mr. HETHERINGTON, M.A. / Mr. MOSELEY.**

Healthily situated, facing River Thames and Home Park. Electric Lighting throughout.

Both Principals have been engaged in Preparatory School work for many years. BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 7 AND 15 PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAVY, &c. Special attention paid to Scholarship work.

OUTDOOR RECREATION CAREFULLY ENCOURAGED.
RIFLE SHOOTING AND MILITARY DRILL.

Copies of Testimonials and Prospectus will be sent on application.

## KINGSTOWN

compares very favourably as a health resort with the South of England. The climatic conditions possess many advantages most favourable to health. The air is bracing, tonic and invigorating, and it enjoys a clear, bright, and dry atmosphere.

BOYS.

## CORRIG HOUSE.

**Headmaster: J. H. BOUSFIELD, M.A.**

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.—To provide an Education of the highest standard in English, Classics, Mathematics, Science and Modern Languages on Moderate Terms.

SENIOR BOYS.—Prepared for the Universities and Public Schools, &c.

JUNIOR BOYS.—Receive elementary instruction in Latin, French, Algebra, and Euclid.

RECREATION.—Large Playground, Cricket and Football Grounds, Tennis and Ball Courts are attached. Boys under supervision of a Master.

## LITTLEHAMPTON.

On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise.

BOYS.

## "ROSEMEAD."

**Principal—E. A. HOLLINGBERY**

*(Rugby School and St. John's College, Oxford).*

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. House stands in its own grounds (about 5 acres) within easy reach of Sea. Private Cricket and Football Field. Excellent Sanitation. Lavatories and Bathrooms with latest improvements. Boys thoroughly grounded and prepared for Public Schools, &c. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Riding, &c. *Special arrangements for Indian and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

## PELLEW HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principal - Mrs. BRAITHWAITE ARNETT**

Assisted by first-class Visiting Professors and Resident Mistresses.

The House stands in its own Grounds, and there is a Playing Field attached. A High-class School in every way. The aim of the Principal is to give her pupils a thoroughly good Modern Education, combined with careful Social and Moral Training, and the advantages of a Refined Home.

*Special attention given to Colonial Boarders.*
*Fees, 90 Guineas.*

## LEATHERHEAD.

18 miles from London. Situated on the River Mole. A fine range of Downs extends along the east side, thus contributing with numerous other advantages to make the town a healthy and very desirable residential resort.

GIRLS.

### LEATHERHEAD COURT.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principal - Miss TULLIS.**

A healthy, refined School-Home for Girls between 9 and 19.

Premises consist of a fine, modern Mansion, situated in the healthful and beautiful country between Leatherhead and Cobham.

Ordinary School Course includes English, Scripture, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drawing, Needlework.

Junior, Middle and Senior Divisions.

Excellent sanitary arrangements and water supply. Electric Light.

ELEVEN ACRES OF GARDEN AND PLAY FIELDS.

## LYTHAM.

Dr. Andrew Wilson describes it as "the town of room and space and free air." An all-round-the-year health resort. Known as "the Garden of the Fylde" on account of its number of trees and rich greenery.

GIRLS.

### FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL

(LADIES),

**Near LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE**

(*Recognised by the Board of Education*),

With which is incorporated the

FYLDE CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

**Principal—Miss MILLEN** (Regd. in Column B).

Fine School Building in own grounds. Bracing position. Close to the Sea and St. Anne's-on-Sea, on the mild West coast. Hockey and Tennis Grounds. Boarders only and the *daughters of Colonial and Indian gentlemen received.* Staff of 16 Resident B.A. English, Foreign, and Music Mistresses, and Visiting Masters (Graduates). Highest English and Music successes.

PROSPECTUS UPON APPLICATION.

## LOWESTOFT.

The most Easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk. Population, 33,123. Means of access, G.E. Rly., Midland and G.N. Joint Rly. Has long enjoyed a great reputation as a health resort, and is one of the most bracing places on the East Coast. Town is open to breeze direct from the North Sea, laden with invigorating ozone, while being completely sheltered from the North winds by high lands and woods. Water pure and supply constant. Drainage modern.

GIRLS.

### ARDMORE,

**NORTH PARADE.**

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Principal and Head Mistress* { **Miss MARY KIDNER,** *Assoc. of Trin. Coll., Lond. (Pianist).*

SITUATION.—Pleasant, healthy; best part, near Sea, and overlooking Belle Vue Park. South aspect. Large School and Class Rooms. Average size of bedrooms, 16 ft. by 16 ft. Sanitary certificate.

CURRICULUM.—Usual English Subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Science, Art. Preparation for Exams. if desired. *Specialities*—French (Res. Mistress), Voice Production, Music, Physical Culture.

Indian and Colonial Pupils received.

*Individual care of backward and delicate girls.*

Special terms for Clergy.

GIRLS.

### CLAIRE HOUSE SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS,

**NORTH PARADE, LOWESTOFT.**

**Miss HERON** (*Cert. High, Camb.*),

**Mademoiselle MAURY** (*Diplômée*),

Receive and personally supervise limited number of Boarders for thorough instruction, usual branches, high-class modern education. Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Exams. English, French, Music, Painting, Drawing.

SITUATION excellent. Premises well adapted for school purposes; Sanitation perfect, certified; rooms large, overlooking Park and Sea. Tennis Courts. Health and Moral Training cultivated; each pupil's abilities developed. French Conversation obligatory stated times.

## MAIDENHEAD.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Maidenhead is an exceedingly beautiful and healthy riverside town. In the upper part of the town the air is bracing; the soil dry, being on chalk. The lower part is on gravel. Sewage good. Water supply excellent."

BOYS.

### MAIDENHEAD COLLEGE,

CASTLE HILL.

MODERN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Its situation has been described as "the healthiest spot in a very healthy town in a naturally healthy county."

It is well equipped with modern furniture and apparatus and provided (*inter alia*) with Chemical Laboratory and Workshop.

The members of the staff are all experienced teachers, adopting the best methods of teaching.

Preparatory Department. Prospectus from

**Headmaster - Mr. A. MILLAR INGLIS.**

## MATLOCK.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Matlock is the 'Gem of the Peak' for scenery. Its death rate is phenomenally low. The district has been a health resort 204 years. Its absolute freedom from epidemics, purity of water, and 'cures' are world known. The season is year round.'

BOYS.

### STANCLIFFE HALL.

**Headmaster: Rev. ERNEST OWEN, M.A.**

Situated over 500 feet above sea level, in very sunny position, sheltered from North and East, park stretching away to South, and commanding lovely views over beautiful Valley of Derwent. 40 acres grounds. Climate dry, bracing, not severe. Drainage and sanitary arrangements perfect.

Excellent Cricket and Football Grounds, Golf Links, Covered Playground, Fives Court, Gymnasium, Library, Carpentry, Swimming.

*Preparation for Public Schools and Navy.*

Special attention given to Modern Languages.

# LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. The standard work, 'The Climate and Baths of Great Britain,' by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, describes the dryness and the bracing properties of the air of Llandudno, the high annual average temperature, and the equability and comparative warmth of the winter months. The amount of sunshine is high. Fog and snow seldom seen. Water supply and drainage excellent. Vital statistics very satisfactory."

BOYS.

## TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

**Headmaster: LEONARD H. EDMINSON, M.A. (Oxon.) and B.A. (Lond.)**

Stands in its own grounds, on hillside facing Sea, close to Beach, in a particularly dry and bracing and sunny climate.

Special importance is attached to the sound teaching of English.

*Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.*

Great attention given to Physical Development by healthy and varied exercise.

Mrs. Edminson supervises all domestic arrangements.

GIRLS.

## LANSDOWNE HOUSE SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

ABBEY ROAD.

*(Recognised by Board of Education.)*

**Principal - - - - Miss RAW.**

Conducted on the most approved modern methods, and situated in a spot that is noted for its abundant sunshine and extreme purity of air.

Pupils receive a sound education, and are prepared for University Exams., &c.

TENNIS, CROQUET, HOCKEY, SWIMMING, RIDING, and CYCLING are the pastimes elected for outdoor exercise, and all pupils are encouraged to take part.

# MALVERN.

Great Malvern and Malvern Link. Population 16,448. Means of access, G. W. Rly., Midland Rly. Situated 520 feet high on the Eastern slope of the well-known Malvern Hills. Within close proximity to Worcester, Cheltenham and Gloucester. The substance on which the Town is built is porous, conferring the benefits of great dryness. Hills behind town rise to a height of 1,000 feet, and East winds are but little felt. The air is gently stimulating, and daily range of temperature slight. Summers are comparatively cool, while winters are not severe. A great deal of bright sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare. Drainage and water supply attain a high degree of excellence, the water being very pure and drainage perfect.

BOYS.

## THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

**Mr. Wm. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Classical Honours),**
*Late Scholar of Keble College, Oxford.*

and Mr. E. H. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Mathematical Honours), late Scholar of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond, assisted by Staff of Qualified Masters, receive a limited number of Boys between the ages of 8 and 14 to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall School.

They are carefully grounded in Classics, Mathematics, English, and French.

*Entire charge is undertaken of Boys whose parents are abroad.*

BOYS.

## CHERBOURG.

PREPARATORY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

**Principals: Messrs. VINES and COATES.**

Assisted by Five Resident Masters.

Careful individual instruction, as distinct from cramming. The ability of each boy carefully considered with a view to obtain best results. No trouble or expense spared to make work of Naval Class as efficient as possible. School examined periodically.

LARGE CRICKET GROUND (9½ acres), EXCELLENT GYMNASIUM, FOUR LAWN TENNIS COURTS AND PAVILION.

Arrangements can be made to receive boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

## LAWNSIDE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

**Principal - Miss FIRTH.**

*Formerly Head Mistress of Bath High School.*

Situated 500 feet above sea level; pleasant surroundings. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Detached Sanatorium.

Pupils prepared if desired for Universities and University Exams. English and Foreign Resident Governesses. Special attention to Music and Modern Languages.

Large Grounds, full-sized Tennis Courts, Croquet Ground, Riding and Swimming.

Physical and Moral Development carefully cultivated under direct supervision of Principal.

GIRLS.

## HAZEL BANK.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds; large, airy rooms. Climate dry and invigorating, peculiarly suitable as place of residence for the young.

Healthy development by individual teaching and careful training under Christian influence the main object of School Course.

COVERED GYMNASIUM; PLAYING FIELD FOR HOCKEY, TENNIS AND CROQUET.

Careful attention to diet.

Many Open Scholarships have been taken by pupils.

Two sections—Junior and Senior.

**Principal - Miss JUDSON.**

# MARGATE.

M.B. Population, 26,000. Means of access, S.E. & C.D. Rly. Location on N.E. corner of coast of Kent, 76 miles from London. Elevation from a little above sea level to 105 feet. Water supply, constant, from the country district of Wingham, 14 miles from Margate.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the Town is exposed to the sea breezes from all quarters except the West; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a notable absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain. In addition to a large expanse of firm, dry sands there are promenades extending along the cliffs and the sea-front for more than three miles, and a sheltered park in the Dane Valley. The above exceptional advantages combine to make Margate a specially desirable residence for growing children during their school days. Sunshine: Margate, average for 14 years, 1,600 hours. Margate stands on two hills separated by the Dane Valley. The East Hill district is called CLIFTONVILLE; it is the highest part of the town. 1905: hours of sunshine, 1,584·1; London 1,314·5 hours."

BOYS.

## HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL,

**CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE)**

(In connection with Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Herts).

*Principals—*

**Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.**

**Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.**

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

## NEW COLLEGE,

**CLIFTONVILLE.**

**Principal - FRANK SHERVILL, M.A.**

(*Late open Scholar, St. Peter's College, Camb.; Graduate, Honours.*)

LOCATION.—On Cliffs; Sea View; S. aspect; close Sea.

PREMISES.—Detached; built for School; every modern convenience; lofty rooms. Chemical Laboratory; Carpenter's Shop; Bicycle Shed; Dark Room (Photography).

Boys receive groundwork of sound education; prepared for Public Schools—Professional Commercial life. Individual instruction wherever necessary. HEALTH specially considered. *Numerous Examination Successes.* Outdoor Games carefully planned. Playing Field; Sea Bathing.

**THIS DIRECTORY is advertised at least every week throughout the year in—**

*DAILY TIMES OF INDIA* ... BOMBAY
*WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA*... BOMBAY
*DAILY ARGUS* ..... CAPE TOWN
*WEEKLY ARGUS* ..... CAPE TOWN
*THE GLOBE* ..... TORONTO
*SYDNEY MAIL* ..... SYDNEY
*THE GLEANER* ..... JAMAICA

**PROSPECTUSES of any School in this Directory can be obtained on application to the Managers of any of the newspapers named.**

GIRLS.

## BRONDESBURY,

**CLIFTONVILLE, THANET.**

LOCATION.—Very healthy, on chalk soil, looking over Tennis Courts to Sea, and close to open country. Sanitary arrangements certified.

**Principal - Miss GALLOWAY**

(Newnham College, Cambridge).

Together with efficient Staff of trained and certified Mistresses and non-resident Professors.

SCHOOL SYSTEM offers thorough Modern Education, based on definite Church principles, aiming at Physical, Mental, and Moral Development of each pupil without sacrificing present health and happiness.

Average, 25 pupils from 6 to 19. Escorts provided.

GIRLS. *Established* 1876.

## GODWIN GIRLS' COLLEGE,

**CLIFTONVILLE.**

(On High Cliffs, facing Sea.)

**Principals - The Misses BENNET.**

Miss M. K. BENNET, Medallist, is specially qualified for Solo Singing, Voice Production, and other branches of Music, holding a Teacher's Certificate from Signor Visetti.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Pupils prepared for Local and other Exams.

Principals pay personal attention to Health and Comfort of pupils, and escort them to and from Victoria Station.

GIRLS.

## GUELPH HOUSE,

**CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.**

**"HOME" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

**Principal - - - Miss E. FINCH.**

Assisted by efficient Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

LOCATION.—On high ground close to Sea Front and Sands.

PREMISES.—Rooms large and lofty; view of sea from nearly every window.

SCHOOL COURSE.—Provides comprehensive modern education. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES specially provided for. *Monthly School Magazine.*

# NORWICH.

Population, 111,728. G. E. Rly. Known as the pleasant "City of Gardens," so equably are houses and trees blended in it. The splendid Cathedral and Castle, built in 1096, form a striking example of Norman style, and are the two great architectural features. The bridge over the Castle moat has one of the most perfect Anglo-Norman arches now existing. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity."

BOYS.

## BELLE VUE SCHOOL.

**Headmaster, JAMES CHARTER, B.A.**

Situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of Norwich.

Curriculum includes all branches of thorough English Education. Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Schools and Preliminary Professional Examinations. Moral training carefully attended to by Principal, who has had long experience in educational work.

PLAYING FIELDS OF ABOUT 6 ACRES FOR SCHOOL SPORTS OF ALL KINDS.

Domestic arrangements personally supervised. Number of boarders limited.

GIRLS. [*Established* 1871.]

## WAKEFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL.

**THORPE HAMLET, NORWICH.**

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

**Principals - - The MISSES LUCAS**

(Successors to Misses LADBROOKE).

Assisted by efficient Staff.

Premises well adapted for School, commodious, airy, well ventilated; in high, extensive grounds. Tennis. Croquet Lawns. Curriculum embraces usual subjects for a sound Education, and *Classes* are arranged for Dancing, Gymnastics, Wood Carving, Fancy Needlework, Shorthand, &c., and the usual *Exams.* prepared for. Games and outdoor recreations are a special feature.

School Examinations twice a year.

# NOTTINGHAM.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Subsoil chiefly 'Bunter' Sand Rock. Altitude above mean sea level, 80 to 425 feet. Average rainfall, 25 inches. Average temperature, 48·4 degrees. 328¼ acres of public parks, atmosphere singularly free from smoke, and no large town within 16 miles."

GIRLS.

## BROADGATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principal - Miss CHURLEY, B.A. (Lond.),**

Assisted by large Staff of qualified Teachers.

Special attention is given to History and Literature. Aim of Language teaching is to give practical knowledge of subject. Methods are chiefly oral. French is spoken throughout the School.

ABLETT'S DRAWING A SPECIALITY.

Swedish Drill by trained mistress. Hockey and Cricket. Every lesson is followed by short recreation, thus preventing weariness and inattention. Pupils prepared for Examinations. Kindergarten Branch under trained Froebel Mistress.

# OXFORD.

On the banks of the Thames, 63¾ miles from London, G. W. Rly. The most ancient and famous seat of learning in the United Kingdom. Occupying a fine site, encircled by rich and wooded meadows. Elevation 220 feet; very bracing and healthy.

GIRLS.

## CHURCHILL VILLA SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

**296, BANBURY ROAD, OXFORD.**

**Principal - - Mrs. EDWARDS.**

The School Course includes the usual English subjects: French, Arithmetic, Freehand Drawing, Drill, and Class Singing.

Extra subjects—Latin, German, Piano, and Painting.

Boys under 8 are received, and there is a KINDERGARTEN CLASS for children under 7.

*References and full particulars on application.*

# READING.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Reading has a healthy, equable climate with a moderate rainfall, the annual average during the past 26 years having been 23·7 inches. The beneficial effect of this is seen in the low death-rate, which averaged only 14 per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years."

BOYS.

## READING SCHOOL.

Present School built in 1870–71, consisting of Main Block, Big School Room, two Masters' Houses, Headmaster's House, Chapel, Laboratories, Carpenters' Shop, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Sanatorium, &c.

The School Course includes every important subject of modern education, with numerous valuable Scholarships attached. Equipped in the most up-to-date manner with every convenience for thorough supervision of scholars both in their work and recreation. PLAYING FIELDS ABOUT 8 ACRES.

**Headmaster: Rev. W. CHAS. EPPSTEIN, M.A.,**

Assisted by large and highly qualified staff.

FOUNDED OVER 400 YEARS.

GIRLS.

## "DUNEDIN,"

**BATH ROAD.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principal - - - - Miss ESSER.**

Assisted by certificated English and French Governesses and Visiting Masters.

"Dunedin" is beautifully situated on high ground and gravel soil.

OBJECTS.—To combine School Discipline with comforts and training of a bright Christian Home.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION includes all usual subjects and Preparation for Local Examinations.

*Delicate Children and Pupils from abroad or the Colonies have the Principal's personal and individual care.*

## RAMSGATE.

The climate of Ramsgate is equable, invigorating and bracing—unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The last report of the Medical Officer of Health contains the following statement:—"The year (1905) was characterized in the district by a rainfall somewhat below the average, only 21·37 inches, and by an amount of bright sunshine above the average, viz. 1,745 hours. These climatic features were also favourably distributed so that the three winter months were dry and unusually sunny, whilst the summer months were cooler than usual." The zymotic death-rate in Ramsgate was only 1·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Sunshine, 1,764·5 hrs., 1905. London, 1,314·5 hrs.

BOYS.

### CHATHAM HOUSE COLLEGE, RAMSGATE.

Founded 1797. Rebuilt 1882.

JUNIOR SCHOOL - 50 Boys - £25 a Term.
SENIOR ,, - 70 ,, - £30 ,,

These fees are inclusive.

Grounds, 15 acres. Private Chapel. Cadet Corps; two Rifle Ranges; large Drill Hall; Workshops.

EDUCATION.—Modern—Commercial, Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical.

All Examinations prepared for.

66-page Illustrated Prospectus from the Head Master.

GIRLS.

### MENSTONE HOUSE SCHOOL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Location: EAST CLIFF.**

Most select, sunny residential quarter. Away from Town and Harbour.

**Principal - Miss DUTTON.**

Assisted by Miss M. E. DUTTON and competent Teachers.

School provides thoroughly sound education on modern lines. Kindergarten Class.

Pupils prepared for Local Exams. Great attention to Physical Culture and Outdoor Games.

Miss Dutton (experienced in the care of delicate children) personally supervises domestic arrangements.

*Indian References supplied.*

GIRLS. *Established* 1866.

### CLAREMONT.

LADIES' COLLEGE.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*

LOCATION.—Victoria Parade, East Cliff. Fine Sea View; overlooking Ornamental Grounds.

**Principal - - Mrs. SHAW.**

Under the direction of present Principal for last 12 years, a sound and modern education has been aimed at with successful results, testified to by successes at Public Exams.

Modified School Course for delicate pupils.

Special provision for COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS. References supplied to existing connections

Drill. Physical Culture Classes. Outdoor Games.

## SCARBOROUGH.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Owing to its situation on the coast, Scarborough enjoys a climate which is mild and equable. The force of the prevailing Westerly winds is greatly mitigated by the hills which surround the town on the inland sides. Only for a short time in the spring are the winds Easterly, and this is the one period of the year in which Scarborough is unsuited for the delicate. The amount of sunshine is considerable. The rainfall for the last two years has been under 20 inches. The mild, bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes."

Sunshine, 1,473 hrs., 1905. London, 1,314·5 hrs.

BOYS.

### THE MOUNT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**Principal: HERBERT WALTON, B.A. Lond.**

Thorough grounding in usual subjects, Latin, Greek, German (if desired), French, English, Essay Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.

Situation: Sunny position close to Oliver's Mount.

PREMISES SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SCHOOL.

Good Playing Field of about 2¼ acres, with pavilion.

Liberal Table. Each Boarder receives individual care of Mrs. Walton, ensuring utmost comfort and attention in matters of health.

*Physical Drill twice a Week.*

GIRLS.

### BULCOTE HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Buildings consist of Four Houses in two semi-detached blocks. Healthily situated on South Cliff.

The Curriculum arranged in sections:—(1) Preparatory Course for children under twelve. (2) A Four Years' Consecutive Course for girls between twelve and sixteen. (3) An Advanced Course for girls over sixteen.

Forty Resident Pupils. Outdoor Games encouraged.

*Special terms for Colonial and Indian children during holidays.*

**Principal - - Miss WILSON.**

GIRLS.

### HIGH CLIFF.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Principals { Miss FIELD HALL. Miss FORD.**

Limited to 25 Resident Pupils. The aim is to provide sound education and development of character. Moral welfare carefully studied.

*Recognised by the Board of Education.*

Usual subjects, including Botany, Domestic Economy, Cookery, Needlework and Simple Dressmaking.

MODERN LANGUAGES TAUGHT CONVERSATIONALLY.

Games organised by specially qualified Mistress.

Open, sunny situation on South Cliff, the healthiest residential part of Scarborough.

## RICHMOND.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—Population, 33,837. 10 miles from London. On south bank of River Thames. From 20 feet to 18 feet above sea level. Immediate neighbourhood of Richmond Park, Kew, Hampton Court, &c. Aspect, south-west. Climate, mild. Soil, gravel. Excellent swimming baths. Annual fixtures: Royal Horse and Horticultural Shows and Regatta. Amusements: Boating, fishing, golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey and archery. Recreation grounds: Kew Gardens, Richmond, Petersham, and Old Deer Parks, Terrace Gardens, &c.

BOYS.

### ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE.

**Headmaster: Rev. FREDERICK E. SCOTT, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Boarders and Day Boys.

Course of instruction comprises usual subjects, with French and German by Resident Foreign Masters. Special attention given to delicate or backward Boys, and eligible candidates are presented for Public Schools and the various Higher Examinations.

Good Playground. Games in Field always played under superintendence of a Master.

Beautifully situated near Richmond Park, surrounded by large open spaces.

BOYS.

### MADELEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

RICHMOND HILL.

**Miss SPEARE.**

*Assisted by English and French Masters,*

Receives boys from the age of 6 to 14½, to be prepared for Scholarships and Entrance at the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Prospectus, list of Honours, &c., on application.

## REIGATE.

Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 200 to 700 ft., the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand (the Upper Greensand, Folkestone, and Hythe Beds). The water is soft and of great purity. The death rate is about 11·0 per 1,000.

BOYS.

### HILLSIDE.

*Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy, or any Preparatory School.*

School premises stand on high ground, close to Reigate Station, and about 2 miles from Redhill.

Special care is taken in coaching boys in outdoor games; GOOD CRICKET GROUND AND PLAYGROUND OF ABOUT 2 ACRES.

Half term's notice desired before removal of any pupil.

**Principal: Mr. T. H. G. WELCH, M.A.**

*(For many years Head Assistant-Master at St. David's, Reigate).*

## RUGBY.

Centre of a fine tract of country on the south bank of the Avon, 400 feet above sea level. Its educational facilities have a world-wide reputation. The modern drainage and supply of pure water make it one of the healthiest places in England.

BOYS.

### OAKFIELD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

**Principal - T. ARNOLD WISE, M.A., J.P.**

Situated on brow of Bilton Hill.

Playing Fields (11 acres) attached to house. Covered Swimming Bath.

Curriculum includes usual Preparatory School Subjects, and Carpentering, German, Music, Drawing and Riding if desired.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF BOYS WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE ABROAD.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 15.

Large Staff of University Graduates and other Resident Masters.

## ST. ALBANS.

Population, 16,019. Means of access, Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Its healthiness is ensured by its altitude and the existence of a bracing climate, constant supply of pure water, and modern drainage. The situation enables residents to enjoy many forms of healthy sport which the countryside affords. The fine Abbey is one of the most remarkable in England regarding its size and variety of architecture.

BOYS.

### OXFORD HOUSE SCHOOLS.

**Principals: Mr. and Mrs. THORNHILL.**

Twenty miles from London, situated on an eminence 300 feet above sea level. Pure and bracing air.

Course includes thorough English education arranged to meet requirements of higher Examinations.

GREAT AIM IS TO PREPARE YOUTHS FOR BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.

Domestic arrangements: Homelike, unlimited diet, spacious and airy dormitories, separate beds.

*Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.*

Competent Resident and Visiting Teachers.

BOYS.

### DIRLETON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

**E. ATHERTON CUMMING, B.A.**

Boys prepared for Osborne and all Public Schools. Twelve Boarders only taken.

Special care taken with delicate boys.

Breathing exercises form part of the school curriculum, and there are special classes also for boys for whom breathing exercises have been medically ordered.

The bracing situation (400 feet above sea-level) is particularly adapted to build up the physique of the boys.

Highest references.

## ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

Lancashire. Population 1,000. L. & N. W. Rly., L. & Y. Rly. Midway between Blackpool and Southport. The air is pure, mild and bracing, and atmosphere dry, conferring benefits which medical men recommend especially suitable for children. Average amount of sunshine throughout year is high. Town is well laid out. Water supply excellent and drainage system complete, and beach and bathing very good.

GIRLS.

### ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL.

RESIDENTIAL, FOR GIRLS.

*Principals—*

**Miss HALL and Miss FULSTOW.**

Spacious Premises, facing Sea, North Promenade. Large Playing Field.

EDUCATION on modern lines. Large resident Staff of Graduates and highly qualified Mistresses.

PREPARATION for University Matriculation and Degree Exams., Cambridge Locals, for L.R.A.M. and all Exams. Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Languages taught conversationally.

Special attention to HEALTH and PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. Resident trained Nurse.

KINDERGARTEN. (Full Froebel Certificated Mistress.)

GIRLS.

### LINDEN HURST COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Charming Position on Sea Front.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations at parents' request.

PHYSICAL TRAINING a special feature.

FEES MODERATE.

**Principal - - - Miss MARK.**

Assisted by Certificated Governesses and Visiting Masters.

*References on application.*

## SEAFORD.

Is situated at foot of South Downs, which shelter it from wintry gales, while it enjoys invigorating breezes from South and West. The Climate is generally bracing and equable, and the winters moderate.

BOYS.

### NEWLANDS,

**SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Situated on rising ground outside the town, three-quarters of a mile from Seaford Station.

**Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.,**

*Keble College, Oxford,*

With Assistant Masters, prepares BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' Games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Miss E. Wheeler takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

## SHERINGHAM.

Situated on North Norfolk coast. Direct communication with London (2 routes). Climate bracing, low rainfall, absence of fog, sandy soil. Excellent Golf Links (18 holes), Recreation Ground, Bathing facilities. Country round well wooded. Splendid scenery.

BOYS.

### THE HAZARD,

**SHERINGHAM, NORFOLK.**

*Head Master—*

**P. A. UNDERHILL, M.A. (Oxon.).**

Boys prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools, and also for Osborne. The SCHOOL COURSE comprises all usual subjects, and is adapted for boys 7 to 14. The HOUSE is situated on East Cliff, overlooking Sea, in its own grounds. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Meadow. Modern Drainage and Good Water. Rifle Shooting. Cycling. Organised Games three afternoons a week. Carpentering. Gardening. Sea Bathing.

## SEVENOAKS.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground; the roads from both stations on the S. E. & Chatham Rly. lead up to the High Street, the principal part of which is situated at an elevation of over 500 feet above the sea level.

The district is essentially of a good class residential character, and, from absence of manufactories, is clean and attractive. The air is bracing, soil dry and gravelly. Census population in 1901 was 8,106. In 1905 the general death rate and the zymotic death rate were respectively 10·6 and 0·1 per 1000. Excellent public water supply and main drainage."

BOYS.

### BEECHMONT.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE COLLEGE.

**Headmaster - - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.** (Eton and Oxford.)

Fine Modern House, 700 feet above Sea, facing South. 1½ miles from Sevenoaks.

Chapel in House, Sanatorium, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, Rifle Range.

Gardens, Cricket and Football Fields (30 acres). Excellent Health Record. London Sanitary Protection Association's Certificate.

Mrs. BODE directs household arrangements and personal care of Boys.

BOYS.

### AVENUE HOUSE SCHOOL.

**Principal - Mr. S. E. SYMES.**

*Boys prepared for Public Schools, Professional and Business Life.* Number of Boarders limited.

Healthily situated, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level. Sanitary arrangements in perfect order.

Curriculum includes Religious Knowledge, Latin, English, Mathematics, Science, French, German or Greek, and Book-keeping.

Household arrangements personally supervised by Mrs. SYMES.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL DRILL under competent instructor; cricket field (3½ acres); football and all outdoor games encouraged.

## SKEGNESS.

On the Lincolnshire coast. Population 2,140. G. N. Rly. Highly recommended by Medical Fac especially for children requiring keen, invigorating air and dry atmosphere. It boasts of one of finest stretches of broad, clean sand in England. Sanitation and water supply most effective. Be tiful Marine Garden runs along sea front. A profusion of foliage gives the town a neat garde appearance.

BOYS.

### ORIENT COLLEGE.

*Established* 1812.

**Principal: CHARLES F. BOYER (Lond. Univ.).**

Situated near Sea. Southern aspect. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Well ventilated and lighted. Separate Beds. Abundant food. Excellent references.

Boys prepared, if desired, for London Matriculation, Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors; also for Preliminary Professional Examinations.

*Entire charge of Pupils undertaken at inclusive Fees.*

Two Clubs (one each for Seniors and Juniors). Home comforts; musical evenings; and weekly debate in Schoolroom during Winter Term.

REDUCTION IN TERMS FOR BROTHERS.

GIRLS.

### BRYTHWEN.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

**Principals - Misses A. and K. ROBINSO**

(*Registered under Col. B.*)

Situated within three minutes' walk of Sea, quiet part of Skegness. Modern sanitary arrangements.

Pupils receive instruction in all branches English (Scripture, History, Geography, Gramm Elocution), Literature, Modern Language Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, Shorthan Drawing, Singing, Music, Needlework, &c., and c be prepared, if desired, for the higher Examin tions. Healthy sports of all kinds are encourage

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS received arrangement.

## SHREWSBURY.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate, 20 to 23 inches per annum. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

### THE LIMES.

**Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, B.A.**

Assisted by a Staff of
Masters, Resident Governesses, and Instructors in Music, Drawing, and Drilling.

Receives about 50 Boys as Boarders and Day Boys from 7 to 14 years old, to be prepared for Shrewsbury and other Public Schools.

PREMISES well adapted for School; in own grounds; timbered; one mile from Station. Tennis Court. Playing Fields. Cinder ground for games in wet weather. Boys prepared for Royal Navy under new regulations. Mrs. Drew personally directs all the domestic arrangements. The School Games are compulsory.

## STIRLING, N.B.

Beautifully situated on the South bank of th River Forth in a most commanding positio Midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. On of the most ancient and historical towns i Scotland. Possesses a healthy climate an excellent water supply.

GIRLS.

### ST. HILDA'S.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Recognised by Board of Education.)

**Principals - THE MISSES HODG.**

School Course includes Scripture Knowledge, Mathematics, Arithmetic, English Language and Literature, History and Geography, French and German (conversational), Latin, Science (elementary), Drawing (Ablett's System, including Brush Work), Drill, Class-Singing, Needlework, Wood-Carving, Cane-Weaving, &c.

*Senior pupils prepared, if desired, for the various higher Exams.*

Hockey Field and Golf Course available. Tennis, Croquet, and Cycling.

## SOUTHPORT.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Southport is by its character as a modern 'Garden City' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity."

BOYS.

### SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent Staff, including B.A., B.Sc., &c. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company, Miniature Rifle Range. Pupils received from abroad.

Prospectus on application.

**Capt. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.,** *Headmaster.*

GIRLS.

### LONGSIGHT HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(*Recognised by Board of Education.*)

**Principal - - - Mrs. WALMSLEY.**

Standing in good situation near Hesketh Park. Large, lofty, and well-ventilated rooms.

MRS. WALMSLEY PAYS GREAT ATTENTION TO THE MORAL TRAINING, HEALTH, AND EXERCISE OF HER PUPILS.

Curriculum includes English, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Needlework, and French (by Resident Parisian Lady). Usual optional subjects—Piano, Violin, Dancing, &c.

Competent Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Birthplace of Shakespeare, within short distance of Kenilworth and Warwick. Mild climate, moderate rainfall, suits children and elderly people particularly. Excellent drainage."

BOYS. SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL.

### KING EDWARD VI. SCHOOL.

*Headmaster:*

**The Rev. CORNWALL-ROBERTSON, M.A.**

(*Late Scholar of St. John's Coll., Cam., &c.*)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Beautiful and Historical. 13th Century Chapel. Recent additions: Laboratories, Gymnasium, Fives Court.

HEADMASTER'S HOUSE. Modern. Gravel Soil. High Ground. Every Comfort. Boarders received.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Special feature Modern Side. A Civil Service Class. Commercial Careers specially prepared for.

RECREATION.—Cricket and Football Grounds. All Games. Debating, Scientific, Musical, Photographic Societies. Good Library.

## STREATHAM COMMON.

Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb. Its chalybeate springs were discovered about 1659. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground.

BOYS.

### STREATHAM COLLEGE.

FOR BOYS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.
PREPARATORY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**Headmaster - ROGER C. PATON, M.A.,**

*Assisted by experienced University Masters.*

SCHOOLHOUSE faces open Common. Built for School. Garden; large gravel Playground.

SCHOOLROOMS large and well-ventilated. Sanitation efficient and supervised.

ORDINARY SCHOOL COURSE. Usual subjects. To derive fullest benefits pupils should join between 7 and 8 years old. English Governess for very young boys. Special attention to Athletics and Games. Gymnastic Apparatus. Drill Sergeant.

## SURBITON.

Population, 17,000. L. & S. W. Rly. A favourite, healthy, riverside resort, on the banks of the Thames, 50 to 100 feet high. Well laid-out Promenades along river bank, lined with fine old elm trees. In background is Hampton Court Palace; across the river the Home Park. It is well drained and lighted, and the water supply is good, and possesses extensive recreation grounds, where every kind of sport is indulged in.

BOYS.

### SHREWSBURY HOUSE,

SURBITON.

*Principal—*

**W. C. H. MILLARD, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.**

Assisted by a strong and efficient staff, prepares boys, up to fifteen years of age, for the Public Schools, Navy, &c.

Founded in 1873, the School has since been carried on with much success, maintaining its reputation for high tone and character. Official health statistics extremely satisfactory.

Every encouragement given to games. Large playing field. Many Scholarships won.

Health and comfort of boys prime consideration. Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, &c.

GIRLS.

### CRANBROOK HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Offers the advantages of sound, practical education, with special attention to individual capabilities of Pupils, who are thoroughly prepared for Examinations.

Course of instruction includes Holy Scripture, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Literature, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, French, Music, Harmony, German, Latin, Calisthenics and Dancing, Drawing, Singing, and Needlework.

Healthy neighbourhood. Facilities for all outdoor games. Careful attention to diet.

**Principals: The MISSES REBBECK.**

## SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

### WELLSWOOD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Headmaster - E. P. OLDFIELD, M.A.**

(CHARTERHOUSE AND KEBLE COLL., OXFORD.)

*Boarders received from 7 to 15 years.*

Special preparation for Public Schools, either Classical or Modern Side, and for Navy. Each boy receives individual attention.

Mr. Oldfield has had great experience in teaching, especially in preparing Boys for entrance into and for Scholarships at the Public Schools, and has been very successful.

CHILDREN RECEIVED FROM ABROAD.

**THIS DIRECTORY is advertised at least every week throughout the year in—**

| | |
|---|---|
| *DAILY TIMES OF INDIA* | BOMBAY |
| *WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA* | BOMBAY |
| *DAILY ARGUS* | CAPE TOWN |
| *WEEKLY ARGUS* | CAPE TOWN |
| *THE GLOBE* | TORONTO |
| *SYDNEY MAIL* | SYDNEY |
| *THE GLEANER* | JAMAICA |

**PROSPECTUSES of any School in the Directory can be obtained on application to the Managers of the newspapers named.**

# TEDDINGTON.

Population, 16,000. L. & S. W. Rly. 14 miles from London. Pleasant and healthily situated ri side village on left bank of Thames. Many attractions for residential purposes. Bushey P (mile long chestnut avenue) when in bloom is a sight noted for its beauty. River affords excell Bathing and Boating. Every facility exists, in the very open ground around, for all healthy door pursuits.

BOYS.

## HUNTINGDON HOUSE.

*Established nearly half a century.*

Situated close to Bushey Park. Modern buildings (erected specially for a School), on gravel soil, in open position. Well-equipped Laboratory, Gymnasium, and Workshop. Large Playground, Cricket, Football, and Hockey ground.

Staff of nine University Graduates and others.

*The main feature of the curriculum is individual instruction.* Preparation for Entrance Examinations to Public Schools and for Professional and Business careers. *Entire charge taken of Colonial Boys.* Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Headmaster's wife. Inclusive Fees.

GIRLS.

## SUMMERLEIGH.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Situated opposite Bushey Park, on gravel so special ground in the Park for games.

School divided into Junior and Senior divisio with courses of Practical Cookery, &c., for gi over 17.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT.

Usual subjects taught, and pupils prepared, desired, for London Matriculation, Univers Locals, &c. French and German spok throughout the School.

Regular outdoor exercise. Tennis, Crick Hockey, &c.

**Principal: MADAME MOTTU.**

# WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

On East coast, 72¼ miles from London. Exclusively developed as watering-place for the upper class Faces north, sheltered from East winds. Much favoured with sunshine. The great physicia the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, particularly recommended it on account of its agreeable climate a pleasant surroundings. Excellent safe sea bathing on sandy bottom. Chalk cliffs project 300 fe beyond coastline, forming delightful natural promenade.

GIRLS.

## ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

*Recognised by Board of Education.*
*Principals—*

**The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.**

Teaching by Resident Staff and Visiting Professors on High School principles, combined with individual attention only possible in Boarding School.

PREMISES.—Perfect Sanitation; well-ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40 by 24).

PHYSICAL TRAINING. — General Health; all-round development, graceful bearing aimed at.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL PUPILS specially provided for. Delicate and backward children studied. Good record of successes at Exams.

GIRLS.

## ST. LEONARDS,

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS (8 to 18).

**Principals** { **Miss A. HOWATSON.** / **Miss E. C. SUMNER, L.L.A**

EDUCATIONAL COURSE on lines of Cambridg Local Exams., modified to suit individual requir ments. Good Music, Art Teaching, and Moder Languages.

Sunny aspect, cheerful surroundings; good ver tilation, perfect Sanitation. All kinds of Game outdoor as much as possible, but indoor as well

Personal charge taken of children whos parents are in INDIA AND COLONIES, and speci provision for holiday changes.

# TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate, 11·68. Excellent and abundant water supply.

BOYS. *Established* 1846.

## ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

**F. C. HEATH, M.A.**

(Tonbridge School and S. John's Coll., Camb.), With Assistant Masters, prepares Gentlemen's Sons (7 to 14½) for Scholarships, Entrance to the Public Schools, and Royal Navy.

Premises face S.W. on to Tunbridge Wells Common, 400 ft. above sea-level.

Schoolrooms, Dining Hall, and Dormitories are large and well ventilated. Perfect Sanitation.

*Entire charge taken of Children from India and the Colonies.*

Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports (Riding if required). Spacious Gymnasium.

## *SPECIAL NOTICE.*

THE

## DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS.

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

BRITISH HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS

(WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, *see pp.* 817–844).

Prospectuses of any of the Schools included i the above can be obtained on application t the Managers of—

*THE CAPE ARGUS* ..... CAPE TOWN
*THE SYDNEY MAIL* ..... SYDNEY
*THE TIMES OF INDIA* ..... BOMBAY
*THE GLOBE* ..... TORONTO
*THE GLEANER* ..... JAMAICA.

## WALMER.

pulation 5,614. S. E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from ndon. Location, 7 miles north-north-east of ver, facing anchorage to Downs and Goodwin nds. Aspect, East. Water supply, constant- ainage, mod rn. Beach, shingle. Bathing, t mixed. 5½ miles from Ramsgate. A Cinque rt, its castle being the late residence of the rd Warden. It is a southward continuation Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet sea- e resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the ast of Kent. Climate, dry and very bracing. re air. Extensive sea views. Specially ommended by the medical profession. High f's and marine promenade give unrivalled ilities for healthful exercise.

Some sort of breeze always blows. Early getables bear witness to the mildness of the nperature.

GIRLS.

### BEACH COURT, WALMER, KENT.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL

For Girls requiring special and individual attention.

**Principal - - Miss RAWLINS.**

Long practical experience in tuition. Very ccessful with delicate children.

Good all-round education, combined with real me life and recreation. Physical Training; edical Gymnastics; trained Nurse.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL CHILDREN received; tire charge taken; every provision made for eir successful rearing, well-being, and comfort. Situation, Premises, and Domestic Arrange- nts excellent.

*Escorts provided.*

GIRLS.

### ST. JOHN'S.

IGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

**The Misses COX**

ceive a limited number of boys (from five years ) to prepare for the Public Schools.

Premises five minutes from Sea. Sheltered m East.

CURRICULUM ensures thorough groundwork all subjects, without over-pressure. Modern thods. Pupils prepared for usual Examina- ns.

Handicrafts, Physical Development, Sports. eld for Cricket, Football, Hockey, good Play- ound.

Special care of backward and delicate boys. *Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.*

BOYS.

### GONVILLE, WALMER, KENT.

Preparatory School for Boys between the ages 9 and 14 desirous of eventually entering the ofessions or Service.

The terms are inclusive. All additional bjects taught free.

Reduced fees for Boys under 12 years of age, maining the same throughout their whole ourse.

House exceptionally well situated, facing the a, in healthy and pretty neighbourhood.

Full particulars sent on application to—

Rev. O. D. BRUCE PAYNE, M.A. (Cantab.).

## WATFORD.

Beautifully situated in the valley of the Colne. Healthy climate and bracing air. Town stands high upon gravel. Abundant water supply. Modern drainage. Many country seats in immediate vicinity. 25 miles from London.

BOYS.

### GISBURNE HOUSE.

**Principal - A. G. JONES, M.A.**

Receives boys between 7 and 14 to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Situated in exceedingly healthy district near Watford, standing on high ground, gravel soil. Nine acres of grounds, with excellent Playing Field. Light, airy Class-rooms, Dormitories, &c.

Course of study such as required in preparation for Public Schools, with thorough grounding in all subjects.

Games carefully supervised, importance being attached to Drill and Gymnastics.

## WEST KIRBY.

Owing to its relation to the sea and favourable aspect, the temperature is very equable, approaching that of Devonshire, averaging from 40° in winter to 62° in summer. Rainfall 26 in. Prevailing wind south to north-west.

BOYS. *Established over 15 years.*

### HOSCOTE SCHOOL, WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE.

**Principal - - - - J. D. MORPHET** (*London University*).

Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Masters.

Receives Boys to be prepared for various Public Schools, University—usual Local Exams.—and to give sound Commercial Education to those intended for business life. Position most suitable. Playing field, 4 acres. Sanitation certified. Swimming. Gymnastics. Games provided for. Colonial, Indian, and Foreign Pupils received any time. Conversational English taught, special method ensuring rapid progress.

## WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Weston-super-Mare open to pure, invigorating breezes of Atlantic Ocean. Climate, equable, dry. Bracing, summer; warm winter. Admirable for invalids and delicate children throughout year. Favoured with unusually high record of bright sunshine. Drainage system excellent. Water supply pure and abundant.

BOYS.

### CLARENCE SCHOOL.

**Headmaster - - - W. FRANKLIN.**

Boys prepared for Universities, Professional Examinations, and Business Careers.

Special attention is paid to the Moral and Spiritual Training of Pupils. PREPARATORY BRANCH ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL.

Large Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and Playing Field of 10 acres; Cricket, Football, and all healthy outdoor games encouraged.

Class-rooms and bedrooms are commodious, well-lighted, and airy. SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT.

Full particulars and list of successes on application.

## WORCESTER.

An interesting and ancient Cathedral City, finely situated on a slope on the left bank of the S East side sheltered by lofty hills. Cathedral (early English style) dates from eleventh cen This historical city is near the scene of Cromwell's victory over Charles I. The surrou country is one of the richest and most beautiful in England.

BOYS.

### TREDENNYKE,

WORCESTER.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

**Miss ROBSON,** Assisted by Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters,

Receives little Boys (6 to 14) to thoroughly train and educate until ready to enter Public Schools or Osborne. List of Successes. DETACHED HOUSE. 3 acres. South aspect. Uninterrupted views. Gravel soil. Drainage and Sanitation excellent. Special attention to Manners, Health, General Culture. Physical Training and Games under supervision.

*Special Terms for Indian and Colonial Pupils, of whom entire charge is taken.*

BOYS. *Founded 1372.*

### TheROYALGRAMMARSCHC

WORCESTER.

**Headmaster - FREDK. A. HILLARD.**
*(Merton Coll., Oxon.)*

HEADMASTER'S BOARDING-HOUSE, "TH WHITE LADIES."

SCHOOL CURRICULUM.—Modern side P School to thoroughly prepare Boys for Univ ties, Professional or Commercial careers. SC PREMISES. — Laboratories, Workshops, Courts, Gymnasium, large Cricket and Foo Ground (pavilion), facilities for Swimming Rowing.

WHITE LADIES.—5 acres. Gravel Soil: tation perfect. Every accommodation for H and Comfort. All well-warmed, ventilated, modious; electric light. Particulars of Sch ships and Honours gained on application.

## WEYMOUTH.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Weymouth climate one of most equable in Great Britain. Never very hot in summer. Compared with other health resorts in Great Britain mean maximum is lowest on the South Coast. Winter temperature mild yet never enervating."

GIRLS.

### WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

**1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.**

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

**Principal - - Miss BATT.**

**Math'atics & French: Mons. B. PROBST, A.C.P.**

**Music: Mr. G. THORNE.**

**Dancing: Miss LEE WHITE.**

Special Class for Young Children. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Royal Academy of Music Examinations at Parents' request. Prospectus on application.

N.B.—Lessons given in WOOD-CARVING by Miss BATT, Medallist.

## WOODHALL SPA.

**The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"climate of Woodhall Spa is dry and brac The pine woods afford shelter from the w and give off a health-giving aroma to the at sphere. Death rate exceedingly low, 5·09 thousand. Water supply above suspicion."

GIRLS.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HARTINGTON HOUSE.

*(Recognised by Board of Education.)*

Stands in own grounds; good garden; ten and croquet lawns; large, lofty rooms, principa facing west and south-west.

Periodical Exams. by University examin Pupils prepared for University Locals, Lond Matric., &c. French and German taught c versationally.

Recreation of girls carefully studied, part each afternoon being devoted to games.

DISTRICT RECOGNISED AS ONE OF HEALTHI IN ENGLAND.

**Principal - - - - - Miss LUNN.**

## WORTHING.

On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northe winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equa climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. T sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requireme of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor.

GIRLS.

### CHURCH HOUSE, HEENE.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
(Recognised.)

Resident pupils only. Pupils whose parents are abroad receive special care. Entire charge taken. Separate cubicles. Resident Staff includes two University Graduates, Art, French, German, and Games Mistresses. Visiting L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., and others. Preparation for Cambridge, London Matriculation, and Royal Academy Examinations. Good School Orchestra. Gymnasium. Hockey. Tennis. Swimming. Riding. Exceptional health record. Highest references.

Apply, PRINCIPALS.

BOYS. *Founded 1882.*

### ST. JOHN'S.

*Boys prepared for Public School life.*

Headmaster specially prepares for Scholarshi and Exhibitions.

SENIOR SCHOOL ... ... 9 to 14 years.
JUNIOR ,, ... ... 6 ,, 9 ,,

ORDINARY COURSE includes Scripture, Englis Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Drilling.

EXTRAS.—German, Painting, Music, Dancin Riding, Swimming, Chemistry, Gymnasium.

DELICATE or BACKWARD BOYS receive pe ticular care. *Sanitary Certificate.* Sea Bathin Swimming Baths. Special arrangements f INDIAN AND COLONIAL PUPILS.

**Principal - Mrs. CHARLES J. P. MAR**

# BRITISH HOLIDAY AND HEALTH RESORTS.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BLACKPOOL** (Talbot Road) | Train | dep. | 10. 0 a.m. |
| **FLEETWOOD** | Steamer | ,, | 10.30 ,, |
| **BARROW** (Ramsden Dk) | ,, | arr. | 11.45 ,, |
| WINDERMERE (Lake Side) | Train | arr. | 12.47 p.m. |
| | (Time allowed for Luncheon) | | |
| | Steam Yacht | dep. | 1.35 p.m. |
| AMBLESIDE | Coach | ,, | 3.30 ,, |
| CONISTON | Coach | arr. | 5. 0 ,, |
| | (Time allowed for Tea) | | |
| **BARROW** (Ramsden Dk) | Train | dep. | 6. 0 ,, |
| **FLEETWOOD** | Steamer | ,, | 7. 0 ,, |
| **BLACKPOOL** | Steamer | arr. | 8.15 ,, |
| | Train | ,, | 8.46 ,, |

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## ENGLISH LAKES.

FURNESS ABBEY HOTEL (*see page* 846).

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# ENGLISH LAKES.

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## FLEET (462,222 TONS).

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Africa | 2637 |
| Amarapoora | 142 |
| Amra | 535 |
| Aska | 542 |
| Avoca | 5524 |
| Bharata | 4054 |
| Bangala | 3948 |
| Bancoora | 2017 |
| Bezwada | 5501 |
| Bhadra | 593 |
| Bhundara | 2936 |
| Boddama | 2560 |
| Bulimba | 2510 |
| Byculla | 1516 |
| Canara | 6010 |
| Carpentaria | 5766 |
| Chanda | 6019 |
| Chupra | 6010 |
| Colaba | 6010 |
| Dilwara | 5441 |
| Dumra | 1695 |
| Dunera | 5413 |
| Dwarka | 1695 |
| Ellora | 1996 |
| Ethiopia | 2041 |
| Eclipse (Tug) | 74 |
| Escort (Tug) | 264 |
| Fazilka | 4152 |
| Fultala | 414 |
| Goalpara | 2147 |
| Golconda | 5874 |
| Gourkha | 4407 |
| Gwalior | 4219 |
| Henzada | 2478 |
| Hindu | 770 |
| Islanda | 5257 |
| Itanidia | 5365 |
| Itaura | 197 |
| Itinda | 5251 |
| Itola | 5257 |
| Itria | 5314 |
| Jelunga | 5396 |
| Jumna | 4255 |
| Kapurthala | 1180 |
| Kasara | 1193 |
| Katoria | 1127 |
| Kistna | 1182 |
| Kola | 1205 |
| Lalpoora | 3269 |
| Landaura | 3308 |
| Lawada | 2249 |
| Lhama | 2175 |
| Lhasa | 2171 |
| Lindula | 3358 |
| Linza | 2171 |
| Loodiana | 3269 |
| Lunka | 2171 |
| M. Meanatchy | 2111 |
| Madura | 1956 |
| Malda | 1951 |
| Manora | 4697 |
| Matiana | 5264 |
| Megna | 1234 |
| Mombassa | 4062 |
| Muttra | 4644 |
| Nerbudda | 3925 |
| Nevasa | 2698 |
| Nowshera | 3024 |
| Nuddea | 3005 |
| Obra | 5462 |
| Okara | 5291 |
| Okhla | 5288 |
| Onda | 5247 |
| Onipenta | 5244 |
| Oolooharia | 5295 |
| Orissa | 5439 |
| Pachumba | 987 |
| Palamcotta | 3413 |
| Palitana | 2998 |
| Pentakota | 3418 |
| Pundua | 3305 |
| Purnea | 3306 |
| Putiala | 2998 |
| Queda | 7703 |
| Quetta | 7696 |
| Quilloa | 7697 |
| Ramapoora (Pdl.) | 910 |
| Rangoon " | 547 |
| Rasmara " | 892 |
| Rewa | 7009 |
| Rohilla | 7703 |
| Sangola | 5184 |
| Santhia | 5192 |
| Satara | 5272 |
| Scindia | 2729 |
| Sealda | 5382 |
| Shirala | 5306 |
| Sirdhana | 2729 |
| Sirsa | 5610 |
| Sofala | 5381 |
| Sunda | 5324 |
| Tara | 6382 |
| Taroba | 6309 |
| Teesta | 6296 |
| Thwonga | 6298 |
| Uganda | 5431 |
| Ulna | 5310 |
| Umballa | 5310 |
| Umta | 5422 |
| Upada | 5257 |
| Urlana | 5253 |
| Vadala | 3324 |
| Virawa | 3320 |
| Waipara | 5505 |
| Wardha | 2976 |
| Waroonga | 2513 |
| Warora | 3980 |
| Zaida | 4502 |
| Zamania | 4541 |
| Zibenghla | 4215 |

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OF . . .

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BETWEEN

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# AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

## Head Office: 63, London Wall, E.C.

***Registered Capital, £2,000,000 | Subscribed Capital, £800,000***

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES DALISON ALEXANDER, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.
AUGUSTUS DURANT, Esq., of Messrs. Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd.
JOHN JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited.
Lord KNOLLYS OF CAVERSHAM, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Director of the Great Eastern Railway Company.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq., of Messrs. S. Neumann & Co.
ROBERT LITTLEJOHN, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., Director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd.

### BRANCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Bulawayo, Burghersdorp, Calvinia, Durban, East London, Francis Town (Tati), Germiston, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Jeppestown, Johannesburg, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kokstad, Lourenço Marques, Malmesbury, Molteno, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Piquetberg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Queenstown, Salisbury, Umtata, Worcester, and Wynberg.

Fixed Deposits are received at rates which can be ascertained on application.
Current Accounts are opened, Cheque Books issued, and every description of Banking business transacted with South Africa.
Full information can be obtained on application to the Head Office.

GEORGE W. THOMSON, *Chief Manager.*

63, London Wall, E.C. [177

# THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Paid-up Capital** ... ... ... | £400,000 | **Reserve Fund** ... ... ... | £265,000 |
| **Uncalled Capital** ... ... ... | £100,000 | **Reserve Liability of Shareholders** | £500,000 |

### Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS:

A. G. DOWNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
THE HON. SIR JENKIN COLES, K.C.M.G., M.P. | HENRY SCOTT, Esq., J.P. | JAMES HARVEY, Esq., J.P.
HON. H. C. E. MUECKE, M.L.C., J.P.
JOHN SHIELS, *Manager.* R. S. YOUNG, *Assistant Manager and Accountant.*

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALDINGA | CURRAMULKA | KAPUNDA | OWEN | THEBARTON |
| ANGASTON | EDITHBURGH | KOOLUNGA | PORT ADELAIDE | TRURO |
| BALAKLAVA | FREELING | LOBETHAL | PORT AUGUSTA | TUMBY BAY |
| BLUMBERG | GEORGETOWN | MANNUM | PORT BROUGHTON | UNLEY |
| BLYTH | GULNARE | MINLATON | PORT LINCOLN | WILLOWIE |
| BRINKWORTH | GUMERACHA | McLAREN VALE | PORT PIRIE | WILLUNGA |
| CALTOWIE | HAMMOND | MOUNT PLEASANT | SNOWTOWN | WOODSIDE |
| CARRIETON | HAWKER | MOUNT TORRENS | SPALDING | YACKA |
| COWELL | HINDMARSH | MUNDOORA | STREAKY BAY | YANKALILLA |
| CRYSTAL BROOK | HOYLETON | NOARLUNGA | TARCOOLA | YORKETOWN |

### London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: WILLIAM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq.
PERCY ARNOLD, *Manager.* W. J. MASSON, *Acting Accountant.*

Agents in all parts of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tasmania, England, Scotland, Ireland United States and Canada, South America, South Africa, West Africa, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Japan and the East, Mauritius and on the Continent, &c.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, and telegraphic remittances made.
Bills on all the Australian States and New Zealand purchased or collected, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. [151

# THE BANK OF AFRICA

**Established 1879.** **LIMITED.**

*Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.*

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000, in 160,000 Shares of £18 15s. each**
**PAID-UP - £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND - £645,000.**

***Head Office: No. 113, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.***

**BRANCHES.**

**Cape Colony.**—Aliwal North, Cape Town, Cape Town (the Market), Cape Town (Plein St.), Cape Town (Strand St.), Cathcart, Claremont, Cradock, East London, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Mafeking, Middelburg, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Port Elizabeth (North End), Queenstown, Salt River, Simon's Town, Stutterheim, Sydney (Vaal River), Vryburg, Willowmore. **Orange River Colony.**—Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Harrismith, Heilbron, Jagersfontein, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Winburg. **Natal.** — Durban, Durban (The Point), Ixopo, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Richmond, Umzinto, Vrijheid. **Transvaal.**—Barberton, Germiston, Johannesburg, Johannesburg (Market Square), Johannesburg (President Street), Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Middelburg, Pretoria, Pretoria (East End). **Portuguese East Africa.**—Beira, Lourenço Marques. **Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali. Agents at **Abercorn, Blantyre, Chinde, Chiromo,** and **Fort Jameson.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Rt. Hon. Viscount ST. ALDWYN, *Chairman.* HERMAN B. SIM, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq. | OWEN R. DUNELL, Esq. | ROCHFORT MAGUIRE, Esq.
ROBERT W. CHAMNEY, Esq. | ARTHUR A. FRASER, Esq.
*General Manager*—A. G. MULLINS. *Deputy General Manager*—A. WIGHT.
*London Manager*—GEO. W. BESTE.

**BANKERS.**

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD. BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, Bills purchased and collected, and all other Banking business transacted with South Africa. Remittances made by telegraph. The purchase and sale undertaken of Colonial Government and other securities. Deposits received for one to five years, at rates which may be ascertained on application. [12

# BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

*(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)*

**4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**

**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,280,000.**
**Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter, £1,600,000.**

***Branch Establishments :—***

**VICTORIA:**
Melbourne.
384 and 396, Collins St. W.
— 280, Elizabeth St.
— Burnley.
— Collingwood.
— Port Melbourne.
— Prahran.
— St. Kilda.
— Williamstown.
Bairnsdale.
Ballarat.
Beechworth.
Benalla. | Bright.
Castlemaine.
Charlton | Chiltern.
Cobram | Corryong.
Creswick.
Dromin. | Foster.
Geelong.
Katamatite.
Kingston.
Koroog Vale.
Korumburra.
Leongatha.
Mirboo North.
Mooroopna.
Morwell. Nathalia.
Nunurkah.
Port Fairy | Belfast.
Rosedale.
Rutherglen. | Sale.
Shepparton.
St. James. | Stawell.
Strathmerton.
Talbot.
Tallarook.
Terang.
Traralgon.
Tungamah.
Walhalla.
Warragul.
Warrnambool.
Wedderburn.
Welshpool.
Wunghnu.
Wycheproof.
Yackandandah.
Yarram-Yarram.
Yarrawonga.

**NEW S. WALES:**
Sydney.
— Martin Place.
—Northern Branch, 64, Pitt St.
— 355, George St. S.
— Kogarah
— Leichhardt.
— Marrickville.
— Newtown.
— Petersham.
Albury. | Balliua.
Bathurst.
Bega. Broken Hill
Coolamundra.
Corowa.
Crookwell. | Dubbo.
Forbes. | Goulburn.
Grenfell. | Howlong.
Jerilderie | Lismore
Kyogle.
Maitland West.
Maitland | East).
Murwillumbah.
Muswellbrook.
Narrabri.
Narramine.
New. { Hunter St. castle | Bolton St.
Nowra
Orange. | Parkes.
Peak Hill (N.S.W.).
Stroud. | Tamworth.
Wagga Wagga.
Wallsend.
Wee Waa. Young.

**QUEENSLAND:**
Brisbane
Beaudesert Cairns.
Chauters Towers.
Chillagoe.
Crows Nest.
Herberton.
Hughenden.
Ipswich.
Longreach.
Maryborough.
Oakey. | Richmond.
Rockhampton.
Roma.
Toowoomba.
Townsville.

**S. AUSTRALIA:**
Adelaide.
Kooringa.
Mount Barker.
Port Adelaide.
Port Lincoln.
Port Pirie.

**W. AUSTRALIA:**
Perth.
Broad Arrow.
Bunbury.
Coolgardie. | Cue.
Daryhurst.
Fremantle.
Kalgoorlie.
Laverton.
Menzies.
Peak Hill (W.A.)

**TASMANIA:**
Hobart.
Burnie: Emu Bay.
Deloraine.
Devonport.
Fingal. Latrobe.
Launceston.
Sheffield. Stanley.
Ulverstone.
Wynyard. | Zeehan.

**NEW ZEALAND:**
Wellington.
Ashburton.
Auckland
Christchurch.
Dunedin. | Eltham
Featherston.
Feilding.
Gisborne. | Gore.
Hamilton.
Hawera.
Invercargill.
Levin.
Manaia. | Marton.
Masterton. | Napier.
New Plymouth.
Otaki.
Palmerston North.
Patea. | Stratford.
Taihape. Timaru.
Temuka. Waipawa.
Wanganui.
Waverley.
Whangarei.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Australian States and New Zealand.

R. W. JEANS, *Manager.* [262

THE

# ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK

*LIMITED.*

## Capital - - £599,400.

**Paid up - £299,700. Reserve - £200,000.**

**Head Office: 18, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.**

Directors.

ERNEST H. CUNARD, Esq. WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.

*Manager:* JULIAN H. SIMON, Esq.
*Secretary:* JOHN BARNES, Esq.

*Bankers:* BANK OF ENGLAND and LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.
*Branch at San Francisco:* I. STEINHART, Esq., P. N. LILIENTHAL, Esq., *Managers.*
*Agents in New York:* Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

**The Bank transacts general Banking Business, sells Drafts on California, Oregon, Nevada, &c., also on the Hawaiian Islands; sends Bills for Collection, makes Telegraphic Transfers, and grants Letters of Credit, &c.** [11

THE

# ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,

**LIMITED.**

**Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 eac**

**Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £550,000.**

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS USBORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*
IVOR BEVAN, Esq.
JOHN FINLAYSON, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.
H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.
ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSON & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.
*Manager*—H. R. COOMBS, Esq. *Secretary*—WILLIAM HART, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.**

Branches:

**ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and PARIS (29, RUE TAITBOUT).**

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4 per cent. [252

# THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

*Established in* 1836. *Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1840.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £440,000.**

## Head Office—5, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE.
J. J. CATER.
HENRY R. FARRER.
RICHARD H. GLYN.
EDWARD A. HOARE.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK.
C. W. TOMKINSON.
G. D. WHATMAN.

*General Manager*—H. STIKEMAN, Montreal.
*London Office Manager*—W. S. GOLDBY.
*Secretary*—A. G. WALLIS.
*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

## ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA:

NEW YORK—*Agency*, 52, Wall Street. | SAN FRANCISCO—*Agency*, 120, Sansome Street.
*Agents* in Chicago—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

**Quebec.**
MONTREAL, St. James' Street.
" Longueuil (Sub-Branch).
" St. Catherine Street.
QUEBEC.
LEVIS (Sub-Branch).

**Ontario.**
OTTAWA.
TORONTO.
" King and Dufferin Streets (Sub-Branch).
TORONTO JUNCTION.
WESTON (Sub-Branch).
FENELON FALLS
BOBCAYGEON.
CAMPBELLFORD.
MIDLAND.
KINGSTON.
HAMILTON.
" Barton Street (Sub-Branch).
" Victoria Avenue (Sub-Branch).
BRANTFORD.
LONDON.
" Market Square (Sub-Branch).

**Ontario**—*contd.*
HALIFAX.

**New Brunswick.**
ST. JOHN.
" Union Street (Sub-Branch)
FREDERICTON.

**British Columbia.**
VICTORIA. | DUNCANS.
VANCOUVER.
NORTH VANCOUVER.
ROSSLAND.
TRAIL (Sub-Branch).
KASLO. | GREENWOOD.
ASHCROFT. | HEDLEY.

**Nova Scotia.**

**Manitoba.**
WINNIPEG.
BRANDON. | BELMONT.
ALEXANDER (Sub-Branch). | RESTON.
OAK RIVER.

**Saskatchewan.**
BATTLEFORD.
NORTH BATTLEFORD.
YORKTON. | ROSTHERN.
DUCK LAKE. | ESTEVAN.
DAVIDSON.

**Calgary.**
ALBERTA.

**Yukon Territory.**
DAWSON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branches in Canada and upon its agents in New York, San Francisco and Chicago. Similar remittances can be arranged through the Bank's correspondents in the ch ef cities and towns in the United Kingdom.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers are also issued upon Dawson (Klondyke).

Bills, Coupons, &c., purchased or forwarded for collection.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Collection of Dividends, and Banking Business generally undertaken throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office, at rates which can be obtained upon application. [150

# THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

**Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.**
**Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £375,000.**

## Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq. JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq. FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq. FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. ROSS PINSENT Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENKER, Esq.
*Manager*—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.
*Secretary*—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

AUDITORS.

FREDERICK JOHN YOUNG, Esq. JOHN FRANCIS CLARKE, Esq.
STANLEY ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq. (of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.)

BANKERS.

**London:** THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** Messrs. HUBNE & Co., Paris. **Italy:** Messrs. RESSI & Co., Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany:** Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** Messrs. E. SAINZ e hijos; Messrs. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA. Madrid.

**Agents in New York:** THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

**Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video.** Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion,** and **Avellaneda, Buenos Ayres.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange. Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. [94

# BARCLAY & COMPANY LIMITED

*Head Office:—54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.*

**CAPITAL . . . . . £8,000,000.**

**Capital Issued and Subscribed, £3,000,000 in 400,000 Shares of £20 each, having £8 per Share paid up.**

**Paid-up Capital . . . £3,200,000 | Reserve . . . . . £1,500,000**

Board of Directors:

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS BEVAN, *Chairman*, 54, Lombard Street.
Sir JONATHAN EDMUND BACKHOUSE, Bart., Darlington.
HUGH GURNEY BARCLAY, Norwich.
ROBERT BARCLAY, 54, Lombard Street.
FREDERICK BASSETT, Leighton Buzzard.
COSMO BEVAN, 54, Lombard St., Hazlard.
HENRY BIRKBECK, Norwich.
THOMAS ROBINS BOLITHO, Penzance.
WILLIAM EDWARD THOMAS BOLITHO, Penzance.
SEYMOUR PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, 1, Pall Mall East.
SAMUEL GURNEY BUXTON, *Vice-Chairman*, Norwich.
EDWARD BACKHOUSE MOUNSEY, Darlington.
EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Cambridge.
JOHN PARSONS, Oxford.
FREDERIC SEEBOHM, Hitchin.
PERCY TEW, Wakefield.
JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON, 54, Lombard Street.
THE LORD WENLOCK, York.
FRANCIS BARRY WHITFELD, Lewes.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Chelmsford.
GEOFFREY FOWELL BUXTON, Norwich.
FREDERICK GEORGE HUGH CLAYTON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ERNEST RALPH DODSWORTH, York.
EDMUND BIRCH GIBSON, Saffron Walden.
HERBERT GOSLING, 19, Fleet Street.
LIONEL DRUMMOND GOSLING, 19, Fleet Street.
SOMERVILLE ARTHUR GURNEY, King's Lynn.
THE LORD KINNAIRD, 1, Pall Mall East.

FREDERICK CRACFURD GOODENOUGH, *General Manager*. HAROLD EDWARD SNAGGE, *Secretary*.
JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY, *Assistant Secretary*.

Head Office: 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches.

171, Brompton Road, S.W. 27, Cavendish Square, W. 19, Fleet Street, E.C.
54, Lombard Street, E.C. 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 41, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
24a, Southwark Street, S.E. 120, Wood Street, E.C.

Local Head Offices, with their Branches and Agencies.

BRAINTREE (Local H.O. Chelmsford), Coggeshall, Dunmow, Halstead, *Castle Hedingham, Earls Colne.*

BRIGHTON (North Street), Do. 744, Dyke Road), Do. (9 & 11, Preston Road), Burgess Hill, Haywards Heath, Hove (Church Road), Do. (Western Road), Portslade, Reihill, Reigate, Shoreham, Steyning, Worthing, *Bletchingley, Cuckfield, Henfield, Hurstpierpoint, Merstham, Southwick.*

CAMBRIDGE, Do. (Cattle Market), Bury St. Edmunds, Ely, Huntingdon, Mildenhall, Newmarket, Ramsey, St. Ives (Hunts), Wisbech, Soham, *Biggleswade, Fordham, Gamlingay, Kimbolton, Littleport, Sandy.*

CHELMSFORD, Billericay, Brentwood, Chipping Ongar, Epping, Maldon, Southminster, Witham, *Burnham-on-Crouch, Ingatestone, Kelvedon, Tiptree, Wickford.*

CHICHESTER, Bognor, Midhurst, *Barnham.*

COLCHESTER, Brightlingsea, Clacton-on-Sea, Nayland, Tollesbury, Wivenhoe, Dersea, *Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Wyvenhoe.*

DARLINGTON, Do. (92, Northgate), Barnard Castle, Bedale, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Hartlepool, Hawes, Leyburn, Masham, Middlesbrough, Northallerton, Richmond (Yorks.), St. John's Chapel, Southbank, Stockton, Thornaby-on-Tees, Tow-Law, West Hartlepool, Wolsingham, *Crook, Eston, Kettlewell, Middleham, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Reeth, Stanhope, Thornley, Wingate.*

FAKENHAM, Holt, Wells (Norfolk), *Blakeney, Briston, Burnham Market, Cley-next-Sea, Melton Constable, Ruthham East), Walsingham.*

HALESWORTH, Aldeburgh, Bungay, Framlingham, Harleston, Leiston, Saxmundham, Southwold, *Laxfield, Stradbroke, Wrentham, Yoxford.*

HITCHIN, Ampthill, Hertford, Hoddesdon, Stevenage, Ware, *Hatfield, Letchworth, Shefford, Welwyn.*

HULL (Local H.O. York), Do. (42, Beverley Road), Do. (255, Hessle Road), Do. (211, Holderness Road), Do. (St. Andrew's Dock), *Cattle Market, Hull, Hessle.*

IPSWICH, Clare, Colchester, Dovercourt, Felixstowe, Hadleigh, Harwich, Manningtree, Needham Market, Stowmarket, Sudbury (Suffolk.) Woodbridge, *Debenham, Dedham, Glemsford, Lavenham, Long Melford, Wickham Market, Haverhill.*

KING'S LYNN, Downham Market, Hunstanton, Swaffham, *Snettisham, Stoke Ferry.*

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Newport Pagnell, Olney, *Toddington, Woburn, Woburn Sands, Wolverton.*

LEWES, Battle, Bexhill, Brighton (178, Western Road), Burwash, Crowborough, Eastbourne, Do. (Seaside Road), East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Heathfield, Mayfield, Newhaven, Robertsbridge, Seaford, Tunbridge Wells (Pantiles), Do. (Mount Pleasant Road), Uckfield, *East Hoathly, Forest Row, Lingfield, Maufield, Pevensey.*

LUTON (Local H.O. Hitchin), *Wheathamstead.*

NEW BARNET, Barnet (High), New Southgate, *Potters Bar, Whetstone.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Do. (Byker), Do. (Gosforth), Do. (Grainger Street), Do. (Haymarket), Do. (Quayside), Alnwick, Berwick-on-Tweed, Blyth, East Boldon, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, Morpeth, North Shields, Ponteland, Ryhope, Seaham Harbour, South Shields, Sunderland (Fawcett Street), Do. (High Street), Whitley Bay, *Berwick-on-Tweed (Corn Market), Stanfordham, Wylam.*

NORWICH, Do. (Magdalen Street), Do. (St. Benedict's), Do. (St. Stephen's), Attleborough, Aylsham, Botesdale, Cromer, Dereham (East), Diss, Eye, Loddon, North Walsham, Reepham, Sheringham, Thetford, Watton, Wymondham, *Aldborough, Brandon, Coltishall, Foulsham, Harling, Hingham, Long Stratton, Martham, Methwold, Mundesley, Shipdham, Stalham.*

OXFORD, Do. (69, Banbury Road), Abingdon, Wantage.

PENZANCE, Bodmin, Bude, Callington, Camborne, Camelford, Devonport, Falmouth, Fowey, Hayle, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Looe, Lostwithiel, Mevagissey, Newquay, Padstow, Penryn, Plymouth, Polperro, Porthleven, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Columb, St. Ives (Cornwall), St. Just, Saltash, Scilly Islands, Torpoint, Truro (King Street), Do. (Princes Street), Wadebridge, *Boscastle, Delabole, Holsworthy, Marazion, Newlyn, Port Isaac, Sancreed, Stratton.*

PONTEFRACT, Castleford, *Ackworth, Featherstone, Ferrybridge, Kippax, Knottingley, Snaith.*

ST. ALBANS, Harpenden, *Elstree, Mill Hill, Radlett.*

SAFFRON WALDEN, Bishop's Stortford, Harlow, Royston, Sawbridgeworth, Stansted, *Buntingford, Great Chesterford, Thaxted.*

SOUTHEND (Local H.O. Chelmsford), Do. (Westcliff), Leigh-on-Sea, Rochford, *Rayleigh, Shoeburyness.*

WAKEFIELD, Goole Normanton, *Hemsworth, South Elmsall.*

WINDSOR, Addlestone, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bagshot, Brentford, Byfleet, Chertsey, Cobham (Surrey), East Molesey and Hampton Court, Egham, Englefield Green, Esher, Eton, Feltham, Hampton, Hampton Hill, Hanwell, Hersham, High Wycombe, Hounslow, Isleworth, Northwood, Pinner, Rickmansworth, Slough, Southall, Do. (Green), Staines, Sunbury-on-Thames, Sunninghill, Uxbridge, Walton-on-Thames, West Ealing, Woking, *Chalfont St. Peters, Chobham, Colnbrook, Gerrards Cross, Hayes, Shepperton, Sunbury Common, Thames Ditton, West Drayton.*

WISBECH, Chatteris, Holbeach, Long Sutton, March, Peterborough, Sutton Bridge, Whittlesea, *Upwell.*

YARMOUTH (Norfolk), Beccles, Gorleston-on-Sea, North Lowestoft (62, High Street), South Lowestoft (1, Commercial Road), *Acle, Kessingland, Oulton Broad, Yarmouth Fish Wharf.*

YORK, Beverley, Bridlington (Market Place), Do. (Quay Branch), Driffield, Easingwold, Helmsley, Kirby Moorside, Leeds, Malton, Market Weighton, Pickering, Pocklington, Scarborough, Do. (South Cliff), Selby, Thirsk, Whitby, *Castleton, Filey, Hunmanby, Norton (Malton), Robin Hood's Bay, Holme-on-Spalding Moor.*

The Country Branches in large Type have separate Accounts in H.O. Ledgers.

***The Branches in italics are not open daily.***

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# BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

*NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.*

**PHILADELPHIA:** *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets.

**BOSTON:** 60, State Street.

**BALTIMORE:** ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

**Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are Effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

*LONDON HOUSE:*

## Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE: 123, PALL MALL, S.W. [124

# BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

*Telegraphic Address*—"*BRIMFUL, LONDON.*"

**CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.**

**DIRECTORS:**

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq. | W. E. HORNE, Esq. | The Right Hon. Sir R. H. KNOX,
SIR HENRY HARBEN. | WM. HUNTER, Esq. | SIR OWEN ROBERTS. [K.C.B.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

*Manager*—EDWARD LEONARD.

*Current* Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **Interest** *being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of* **£50 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum,** *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*
*No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is kept.* [13

# The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

**FARADAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.**

Telephone No. 1,946 GERRARD. Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. A. EDMOND, Esq. E. J. GOULY, Esq. J. T. SMITH, Esq. J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq.

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. No charge made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities offered to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

**Withdrawable at Three Months' notice, 3 per cent.**
" One Month's " 2½ "

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally. For full particulars apply to

**Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30: Saturdays, 10 to 1.** H. S. COOPER, *Manager.* [204

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(ESTABLISHED 1867), with which are incorporated
The Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL** (as at 30th Nov., 1905) **$10,000,000 (£2,054,794).**
**RESERVE FUND** „ „ „ **$4,500,000 (£924,657).**

**HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO.**

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Assistant General Manager.

**LONDON OFFICE—60, Lombard Street, E.C.**

S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager. ADAM STODART and H. V. F. JONES, Assistant Managers.

**NEW YORK OFFICE—16, Exchange Place.**

**BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON.—Atlin, Cranbrook, Dawson, Fernie, Greenwood, Kamloops, Ladysmith Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Princeton, Vancouver, Vancouver East, Vancouver South, Victoria, White Horse.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Cobalt, Collingwood, Dresden, Dundas, Dunnville, Fort Frances, Fort William, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston Latchford, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Montreal West End, Orangeville, Ottawa, Ottawa Bank and Somerset, Paris, Parkhill, Parry Sound, Peterboro', Port Arthur, Port Perry, Quebec, Rainy River, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto—Bloor and Yonge, Queen East, Carlton and Parliament, 163, King Street East, Parkdale, Queen and Bathurst, Spadina and College, Yonge and College, Yonge and Queen—Toronto Junction, Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Wiarton, Windsor, Wingham, Woodstock.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Brandon, Calgary, Canora, Carman, Carseholm, Crossfield, Dauphin, Edmonton, Elgin, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Gleichen, Grandview, Hilgi River, Humboldt, Innisfail, Kamsack, Kinistino, Lanigan, Lashburn, Leavings, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Meifort, Moosejaw, Moosomin, Nanton, Neepawa, North Battleford, Norwood, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, Portage La Prairie, Prince Albert, Radisson, Red Deer, Regina, Saskatoon, Stavely, Strathcona, Swan River, Techerne, Vegreville, Vermilion, Vonda, Wetaskiwin, Weyburn, Winnipeg—Alexander Avenue, Blake Street, Fort Rouge, Louise Bridge, North, Portage Avenue, Ross Avenue, Yellowgrass.

MARITIME PROVINCES.—Alberton, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Charlottetown, Halifax, Middleton, Montague, New Glasgow, Parrsboro', St. John, Shelburne, Souris, Springhill, Summerside, Sydney C.B. Truro, Windsor.

**IN THE UNITED STATES.**

New York, N.Y.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal (2 offices); Seattle, Wash.; Skagway, Alaska.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and the United States, as well as on all other important points in both countries; Buys or collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada and the United States. [170

# THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £7,850,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,570,000.**
**RESERVE FUND, £800,000.**

DIRECTORS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.
JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.
Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.
HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.
Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart., M.P.
WM. LANE-CLAYPON, Esq.
EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*
R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.* A. F. SIMPSON, *Country Manager.*
J. J. MACDONALD, *Chief Accountant.* W. H. GILLETT, *Chief Inspector of Branches.*
F. W. ROSE, *Secretary.*

*Metropolitan Branches.*

Covent Garden—25, King Street, W.C.
Eastern—210, Commercial Road, E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Finsbury Circus—2, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Fore Street—115, Fore Street, E.C.
Islington—50, Upper Street, N.
King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Newington—151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.
Paddington—195, Edgware Road, W.
Piccadilly—25, Piccadilly, W.
Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Westminster—32a, Victoria Street, S.W.
Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.
At the Country Branches Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.
Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.
The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.
The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy. [93

# Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

## HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

**Capital - £800,000. Reserve Fund - £975,000.**

### COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1906-1907.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.
JASPER YOUNG, Esq.

**Joint Managers.**

CALEB LEWIS. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

### AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. CEBU. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. HONGKONG. IPOH. KARACHI. KOBE. KWALA LUMPOR. MADRAS. MANILA. MEDAN. NEW YORK. PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SHANGHAI. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. THAIPING. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

### BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and on Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [180

# THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, LIMITED.

*Established* 1834. *Incorporated* 1893.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,115,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | £1,000,000 |
| | £3,115,000 |

**Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.**

G. J. COHEN, Esq., *Chairman*. The Hon. H. E. KATER, M.L.C., *Deputy-Chairman*.
The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C. HON. RICHARD JONES, M.L.C. Hon. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C. T. A. DIBBS, *Gen. Manager*.

**London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.**

F. H. DANGAR, Esq., *Chairman*.
B. W. LEVY, Esq. Hon. HENRY S. LITTLETON.
F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager*. J. H. GREENFIELD, *Accountant*.

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Eastern: Oxford Street; Exchange: Pitt Street North; George Street West: King Street; Leichhardt; Newtown; North Sydney; Paddington; Pitt and Bathurst Streets; Redfern; Southern Haymarket; Waterloo and Alexandria.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Alstonville, Armidale, Ballina, Bangalow, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berrigan, Berry, Bingara, Blayney, Boggabri, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Bowraville, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Bundarra, Camden, Campbelltown, Candelo, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cessnock, Chatswood, Cobar, Condobolin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Corakl, Coramba, Corowa, Cowra, Crow's Nest, Cudal, Cumnock, Delegate, Dubbo, Dungog, Forbes, Germanton, Geurie, Gilgandra, Gladstone, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Hay, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Lockhart, Maclean, Maitland, Manilla, Milton, Mittagong, Molong Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrurundi, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Narromine, Newcastle, Nowra, Nymagee, Nyngan, Orange, Pambula, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Penrith, Petersham, Picton, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Robertson, Scone, Shellharbour, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tocumwal, Trangie, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Wallgrawang, Warialda, Warren Wauchope, Wee Waa, Wellington Wilcannia, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Albora, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Childers, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Gayndah, Geraldton, Gladstone, Ingham, Inglewood, Killarney, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank, and cable Remittances. They also negotiate approved Bills upon Australasia and transact every description of Banking Business with Australasia through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales and Queensland, and its Agents in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager*. [168

# THE COLONIAL BANK.

*(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)*

**Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.**
**Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000.**

**Head Office, London: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.**

GORDON WM. TURNER, *Secretary* } *Managers.* *Bankers*—LLOYDS BANK, Limited.
JAS. K. MORRISON, }

*BRANCHES AND AGENTS.*

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS:
BERBICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S, *And Agent at* GRENVILLE.
JAMAICA—KINGSTON, MONTEGO BAY, Sub-Branch. *And Agents at* FALMOUTH, SAVANNA-LA-MAR.
ST. KITTS.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.
ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN, *And Agent at* SAN FERNANDO.

**New York Agency—82, Wall Street.**

The Bank has special arrangements for the conduct of business between the West Indies and CANADA, including the issue of Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, &c., by its various Branches, and by its Agents in Canada, the Bank of British North America, and the collection of Bills in the West Indies and the Dominion. [125

# The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

**CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625, fully paid up.**

**Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq., *Chairman.* | Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH. | A. F. SIMSON, Esq.
WALTER F. SMITH, Esq. | JAMES GREIG, Esq. | A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.
P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* T. ROWE, *Accountant.*

*Bankers.*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND and UNION OF LONDON and SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
*Branches in India.*—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.
*Agents at Bombay.*—BANK OF BOMBAY.

**Current Accounts** are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.
**Deposits** are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.
**Purchases and Sales** effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.
**Letters of Credit and Circular Notes** issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c. and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [125

# BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

**Telegrams: "SPHINX, LONDON." Telephone: 312 LONDON WALL.**
**Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1856, and Registered as Limited in 1887.**

**CAPITAL £1,000,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.**

**£12 10s. per Share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up.**

**RESERVE—£440,000.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

The Hon. S. CARR GLYN.
The LORD RATHMORE. | GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq. | General LORD GRENFELL, G.C.B.
Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, K.C.S.I.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO.
*Auditors*—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
*Secretary*—ARTHUR NICHOLS, Esq.

AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq., *Alexandria, General Manager in Egypt.*
H. A. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Manager, Cairo.*
E. J. PORTHAM, Esq., *Manager, Port Said.*
F. J. LUARD, Esq., *Manager, Khartoum.*

**The Bank has Agencies at:—**
MANSOURA, TANTA, ZAG-AZIG, FAYOUM, BENI SOUEF, MINIEH, ASSOUAN, SUEZ, SUAKIN, KENEH, DAMANHOUR, GHERGEH, ESNEH, CHEBIN-EL-KOM, &c.

The Bank issues DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and negotiates and collects Bills on Egypt and the Soudan. Buys and sells EGYPTIAN and other SECURITIES, and transacts every description of Banking business. Remittances made by cable, and current accounts opened.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON. [126

# BANK OF LIVERPOOL,

## LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. LIMITED.

*Established 1831.*

**Subscribed Capital, £10,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,312,500.**
**Reserve Fund, £805,000.**

### Directors:

J. RANKIN, *Chairman.*
S. G. SINCLAIR, *Deputy Chairman.*
Sir T. BROCKLEBANK, Bart.
SAMUEL CATLOW.
W. D. CREWDSON.
H. CUNNINGHAM.
A. EARLE.
Sir W. B. FORWOOD.
H. H. HORNBY.
A. T. NEILSON.
JAS. P. REYNOLDS.
WM. P. ROBINSON.
JNO. A. SLINGSBY.
H. L. SMYTH.

Committee of Management—HELENUS R. ROBERTSON and J. MARKE WOOD.
General Manager—JAMES H. SIMPSON. Assistant General Manager—ROBT. L. McGLASHEN.
Manager, Head Office—J. J. RITCHIE.
District General Manager, Northern District—F. W. CREWDSON.
" " " Craven Bank District—J. F. PONTING.
London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & COMPANY, Ltd.; WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.; ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.; and UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD. (Prescott's Branch).

Current and Deposit Accounts opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Interest allowed on sums remaining for one month at rates based on the advertised rates for the time being of the leading London Joint Stock Banks.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks, and through its Foreign connection offers facilities for the transfer of money by cable.

Customers going abroad can have dividends received to their credit, and payments attended to, during their absence; and documents of value may be left with the Bank for safe custody, at the customer's risk. [96

# LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AUTHORISED:** | | | | **CAPITAL.** | | |
| 600,000 Shares of £50 each | | | | | | £30,000,000 |
| **SUBSCRIBED:** | | | | | | |
| 481,450 Shares | | | | | | £24,072,500 |
| Paid up | £8 | 0 | 0 | per Share | £3,851,600 | |
| Uncalled | £4 | 10 | 0 | ,, | £2,166,525 | |
| Reserve Liability | £37 | 10 | 0 | ,, | £18,054,375 | |
| **RESERVE FUND** | | | | | | £2,900,000 |

### DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES E. BARNETT.
J. E. CLOSE BROOKS.
WILLIAM DE WINTON.
HERBERT W. HEAD.
E. BRODIE HOARE.
RICHARD HOBSON.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK.
HOWARD LLOYD.
RICHARD B. LLOYD.
EDWARD NETTLEFOLD.
J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.
WILLIAM SMALL.
AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS.
JAMES TOMKINSON, M.P.
R. V. VASSAR-SMITH.
GEORGE D. WHATMAN.
ROBERT WOODWARD.

### HEAD OFFICES:

**LONDON**: 71, Lombard Street, E.C. (Registered Office). *General Manager*, E. ALEXANDER DUFF.
**BIRMINGHAM**: Edmund Street. *Country General Managers*, J. DIXON TAYLOR, ALEXANDER FYSHE.

### BRANCHES:

**LONDON**: City Office—72, Lombard Street, E.C.; West End—16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts—222, Strand, W.C.; Cheapside, E.C.; Aldersgate St., E.C.; Belgrave Rd., S.W.; East City—Fenchurch St.; Finchley Rd., N.W.; Hampstead—Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Paddington—Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington—Hammersmith Road, W.

**BIRMINGHAM**: Colmore Row; High St.; Temple Row; New Street; Aston Rd.; Bearwood; Bloomsbury; Bristol St.; Deritend; Edgbaston; Gooch St.; Gt. Hampton St.; Harborne; Highgate; Jamaica Row; Ladywood; Parade; Small Heath; Sparkbrook; Sparkhill; Summerfield.

Aberdare, Altrincham, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bangor, Barnstaple, Bath, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Derby, Devonport, Douglas, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, Durham, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Enfield, Evesham, Exeter, Falmouth, Folkestone, Gloucester, Halesowen, Hanley, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Ironbridge, Jarrow, Kidderminster, Kingswood, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelly, Loneton, Ludlow, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Malvern, Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff.), Newcastle-upon Tyne, Newnham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Newton Abbot, Northampton, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oxford, Paignton, Plymouth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Ruchy, Rugeley, Rye, St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Southampton, South Shields, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sunderland, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, Westgate-on-Sea, Weymouth, Whitchurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, **and elsewhere.** [181

# LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS. ESTABLISHED 1836.

## CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

## PAID-UP CAPITAL... £2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000

### DIRECTORS.

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, Esq.
HON. GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, Esq.
WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Bart.
WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., *Honorary Director.*
OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, Esq.

*Auditors*—HENRY GRANT, Esq., THOMAS HORWOOD, Esq., HON. STUART PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE.

*Head Office Manager*—GEORGE JOHN RODOLPH. *Deputy Head Office Manager*—HERMAN RICHARD WYATT.
*Chief Inspector*—FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT. *Chief Accountant*—THEOPHILUS JAMES CARPENTER.
*Country Manager*—WILLIAM GEORGE GRIBBLE. *Secretary*—FREDERICK JAMES BARTHORPE.

## HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

### METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

ACTON: 130, High Street, W.
ALDERSGATE STREET: 134, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
BALHAM: 128 and 130, Balham High Road, S.W.
BAYSWATER: Westbourne Grove, W.
BLACKHEATH: Lee Road, S.E.
BRIXTON: 369 and 371, Brixton Road, S.W.
CAMBERWELL: Camberwell Green, S.E.
CANNING TOWN: 51 and 53, Barking Road, E.
CHISWICK: 314, High Road.
CLAPHAM: 149, High Street, S.W.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 217, Lavender Hill, S.W.
CLAPTON, UPPER: 98 and 100, Upper Clapton Road, N.E.
COVENT GARDEN: Henrietta Street, W.C.
CRICKLEWOOD: 59 and 61, Broadway, N.W.
CROUCH END AND HORNSEY: 45, Topsfield Parade, N.
CROYDON: High Street.
DEPTFORD: Broadway, S.E.
EALING: The Mall, W.
EARL'S COURT: 189 and 191, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
EAST GREENWICH: 185, Trafalgar Road, S.E.
FINCHLEY ROAD: Heath Drive, Finchley Road, N.W.
FORE STREET: 12, Fore Street, E.C.
FOREST GATE: 298 and 300, Romford Road
GOODMAYES, ILFORD: 548, Romford Road.
GREENWICH: 2, Church Street, S.E.
HACKNEY: Amhurst Road, N.E.
HAMMERSMITH: 12, King Street West, W.
HANOVER SQUARE: 21, Hanover Square, W.
HARROW ROAD: 332 and 334, Harrow Road, W.
HERNE HILL: 3, The Broadway, Herne Hill, S.E.
HOLBORN: 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.
HOLLAND PARK AND SHEPHERD'S BUSH: 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.
HOLLOWAY: 490 and 492, Holloway Road, N.
ILFORD: The Broadway.
ISLINGTON: 4 and 5, Upper Street, N.

KENSINGTON: High Street, W.
KING'S CROSS: 266 and 268, Pentonville Road, N.
KINGSLAND: 74 and 76, High Street, N.E.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE: 64, Knightsbridge, Albert Gate, S.W.
LAMBETH: 165, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
LAW COURTS: 263, Strand, W.C.
LEYTON: 340, High Road, Leyton, E.
LIMEHOUSE: 52, East India Dock Road, E.
MARYLEBONE ROAD: 1, Marylebone Road (Harley Place), N.W.
MILLWALL: 122, East Ferry Road, Poplar, E.
NEWINGTON: Newington Butts, S.E.
NORWOOD: Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
OXFORD STREET: 109 and 111, New Oxford Street, W.C.
PADDINGTON: 1, Connaught Street, Edgware Road, W.
PUTNEY: 2, Putney Hill, S.W.
ST. JAMES'S: 36, St. James's Street, S.W.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD: 102, High Street, N.W.
ST. MARY AXE: 27, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SHOREDITCH: 180, 181, and 182, Shoreditch, E.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.
SOUTHWARK: Borough High Street, S.E.
STRATFORD, ESSEX: Broadway, E.
STREATHAM: 14, St. Leonard's Terrace, High Road, S.W.
TOWER BRIDGE: Tooley Street, S.E.
WANDSWORTH: 98 and 100, High Street, S.W.
WANDSWORTH COMMON: 75, St. James' Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
WEST EALING: 124, Uxbridge Road.
WEST HAMPSTEAD: West End Lane, N.W.
WEST NORWOOD: 138, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E.
WESTMINSTER: 173, Victoria Street, S.W. (near Victoria Station).
WIMBLEDON: High Street.
WOOLWICH: 71, Powis Street.

### THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

ens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest allowed at such rates as advertised, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent.

etters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The *Agency* of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The *Purchase and Sale* of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected.

*ividends, Annuities, &c.*, are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns here the Company has Branches; also the following Banks will receive and transmit, free of charge, credits for stomers of this Bank:—Barclay & Co., Ltd., Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd., Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London City nd Midland Bank, Ltd., and National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors,

F. J. BARTHORPE, *Secretary*, [17

# LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

**Capital, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each.**
**Paid-up Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £700,000.**

**Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.**

*DIRECTORS.*

*Chairman*—JOHN BEATON, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH, Esq. | CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. | WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
JOHN GORDON, Esq. | WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.
CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq., M.P.

E. A. BENN, Esq., *Manager.*

*BANKERS.*

London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
Paris: Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co. Hamburg: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co.
Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO, and Messrs. GRANET, BROWN & Co. Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

*BRANCHES.*

**Brazil**—Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Manáos (Agency), Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **River Plate**—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **New York**—(Agency). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

*CORRESPONDENTS.*

The Bank has Agents in the principal Ports and Cities of the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Portugal.

The Directors of this Bank grant Drafts on the Branches and negotiate or collect Bills payable at the above places on the most favourable terms.

They also issue Letters of Credit for the use of travellers in Brazil, the River Plate, and Portugal.

They undertake the Agencies of parties connected with these countries; make investments in the Public Funds and other British and Foreign Securities; and receive Dividends and Interest.

Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where Money is also received on Deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

For further particulars apply at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. [20

# THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,500,000. PAID-UP, £900,000.**
**RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.* E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Managing Director.*
CHAS. WM. DRABBLE, Esq. | ESSEX E. READE, Esq.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq. | HERMAN B. SIM, Esq.
KENNETH MATHIESON. | BENJAMIN D. TABOR, Esq.

*Sub-Manager and Secretary*—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

*Branches*—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza, Paysandu, Rio de Janeiro, Salto, Concordia, Bahia Blanca, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos, and São Paulo.

*Agents*—Throughout the World.

*Bankers* London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING Co., Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills on the River Plate and the Brazils negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

**HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.**
**PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.** [152

# THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK,

**LIMITED.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - £1,600,000**
**RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols) - £1,415,000**

*Directors.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| r FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P. | Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY. | RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq. |
| r WILLIAM BOORD, Bart. | The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., F.R.S. | H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq. |
| M. HAYES FISHER, Esq. | | Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart. |

*General Manager*—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
*Auditors*—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN. *Secretary*—WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.
*London Agents*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

## Head Office: 3, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

### *London Suburban Branches.*

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56, Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshalton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (No. 388), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North), Finsbury Park, Green Lanes (68, High Road, Wood Green), Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Highbury (Highbury Place), Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (High Street), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (23, Clifton Road, W.), Manor Park, Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (841, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Paddington (127 and 123, Edgware Road), Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponder's End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, South-gate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park (155, Fortess Road), Twickenham, Walham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vanbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

### *Country Branches.*

Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ascot, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Bridgend, Brighton, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Builth Wells, Bungay, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Elbow Vale, Egham, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (New Brompton, Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, Ilfing's Lynn, Lampeter, Landport (Portsmouth), Leigh-on Sea, Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weybridge, Yarmouth (Great).

### *Sub-Agencies.*

Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Ashford (Middlesex), Banstead, Bargoed, Barry Dock, Blackwood, Blaengarw, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerau, Caerphilly, Chadwell Heath, Crumlin, Cwm (Mon.), East Harling, Ewell, Ferndale, Goodmayes, Higham's Park, Liston, Letterstone, Llanbradach, Llangennech, Llanhilleth, Llantwit Major, Llanwrtyd Wells, Llanybyther, Llwynpia, Maerdy, Maesteg, Maesycwmmer, Merthyr Vale, Mountain Ash, Pantymoel, New Tredegar, Neyland, Ogmore Vale, Palmer's Green, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontlottyn, Pontycymmer, Porth, Rainham, Roath (Cardiff), St. Davids, Senghenydd, Sewen, Snettisham, Stamford-le-Hope, Sunningdale, Tregaron, Treharris, Trecherbert, Treorky, Worstown, Wood Street, (Walthamstow), Wymondham, Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysybwl, Ystalyfera.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

**DRAWING ACCOUNTS** upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.**—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS, *General Manager*. [19

# THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,276,747 10s. | PAID-UP ... ... ... £548,015.
UNCALLED, including Reserve Liability, £728,732 10s.

## LONDON OFFICE: 2 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—DAVID FINLAYSON, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. FOSTER, M.P. | Sir JAS. F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G., K.C. | GEO. MILLER, Esq.
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Esq. | DAVID QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq. | ROBERT ROME, Esq.

*Secretary*—F. J. CURTIS. *Accountant*—W. H. BARBER.

*Auditors*—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

*Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

### ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

*Inspector and General Manager*—OLIVER MORRICE WILLIAMS.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—**Melbourne**; also at 90, Bourke Street, 225, Swanston Street, and 523, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Alvie, Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Beeac (Ondit), Bealiba, Bendigo, Bulu Buln, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Egerton, Fitzroy, Framlingham, Garfield, Garvoc, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Iona, Kerang, Koondrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, Macorna, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, Milawa, Northcote, Purnin, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Talbot, Tynong, Wangaratta, Warragul, Warrion, Yanuathan, Yea.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—**Sydney**, Martin Place; also at 62, Oxford Street, 193, Sussex Street, and Haymarket, Sydney; and at Bourke, Broken Hill, Casino, Coraki, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Krambach, Macksville, Nabiac, Newcastle, Smithtown, Woodburn South.

QUEENSLAND.—**Brisbane**, Charters Towers, Townsville.

### CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*England*—Lloyds Bank Limited and Branches; London and Provincial Bank Limited and Branches.
*Scotland*—National Bank of Scotland Limited and Branches.
*Ireland*—Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited and Branches, and Ulster Bank Limited.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £20, negotiable by correspondents in the chief Cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa and the East.

Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on the foregoing Branches of the Bank. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with the Australian Colonies.

Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. [209

# THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836. REGISTERED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

**Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000.**
**Guarantee Fund, £1,145,000.**

### Directors.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF DENBIGH.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., *Ald.*
JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN.

### Head Office—5, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

BARBICAN BRANCH: 52, Barbican, E.C.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 123, Chancery Lane.
CHARTERHOUSE STREET BRANCH: 89, Charterhouse Street.
COVENT GARDEN BRANCH: 110, Long Acre.
FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 44, Fenchurch Street.
FINSBURY BRANCH: Electra House, Finsbury Pavement.
GREAT TOWER STREET BRANCH: 94, Great Tower Street.
HIGH HOLBORN BRANCH: 199, High Holborn.
LEADENHALL STREET BRANCH: 144, Leadenhall Street.
LIMEHOUSE BRANCH: 660, Commercial Road East.
LOTHBURY OFFICE: 6, Lothbury.
LOWER EDMONTON BRANCH: Lower Edmonton.
MARYLEBONE BRANCH: 15, Wigmore Street.
MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 6, Victoria Parade.
OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH: 50, Old Broad Street.
ONSLOW SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Sydney Place.
OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 52, Oxford Street.
PADDINGTON BRANCH: 2, Craven Road.
PALL MALL BRANCH: 69, Pall Mall.
PALMER'S GREEN BRANCH: Green Lanes.
*Sub-Branch*—Winchmore Hill.
PECKHAM BRANCH: 69, High Street.
*Sub Branch*—East Dulwich 66, Lordship Lane, S.E.
REGENT STREET BRANCH: 133, Regent Street.
RUSSELL SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Woburn Place.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 5, Bank Buildings Gloucester Road.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 28, Borough High Street. [Road.
ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 61, St. Mary Axe.
TOOTING BRANCH: The Broadway.
VICTORIA BRANCH: 24, Buckingham Palace Road.
WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH: Waltham Abbey.
*Sub-Branches*—Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Enfield
WESTMINSTER BRANCH: 22, Victoria Street. [Highway.
WOODFORD BRANCH: Woodford Green.
*Sub-Branches*—Buckhurst Hill (Queen's Road), Loughton (High Road).
WOODFORD STATION BRANCH: The Broadway, Woodford.
WOOD STREET BRANCH: 113, Wood Street. [Green.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Customers are at liberty to pay in money at any of the Branches of the Bank for credit of their Accounts at the Head Office or at any other Branch. Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at Interest from Customers and others, either at seven days' notice or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers, and Foreign Banks undertaken. Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected without charge except Bankers' participation in Brokers' Commission. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the chief Commercial Cities of the World. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or at the Branches. Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, and on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers.

EDWARD CLOUD, *Secretary.* [21

# LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK,
## LIMITED.

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.**
**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.**
**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.**

*Directors:*

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, ESQ.
SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART.
RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON.
W. M. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
C. W. PRESCOTT-WESTCAR, ESQ.
HENRY WETHERED, ESQ.

*General Manager:* JOHN WILLIAMS. *Assistant General Manager:* JOHN LISCOMBE.
*City Manager:* ARTHUR H. P. DALE.
*Chief Inspector:* JOHN A. ANDERSON. *Secretary:* HERBERT POTTER.

### *Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.*

**LONDON BRANCHES.**

ACTON
ADDISCOMBE
ANERLEY
BALHAM
BARKING
BARNES
BATTERSEA
BATTERSEA PARK
BAYSWATER
BERMONDSEY
BISHOPSGATE
BLOOMSBURY
BOROUGH
BOW
BRIXTON HILL
BRIXTON, NORTH
BRIXTON, SOUTH
BROMPTON ROAD (KNIGHTS-
BRONDESBURY (BRIDGE)
CAMBERWELL
CAMDEN TOWN
CATFORD
CHARLTON
CHEAPSIDE
CHELSEA
CHISWICK
CLAPHAM
CLAPHAM JUNCTION
CLAPTON
CLERKENWELL
COLEMAN STREET
CRICKLEWOOD
CROFTON PARK, BROCKLEY
CROYDON
CROYDON, SOUTH
DULWICH
DULWICH, EAST
EALING
EALING, WEST
EARL'S COURT and KENSING-
TON
EARLSFIELD
EAST HAM
FINCHLEY, CHURCH END
FINCHLEY, EAST
FINSBURY
FINSBURY PARK
FLEET STREET
FOREST GATE
FOREST HILL
FULHAM
GREAT PORTLAND STREET
HACKNEY
HAMMERSMITH
HAMPSTEAD
HAMPSTEAD, SOUTH
HAMPSTEAD, WEST, and
FROGNAL
HANWELL-ELTHORNE
HARLESDEN
HARROW ROAD
HIGHGATE
HOLBORN
HOLLAND PARK
HOLLOWAY
HOLLOWAY, UPPER
HORNSEY
ILFORD
ISLINGTON
KENNINGTON
KENSAL RISE
KENTISH TOWN
KEW BRIDGE
KILBURN
KINGS CROSS
LAVENDER HILL
LEE GREEN
LEYTON
MANOR PARK
MERTON and S. WIMBLEDON
MILE END
MINORIES
MORTLAKE and EAST SHEEN
NEW CROSS
NEW CROSS GATE
NORBURY
NORWOOD, SOUTH
NORWOOD, UPPER
NORWOOD, WEST
NOTTING HILL
OXFORD STREET
PECKHAM
POPLAR
PUTNEY
REGENT STREET
ST. JOHN'S WOOD
SHEPHERD'S BUSH
SHOREDITCH
SOUTHWARK
STEPNEY
STOCKWELL
STRAND
STREATHAM
STREATHAM COMMON
STROUD GREEN
SUTTON
SYDENHAM
TOOTING
TOTTENHAM
TULSE HILL
UPTON PARK
VAUXHALL
WALHAM GREEN
WALLINGTON and CARSHAL-
TON
WALTHAMSTOW, HOE ST.
ST. JAMES'S ST.
WALWORTH
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD
WEST BROMPTON
WEST KENSINGTON
WESTMINSTER
WEST SMITHFIELD
WILLESDEN GREEN
WIMBLEDON
WIMBLEDON COMMON
WOODFORD
WOOD GREEN

**COUNTRY BRANCHES.**

BOURNEMOUTH
BRIGHTON
BRISTOL
BUSHEY
EASTBOURNE
EAST MOLESEY
EDGWARE
ELTHAM
HARROW
HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS.
HENDON
HENDON, WEST
HOVE
KINGSTON HILL
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
NEW BARNET
NEW MALDEN
OTTERY ST. MARY
READING
RICHMOND
SIDMOUTH
SOUTHALL
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.
SUDBURY and WEMBLEY
SURBITON
TWICKENHAM
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WATFORD
WEALDSTONE
WOKING

**SUB-BRANCHES.**

HONITON (to Ottery St. Mary)
STANMORE (to Harrow)
WHETSTONE
(to Finchley, Church End)

Drafts on Demand, Colonial and Foreign Drafts, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit are issued. Colonial and Foreign Drafts collected, &c.
The Bank has now powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c.
Every description of Banking Business transacted. [16

# LONDON PARIS & AMERICAN BANK
## LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000. | Paid up, £400,000.
Subscribed, £500,000. | Reserve Fund, £240,000.

*Head Office:*

*40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.*

**Branch Office: SAN FRANCISCO. Agencies: PARIS & NEW YORK.**

DIRECTORS:

J. HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq. (*Chairman*).
DAVID CAHN, Esq. | MAX ROSENHAIN, Esq.
P. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

The Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business and issues Travellers' Credits available in the principal Cities of the World.

R. H. ISAACSON, *Secretary.* [153

# BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established in 1817.)

**CAPITAL** (PAID-UP), **£2,958,904** STERLING. **RESERVE FUND, £2,054,794. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, £189,538**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., *Hon. President*, SIR GEO. A. DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., *President*, E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *Vice-President*. A. T. PATERSON, Esq. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD. R. B. ANGUS, Esq. JAMES ROSS, Esq. R. G. REID, Esq. HON. ROBERT MACKAY.

**HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.**—E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *General Manager.*

**LONDON OFFICE—46-47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**

FREDK. W. TAYLOR, *Manager.* H. HAYLOCK, *Assist. Manager.*

***Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.***

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

**Branches in Canada.**

Almonte, Ont.
Altona, Man.
Amherst, N.S.
Andover, N.B.
Armstrong, B.C.
Bathurst, N.B.
Belleville, Ont.
Brandon, Man.
Brantford, Ont.
Bridgewater, N.S.
Brockville, Ont.
Calgary, Alta.
Canso, N.S.
Chatham, N.B.
Chatham, Ont.
Collingwood, Ont.
Cookshire, Que.
Cornwall, Ont.
Dalhousie, Que.
Desaronto, Ont.
Edmonton, Alta.
Edmundston, N.B.
Enderby, B.C.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Fraserville, Que.
Fredericton, N.B.
Glace Bay, N.S.
Goderich, Ont.
Grand Falls, N.B.
Grand Mere, Que.
Greenwood, B.C.
Guelph, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.
*Sub branch:*
.. North End.
Hamilton, Ont.
*Sub-branch:*
.. Sherman Av.
Hartland, N.B.
Indian Head, Sask.
Kelowna, B.C.
Kingston, Ont.
Lake Megantic, Que.
Lethbridge Alta.
Levis, Que.
Lindsay, Ont.
London, Ont.
Lunenburg, N.S.
Mahone Bay, N.S.
Moncton, N.B.
Montreal, Que.
*Sub-branches:*
.. Hochelaga.
.. Papineau Av.
.. Point St. Charles
.. Seigneurs St.
.. St Catherine St.
.. St. Henry.
.. Westmount.
Nelson, B.C.
New Denver, B.C.
New Westminster, B.C.
Nicola, B.C.
Oakville, Man.
Ottawa, Ont.
*Sub-branch:*
.. Bank Street.
Paris, Ont.
Perth, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont.
Picton, Ont.
Portage La Prairie, Man.
Port Hood, N.S.
Quebec, Que.
*Sub-branch:*
.. 125, St. Peter St.
.. Upper Town
Raymond, Alta.
Regina, Sask.
Rossland, B.C.
Sarnia, Ont.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Sawyerville, Que.
Shediac, N.B.
St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
S. John, N.B.
S. Mary's, Ont.
Stratford, Ont.
Sydney, N.S.
Toronto, Ont.
*Sub-branch:*
.. Yonge Street.
Vancouver, B.C.
Vernon, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.
Walkerburg, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
*Sub-branches:*
.. Fort Rouge.
.. Logan Avenue.
Wolfville, N.S.
Woodstock, N.B.
Yarmouth, N.S.

**In Newfoundland**—BRITISH COVE, ST. JOHN'S. **In United States**—New York: 31, PINE STREET.
Chicago: COR. LA SALLE AND MONROE STREET. Spokane: STATE OF WASHINGTON. Mexico: CITY OF MEXICO.
**Correspondents in United States.**—Boston MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK; J. B. MOORE & Co. Buffalo THE MARINE BANK. New Orleans—WHITNEY CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia—BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. San Francisco—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. [261

# LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** | ... ... | **£14,000,000.** |
| **PAID-UP CAPITAL** | ... ... ... | **£2,800,000.** |
| **REST OR SURPLUS FUND** | ... ... | **£1,400,000.** |

## DIRECTORS.

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
RICHARD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, Esq.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.
ARTHUR HILL, Esq.
WALTER LEAF, Esq.
Rt. Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C., M.P.
WILLIAM MILBURN, Esq.
Rt. Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

**JOINT MANAGERS:** A. M. HAWTHORN, T. J. RUSSELL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WEST-END OFFICE | 1, St. James's Square, S.W. | W. D. Nichols. |

### Branches:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BALHAM HILL | 149, Balham Hill, S.W. | O. C. Fleet. |
| BAYSWATER | 133, Westbourne Grove, W. | G. W. Hippisley. |
| BELGRAVIA | 79, Ebury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street) | A. F. Bekte. |
| BLOOMSBURY | 214, High Holborn, W.C. | P. I. Hart. |
| BOW ROAD | 161, Bow Road, E. | W. R. Few. |
| BRIXTON | 504, Brixton Road, S.W. | J. Elsiga. |
| CRICKLEWOOD | 2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W. | O. Iskson. |
| EALING | 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. (opposite the Town Hall) | J. E. Daws. |
| EASTERN | 130, High Street, Whitechapel, E. | F. H. Panter. |
| HAMMERSMITH | 77 & 79, King Street West | H. F. Revis. |
| HAMPSTEAD | 106, Finchley Road, N.W. | F. W. Page. |
| HERNE HILL | 140, Herne Hill, S.E. | H. H. Plummer. |
| HOLBORN CIRCUS | 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. | J. E. Box. |
| HORNSEY | The Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey | G. Banks. |
| ISLINGTON | 269 & 270, Upper Street, Islington, N. | I. G. Lindon. |
| KENSINGTON HIGH STREET | 94 & 96, High Street, Kensington, W. | P. H. Dignam. |
| KILBURN | 106A, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. | A. B. Boner. |
| LAMBETH | 91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. | A. P. Esse. |
| MARYLEBONE | 1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W. | A. H. Daws. |
| MARYLEBONE (WEST) | 134, Marylebone Road, N.W. | J. Brett. |
| MINCING LANE | 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. | G. H. Jay. |
| NEWINGTON | 12, New Kent Road, S.E. | E. Haslett. |
| OLD STREET | 98 & 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street) | N. E. Ludbrook. |
| OXFORD STREET | 112 & 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street) | F. Stretton. |
| ST. MARY AXE | 59, St. Mary Axe, E.C. | J. E. Lush. |
| ST. PAUL'S | 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court) | G. W. Ludbrook. |
| SHEPHERD'S BUSH | 19, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. | G. Stevenson. |
| SHOREDITCH | 58 & 59, High Street, Shoreditch | S. C. Parker. |
| SOUTH KENSINGTON | 1, Brompton Square, S.W. | J. H. Starky. |
| SOUTHWARK | 6, Borough High Street, S.E. | F. G. Whiteman. |
| STREATHAM HILL | 1, Streatham High Road, S.W. | J. L. Williams. |
| TEMPLE BAR | 217, Strand, W.C. | A. Baxter. |
| TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD | 44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W. | M. W. Stalkartt. |
| VICTORIA STREET | 62, Victoria Street, S.W. | H. B. Squire. |
| WOOD STREET | 90, Wood Street, E.C. | |

**SECRETARY.**—A. E. MANN.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.**—H. R. S. MASSEY.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 10,100 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,400,000.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced.

The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies. Attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks. Collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad. Acts as agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission.

Letters of Credit are also granted on the chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

A. E. MANN, *Secretary*

London, *October*, 1906. [18

# NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established under the Terms of the Decree of the Khedive of 25th June, 1898.)

**CAPITAL . . . . . £3,000,000**
**RESERVE FUND . . . . . £1,112,494**

Governor - - - F. T. ROWLATT.

## London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street.

### London Committee.

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD (*Chairman*). CARL MEYER, ESQ.
HON. ALGERNON MILLS. HON. SIDNEY PEEL.

**London Manager** - - - FRANK NEWCOMB.

Accounts opened with traders and private persons at the Head Office, Cairo.

BRANCHES.—Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Bena, Beni, Suef, Chibin-El-Kom, Damanhar, Fayoum, Keneh, Khartoum, Mansourah, Midan, Minieh, in the Mouski (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Souakim, Tantah, and Zagazig, or the London Agency.

Deposits received for a fixed term. Advances made. Current Accounts opened on the security of funds, warrants, and merchandise. The purchase and sale of every kind of stocks and shares undertaken. Bills discounted. Every kind of Banking business transacted.

Full information can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Bank. [167

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

(Bankers to the Government of the Transvaal Colony.)

**SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - £1,100,000.**

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £140,000.

**HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - PRETORIA.**

Directors:

H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Chairman*. | FRANÇOIS FRANÇOIS, Esq. | C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.C., C.M.G.
J. EMRYS EVANS, Esq., C.M.G. | H. D. LEWIS, Esq. | H. A. ROGERS, Esq.

General Manager = = = THOMSON HENDERSON.

### BRANCHES IN TRANSVAAL.

Amersfoort, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Doornfontein, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner St. East, Harrison St., Pretoria Bridge, and Pritchard St.), Klerksdorp, Knights, Krugersdorp, Langlaagte, Lichtenburg, Lippaard's Vlei, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Middelburg, Modderfontein, Nijlstroom, Ophirton, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

### EAST AFRICAN BRANCH.—Lourenço Marques.

**Branches in Cape Colony:** Cape Town, Dordrecht, East London, King William's Town, Malmesbury, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Somerset East, Somerset Strand, Worcester.

**Branches in Natal:** Durban, Pietermaritzburg, also Pietermaritzburg (Church Street West), Utrecht, Vryheid. Swaziland: Mbabane.

**Branch in Orange River Colony: Bloemfontein.**

**London Committee:**—F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman*. | J. MACALISTER, Esq. | M. RAPP, Esq. | J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

E. C. REYNOLDS, *Manager*.

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. [128

# THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

Established 1836. *Limited.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | £16,200,000 | Paid-up Capital ... | £3,142,850 |
| Subscribed Capital ... | £15,085,680 | Reserve Fund ... | £3,142,850 |

## *Directors.*

ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., Birmingham, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Esq., Liverpool.
JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.
JOHN CORRY, Esq., London.
Sir F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bt., M.P., London.
Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt., G.C.I.E., London.
W. MURRAY FRASER, Esq., London.
H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq., London.
E. H. HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., *Managing Director.*
The Right Hon. Sir JAMES KITSON, Bt., M.P.
ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq., London.
Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., London.
Sir JAMES THOMAS WOODHOUSE, M.P., Hull.
WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and D. G. H. POLLOCK, *Joint General Managers.*
EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

## Head Office: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

### METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Threadneedle Street.
Cornhill.
Acton.
Aldgate.
Balham and Tooting.
Bedford Row.
Belgravia.
Bermondsey.
Bethnal Green.
Bishopsgate Street.
Blackfriars.
Bloomsbury.
Cambridge Circus.
Charing Cross.
Chelsea.
Chiswick.
Clapham Junction.
Clerkenwell.
Coleman Street.
Covent Garden.
Croydon.
Deptford.
Ealing
Eastcheap.
Forest Gate.
Forest Hill.
Fore Street.
Fulham.
Hackney.
Hackney Road.
Hammersmith.
Harringay.
Holborn.
Kensington.
Kilburn.
Knightsbridge.
Law Courts.
Lewisham.
Leyton.
Leytonstone.
Loughborough Junction.
Ludgate Hill.
Marylebone
Mayfair.
Mile End.
New Bond Street.
New Cross.
Newgate Street.
Notting Hill.
Old Street.
Old Bond Street.
Old Kent Road.
Oxford Street.
Paddington.
Peckham.
Putney.
Queen Victoria Street.
Rotherhithe.
Shaftesbury Avenue.
Shoreditch.
Stepney.
Stoke Newington
Stratford.
Streatham Hill.
Tooley Street.
Tottenham Court Road.
Walham Green.
West Smithfield.
Westbourne Grove.
Whitechapel.
Willesden Green.
Willesden Junction.
Woolwich.

### COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Abertillery.
Aldershot.
Alfreton.
Alston.
Ambleside.
Arnold (Notts.).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Atherstone.
Barnes.
Barnoldswick.
Barnsley.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Barry Docks.
Bath.
Batley.
Beckenham.
Bedford.
Bedworth.
Beeston.
Belper.
Berkeley.
Bewdley.
Birmingham.
Blackburn.
Blackpool.
Bolton.
Bootle.
Boston Spa.
Bournemouth.
Bowness-on-Windermere.
Bradford.
Brampton.
Brierley Hill.
Brighouse.
Brighton.
Bristol.
Bromley (Kent).
Burnley.
Burton-on-Trent.
Cardiff.
Cardiff Docks.
Carlisle.
Castle Donington.
Castleford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chesterfield.
Chorley.
Cleckheaton.
Clifton.
Clitheroe.
Coalville.
Cockermouth.
Coleshill.
Coventry.
Derby.
Dewsbury.
Doncaster.
Eastbourne.
Eastwood.
Egremont, Cheshire.
Erdington.
Fleetwood.
Folkshill.
Folkestone.
Gateshead.
Gloucester.
Goole.
Grantham.
Guernsey.
Guildford.
Guiseley.
Halifax.
Haltwhistle.
Harrogate.
Hastings.
Heanor.
Heckmondwike.
Hexham.
Hinckley.
Holmfirth.
Hove.
Hucknall Torkard.
Huddersfield.
Hull.
Hyde.
Ilkeston.
Jersey.
Keighley.
Kendal.
Kenilworth.
Kettering.
Kirkby Lonsdale.
Kirkby Stephen.
Knowle.
Lancaster.
Leamington.
Leeds.
Leicester.
Lichfield.
Liverpool.
Liversedge.
Long Eaton.
Loughborough.
Lytham.
Manchester.
Mansfield.
Margate.
Market Harborough.
Martport.
Melton Mowbray.
Middlesbrough.
Milnsbridge.
Mirfield.
Morecambe
Morley.
Neath.
Newark-on-Trent.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport (Mon.).
Northallerton.
Northampton.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Nuneaton.
Oldham.
Ormskirk.
Ossett.
Otley.
Pateley Bridge.
Penistone.
Peterborough.
Pontefract.
Pontypridd.
Port Talbot.
Preston.
Pudsey.
Retford.
Richmond (Surrey).
Ripley (Derby).
Ripon.
Rochdale.
Rotherham.
Rushden.
St. Albans.
St. Annes-on-Sea.
St. Helens.
Salisbury.
Scarborough.
Seaforth, near Liverpool.
Sedbergh.
Selby.
Settle.
Sheffield.
Shipley.
Silloth.
Skipton.
South Cave.
South Shields.
Southam.
Southampton.
Southport.
Stourbridge.
Sunderland.
Sutton Coldfield.
Swadlincote.
Swansea.
Tamworth.
Thirsk.
Torquay.
Ulverston.
Uppingham.
Wakefield.
Walsall.
Warwick
Waterloo, near Liverpool.
Wednesbury.
Wellingborough.
West Hartlepool.
Weston super-Mare.
Wetherby.
Wolverhampton.
Workington.
York, and elsewhere.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. [95

# BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

*(Established 1817.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Paid-up Capital** .. .. .. .. | **£2,000,000** |
| **Reserve Fund** .. .. .. .. | **1,450,000** |
| **Reserve Liability of Proprietors** | **2,000,000** |

## *Head Office: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.*

### London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*
F. GREEN, Esq.
DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 110 Branches in New South Wales, 30 in Queensland, 33 in Victoria 2 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, 49 in New Zealand and 1 in Fiji (Suva); and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grant Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia and New Zealand and Suva, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Make Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposit for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

**London Office: 64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.** [17

# NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

## LIMITED.

Established 1833. Number of Shareholders, 15,847.

**Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,300,000. Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.**

## Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

*Metropolitan Branches*—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 98, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 28, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 202a, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 494, Brixton Road, S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.; 123, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 253, Sloane Street, S.W.; 153, High Street, Putney, S.W.; 155, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 114, High Holborn, W.C.; and Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

### DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
WM. HY. N. GOSCHEN, Esq.
C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.
F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.
The EARL OF LICHFIELD.
Sir J. L. MACKAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.
W. R. MOBERLY, Esq.
S. R. PRYOR, Esq.
T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches free of charge.

Current accounts are conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, and deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, etc.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

At the Country Branches Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

By order of the Directors. { R. T. HAINES, T. ESTALL, D. J. H. CUNNICK. } *Joint General Managers.* [19

# METROPOLITAN BANK

(OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LIMITED.

Head Office:—60, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
Country Office and Transfer Office - - Birmingham.

**CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.**

**PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £815,555, viz.:—**

**Paid-up Capital, £500,000.** | **Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £44,624.**
**Guarantee Fund, £350,000.** | **Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £20,861.**

**DIRECTORS,**

ALFRED BALDWIN, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.* | MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
H. C. FIELD, Esq. | ABRAM CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, Esq. | WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq. | Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR. | CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Esq.
Lord GLANTAWE. | WILFRED WILLIAMS, Esq.

*General Manager*—F. W. NASH. *Assistant General Manager*—F. J. HUGHES. *Secretary*—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
*London Manager*—A. E. OLD. *London Sub-Manager*—TEGS. THOMSON.

## BRANCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABERDARE | Manager, G. J. TUCKFIELD. | LLANDYSSUL | Manager, J. R. HARRIS. |
| ABERGWYNFI | Sub to MAESTEG. | LLANELLY | ,, W. GRIFFITHS. |
| ACOCK'S GREEN | ,, W. H. OAKLEY. | LLANGEFNI | ,, E. M. ROBERTS. |
| ALCESTER | ,, J. H. HENDERSON. | LLANRWST | ,, W. G. OWEN. |
| AMLWCH | Sub to LLANGEFNI. | LYE | Sub to STOURBRIDGE. |
| AMMANFORD | Sub to SWANSEA. | MAESTEG | L. O. MORGAN, Act. Manager. |
| BANBURY | ,, J. FINGLAND. | MAIDENHEAD | ,, A. E. BONNERBY. |
| BANGOR | ,, W. WILLIAMS. | MALVERN | ,, F. E. LAUGHTON. |
| BARMOUTH | ,, A. E. TOMKINSON. | MERTHYR TYDFIL | ,, JOHN AUBERY. |
| BARRY DOCK | ,, A. L. GOLDSWORTHY. | MILFORD HAVEN | A. H. HOWARD. |
| BATH | ,, T. G. ROBERTSON. | MORETON-IN-MARSH | ,, S. F. HUNSTON. |
| BETHESDA | ,, W. WILLIAMS. | MORRISTON | Sub to SWANSEA. |
| BILSTON | ,, JOHN BENT. | MOUNTAIN ASH | ,, G. J. TUCKFIELD. |
| BIRMINGHAM— | | MUCH WENLOCK | ,, F. SAMUELSON. |
| ASTON CROSS | H. W. SPONG. | MUMBLES | Sub to SWANSEA. |
| BENNETT'S HILL | ,, A. G. SAMPSON, and J. L. HAWKES, Sub Manager. | NEATH | ,, C. E. S. THOMPSON. |
| LAW COURTS | ,, CHAS. MCANDREW. | NEVIN | Sub to PWLLHELI. |
| MARKETS | ,, A. S. WHITFIELD. | NEWBOROUGH | Sub to LLANGEFNI. |
| SALTLEY | ,, W. E. BUNN. | NEWBURY | H. A. PEARSON. |
| SELLY OAK | ,, R. H. SMITH, Act. Manager. | NEWCASTLE EMLYN | ,, H. C. ROBERTS. |
| SMALL HEATH | ,, R. P. L. JEFFERY, Act. Man. | NEWPORT, MON | ,, T. J. WILLIAMS. |
| STRATFORD ROAD | W. H. OAKLEY. | OXFORD | ,, G. HUGHES. |
| BLAENAU FESTINIOG | ,, H. A. HUGHES. | PENCADER | Sub to LLANDYSSUL. |
| BLAENAVON | ,, C. S. MICHELMORE. | PENRHYN-DEUDRAETH | Sub to PORTMADOC. |
| BLAENGARW | Sub to BRIDGEND. | PENTRE | Sub to PONTYPRIDD |
| BLOXWICH | W. PRICE. | PENRHIWCEIBER | Sub to ABERDARE. |
| BRIDGEND | ,, D. J. GWYN. | PENYGRAIG | Sub to PONTYPRIDD. |
| BRIDGNORTH | ,, M. CHADWICK. | PENYGROES | Sub to CARNARVON. |
| BRIERLEY HILL | ,, J. FINNEY. | PONTYCYMMER | Sub to BRIDGEND. |
| BRISTOL | ,, D. LAING. | PONTYPRIDD | W. D. MODDEN. |
| BRITON FERRY | Sub to NEATH | PORTH | Sub to PONTYPRIDD. |
| BROMSGROVE | C. E. DAVENPORT. | PORTHCAWL | Sub to BRIDGEND |
| BROWNHILLS | Sub to WALSALL. | PORTMADOC | J. RICHARD PRICHARD. |
| BRYNSIENCYN | Sub to LLANGEFNI. | PORT TALBOT | ,, C. E. S. THOMPSON. |
| BRYNSAWR | ,, C. S. MICHELMORE. | PWLLHELI | ,, O. H. HUGHES. |
| BURRY PORT | Sub to LLANELLY. | READING | ,, A. MCNEIL. |
| CAERAU | Sub to MAESTEG. | REDDITCH | ,, F. H. JOSCELYNE. |
| CARDIFF— | | SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR | ,, J. H. EVANS. |
| ST. MARY STREET | | SLOUGH | ,, J. CALDER. |
| CANTON | | SOUTHALL | ,, W. CAGLER. |
| CLIFTON STREET | F. GREENSLADE. | STOURBRIDGE | ,, W. J. AMPHLETT |
| ROATH | | STOURPORT | ,, A. W. GABRIEL. |
| CARDIFF DOCKS | ,, J. W. N. BONNER. | STRATFORD-ON-AVON | ,, JAS. STEVENSON. |
| CARDIGAN | ,, J. W. NICHOLAS. | STUDLEY | Sub to REDDITCH. |
| CARNARVON | ,, ROBERT WILLIAMS. | SWANSEA | |
| CHEPSTOW | ,, ARTHUR PRICE. | HIGH STREET | ,, T. W. ISLAY YOUNG. |
| CHIPPING NORTON | ,, T. H. BERRIDGE. | WIND STREET | |
| COLWYN BAY | ,, R. HUGHES-JONES. | TALYSARN | Sub to CARNARVON. |
| CONWAY | ,, DAVID JONES. | TIPTON | ,, T. M. DODD. |
| COWBRIDGE | R. THOMAS, Act. Manager. | TONYPANDY | Sub to PONTYPRIDD. |
| CRADLEY HEATH | ,, T. W. DOOLITTLE. | TREDEGAR | ,, F. ROWLAND. |
| CRICCIETH | Sub to PORTMADOC. | TREHARRIS | Sub to ABERDARE. |
| DARLASTON | ,, W. H. MARSHALL. | TREHERBERT | Sub to PONTYPRIDD. |
| DOWLAIS | Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL | TREORKY | |
| DREFACH | Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN. | TYNEWYDD (OGMORE VALE) | Sub to BRIDGEND. |
| DUDLEY | ,, F. M. BAKER. | WALSALL | ,, W. PRICEY. W. HEDGELTHWAITE, Sub Manager. |
| FERNDALE | Sub to PONTYPRIDD. | WARWICK | ,, H. L. SOWDON. |
| FESTINIOG | Sub to BLAENAU FESTINIOG. | WEDNESBURY | ,, H. E. PROCTOR. |
| GWYN | Sub to SWANSEA. | WEST BROMWICH | ,, E. C. RICHARDSON. |
| HAVERFORDWEST | ,, A. H. HOWARD. | WILLENHALL | ,, R. J. COLLEY. |
| HAYES | Sub to SOUTHALL. | WITNEY | ,, H. W. STRINGER. |
| HEDNESFORD | ,, W. PRICEY. | WOLVERHAMPTON | ,, WM. JOHNSON. |
| HENLEY-IN-ARDEN | ,, C. B. HALE-ST. | WORCESTER | ,, F. R. LAURD. |
| KIDDERMINSTER | ,, E. C. NEWMARCH. | YSTALYFERA | Sub to SWANSEA. |
| KINGSWINFORD | Sub to STOURBRIDGE. | YSTRADGYNLAIS | Sub to SWANSEA. |
| LEAMINGTON | ,, A. B. WILSON. | | |
| LLANBERIS | Sub to PORTMADOC. | | |
| LLANDUDNO | ,, ROBERT WILLIAMS. | | |
| | ,, A. EVANS. | | |

## AGENCIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAMPTON (OXON) | G. W. DUTTON | KINETON | C. F. BANCROFT. |
| BRAILES | A. ELLIOTT. | PANGBOURNE | H. S. ADAMS. |
| CAMPDEN | H. WINN. | SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD | J. J. DANSEREAU. |
| CHARLBURY | T. G. SMITH. | WOODSTOCK | H. F. COLLETT. |
| GORING-ON-THAMES | H. A. L. SMITH. | | |

# BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

*(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

**CAPITAL—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £1,000,000 |
| Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government | 500,000 |
| Ordinary Shares, 150,000 of £6 13s. 4d.—£1,000,000 paid up to £3 6s. 8d. per share ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500,000 |
| Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81,294 |

**Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.**

*Directors.*

F. DE CARTERET MALET, Esq., *Chairman.* | MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq. | Sir JAMES PRENDERGAST
HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq. | WILLIAM MILNE, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

*General Manager*—ALEX. MICHIE.

**London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.**—JAMES BAXTER, *Manager.*

*London Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

*Branches and Agencies*—Akaroa, Alexandra, Arrow, Ashburton, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Edendale, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Halcombe, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, Hokitika, Hunterville, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Kelso, Kimbolton, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Manaia, Manakau, Mangaweka, Martinborough, Marton, Masterton, Matamata, Matata, Methven, Middlemarch, Midhirst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Oamaru, Ohaupo, Onga Onga, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otautau, Outram, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Ractihi, Rakaia, Ranfurly, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takapau, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro (Wellington), Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Temuka, Te Puke, Thames, Timaru, Waihi, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairoa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE (*Victoria*), SYDNEY (*New South Wales*), SUVA and LEVUKA (*Fiji*).

**THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,**

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.
Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. [205

# THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

*Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863, of the Legislature of Queensland.*

**Bankers to the Queensland Government.**

Subscribed Capital, £800,000. Paid-up Capital, £413,245 5s. Reserve Fund, £48,000.
Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,116,621 5s.

Under Government Audit. All New Business since 1893 specially protected.

**COLONIAL BOARD.**

JAS. MUNRO, Esq., *Chairman.*
Hon. A. J. CALLAN, Esq., M.L.C. — JAS. MILNE, Esq.
JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.L.A. — FREDK. LORD, Esq.

**LONDON BOARD.**

ROBERT MUTER STEWART, Esq.
REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE. *General Manager*, WALTER VARDON RALSTON.
LONDON OFFICE, 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.—*Manager*, J. W. DICKINSON.

*Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK, Limited.
*Auditors*—Messrs. JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co.

**BRANCHES.**

SYDNEY OFFICE—99, PITT STREET.

Albion, Allora, Barcaldine, Beaudesert, Blackall, Boonah, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers, Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Crows Nest, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Esk, Forest Hill, Fortitude Valley, Gatton, Geraldton, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Greenmount (Agency), Gympie, Halifax, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Irvinebank, Jondaryan, Killarney, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Marburg, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Muttaburra, Normanton, Pittsworth, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Richmond, Rockhampton, Roma, South Brisbane, Thargomindah, Thursday Island, Toogoolawah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Winton, Yangan.

**AGENCIES.**

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI—Bank of New South Wales.
TASMANIA—Bank of Australasia.
CANADA—Bank of Montreal.
SOUTH AMERICA—British Bank of South America, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.
CHICAGO—The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
SOUTH AFRICA—Bank of Africa, Ltd.
SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.
British Linen Company Bank.
COPENHAGEN—Landmansbank.
IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Ltd.

CHINA AND THE EAST—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

The Bank grants Drafts on all the above Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [23

# THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

## HEAD OFFICE—13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed **£7,500,000.** Paid-up **£1,500,000.** Rest **£535,000.**

### Directors.

HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOHN ABRAHAM, Esq., J.P.
Sir THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.
Rt. Hon. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.
WILLIAM BAILEY HAWKINS, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Viscount MIDLETON.

Hon. ALBERT HENRY PETRE, *Deputy-Chairman.*
PHILIP O'REILLY, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Sir JOHN PURCELL, K.C.B.
Sir FREDERICK LACY ROBINSON, K.C.B.
PATRICK WALTER STAFFORD, Esq.
Count DE TORRE DIAZ.

*Secretary* ... ... ... ... J. H. DAVEY.

## LONDON.

13, Old Broad Street, E.C..... { **J. L. Whelen** / **C. F. Higginson** } *Joint Managers.*

23, BAKER STREET, W.
68, GLOUCESTER GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.
21, GROSVENOR GARDENS, BELGRAVIA, S.W.
189, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.
9, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
2, ELGIN AVENUE, HARROW ROAD, W.
361 and 363, GOSWELL ROAD, ISLINGTON, E.C.
286, PENTONVILLE ROAD, KING'S CROSS, N.
158, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL, W.
276, OXFORD STREET, W.
180, STRAND, W.C.
ST. MARY'S ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.

Cardiff—St. Mary Street. **J. R. G. Bullen,** *Manager.*
Manchester—Spring Gardens. **Bernard MacDonnell,** *Manager.*

## IRELAND.

**DUBLIN.**—34, College Green, CAMDEN STREET, GREAT BRITAIN ST., PEMBROKE, RATHMINES, SMITHFIELD, WESTLAND ROW.

ABBEYFEALE
ATHLONE
ATHY
BALLAGHADERREEN
BALLINA
BALLINASLOE
BALLYMAHON
BALTINGLASS
BELFAST
BIRR
BOYLE
BRUFF
CAHIR
CAHIRCIVEEN
CARLOW
CARRICKMACROSS
CARRICK-ON-SUIR
CASHEL
CASTLEBAR
CASTLECOMER
CASTLE ISLAND
CASTLEREA
CHARLEVILLE
CLAREMORRIS
CLIFDEN
CLONAKILTY
CLONMEL
CORK
DINGLE
DONERAILE
DUNDALK
DUNGARVAN
DUNMORE (Co. Galway)
ENNIS
ENNISCORTHY
ENNISTYMON
FERMOY
GALWAY
GOREY
GORT
GRAIGUE-NA-MANAGH
HEADFORD (Co. Galway)
KANTURK
KELLS
KILKENNY
KILLARNEY
KILLORGLIN
KILRUSH
KINGSTOWN
LIMERICK
LISMORE
LISTOWEL
LONGFORD
LOUGHREA
MACROOM
MALLOW
MIDLETON
MILLSTREET (Co. Cork)
MILTOWN MALBAY
MITCHELSTOWN
MOATE
MOUNTMELLICK
MULLINGAR
NENAGH
NEWBRIDGE (Co. Kildare)
NEWCASTLE (Co. Limerick)
NEW ROSS
NEWTOWNBARRY
PORTARLINGTON
RATHKEALE
ROSCOMMON
ROSCREA
SCARIFF
STROKESTOWN
TEMPLEMORE
THURLES
TIPPERARY
TRALEE
TUAM
TULLOW (Co. Carlow)
WATERFORD
WEXFORD
WICKLOW

***Every description of Banking Business Transacted.*** [166

# STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

*Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Imperial Government in South Africa.*

**Subscribed Capital, £8,194,100 | Paid-up Capital, £1,548,525 | Reserve Fund, £1,997,050**

**Head Office: 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.**

Hamburg Agency: 2, Schleusenbrücke. New York Agency: 40, Wall Street.

*Board of Directors.*

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Jun., Esq. Sir DAVID MILLER BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
JAMES DRAKE, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B. FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq. Sir SPENCER WALPOLE, K.C.B. Right Hon. Lord WELBY, G.C.B.

*General Managers in South Africa*—H. SHELTON CORBETT and H. MACKENZIE.
*Assistant General Manager*—J. W. HARSANT.
*London Manager*—WILLIAM SMART. *Secretary*—FRANCIS SHIPTON.
*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK, Limited.

## BRANCHES.

**Cape Colony.**—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield, Beaufort West, Bedford, Bredasdorp, Britstown, Burghersdorp, Butterworth, Cala, Caledon, Calvinia, Cape Town, Long Street, Cape Town; Plein Street, Cape Town; Carnarvon, Cathcart, Cedarville (Agency to Matatiele), Ceres, Clanwilliam, Claremont, Colesberg, Cookhouse (Agency to Somerset East), Cradock, Darling, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Fraserburg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Hopefield, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Indwe, Jamestown, Jansenville, Kimberley, King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Komgha, Ladismith, Lady Grey, Laingsburg, Maclear, Matcking, Malmesbury, Maraisburg, Matatiele, Mc Gregor (Agency to Robertson), Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Moizenberg, Murraysburg, Naauwpoort, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pearston, Philipstown, Port Elizabeth, Porterville, Port St. John, Pricska, Prince Albert, Queen's Town, Richmond, Riversdale, Robertson, Seymour, Simon's Town, Somerset East, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Umtata, Umtentweni, Uniondale, Upington, Van Rhynsdorp, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Woodstock, Worcester. **Natal.**—Dannhauser (Agency to Newcastle), Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith, Mooi River (Agency to Estcourt), Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone. **Orange River Colony.**—Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Wepener. **Transvaal.**—Barberton, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Comet (East Rand Mine), Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, Langlaagte, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Zeerust. **Basutoland.**—Masera (Agency to Ladybrand). **Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Hartley, Kalomo, Penhalonga (Agency to Umtali), Salisbury (with Agency at Kopje), Selukwe, Umtali. **British Central Africa.**—Blantyre. **East Africa**—Beira, Lourenco Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank, Telegraphic Remittances made, Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application. [168

# THE BANK OF TARAPACÁ AND ARGENTINA, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Subscribed Capital* ... ... ... ... | *£1,500,000.* |
| *Paid up* ... ... ... ... ... | *£750,000.* |
| *Reserve Fund* ... ... ... ... | *£400,000.* |

**Head Office—97 & 98, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.**
HAMBURG BRANCH—20, RATHHAUSSTRASSE.

## Directors.

SIR ROBERT HARVEY (*Chairman*). RALPH COLLINGWOOD FORSTER.
EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY. CHARLES EUGENE GUNTHER.
EDWARD BUNGE. AUGUSTE DE LANTSHEERE.
FRANCIS JAMES ECK. JAMES MURRAY TULLOCH.

*General Manager and Secretary*—ROBERT JOHN HOSE. *Sub-Manager*—ANDREW GEDDES.

*Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND. BARCLAY & CO., LIMITED.
LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

## Branches in Chili.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VALPARAISO. | ANTOFAGASTA. | OVALLE. | CONCEPCION. |
| SANTIAGO. | COPIAPÓ. | LA SERENA. | PUNTA ARENAS. |
| IQUIQUE. | COQUIMBO. | CHILLAN. | |

## Branches in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES. | BAHIA BLANCA. | MENDOZA. | PUERTO GALLEGOS.

## Branch in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO.

## Agency in Bolivia.

ORURO.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. The purchase and sale of Funds, the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Drawn Bonds and other Banking business undertaken with all parts of South America.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

ROBERT J. HOSE, *General Manager.* [24

# PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1865.

*HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:*

**4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

*Telegraphic Address:—"PLUTUS, LONDON."*

*CAPITAL.*

**Authorised and Issued .. .. £8,542,500**

**Paid up .. .. .. £1,708,500 | Reserve Fund .. .. £1,708,500**

*DIRECTORS.*

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Chairman.*
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
Sir EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.
N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord FARQUHAR.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.
Hon. Sir C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
Sir DAVID GAMBLE, Bart., K.C.B.
ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
ROBERT NEILL, Esq.
HUSSEY PACKE, Esq.
Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.
JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.
ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.

R. W. WHALLEY, *General Manager.*
JOHN STEWART, *Assist. General Manager.*

JOHN RAE, *Superintendent of Branches.*
F. E. STEELE, *Assist. Supt. of Branches.*
JOHN A. CHADWICK, *Accountant.*
E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*

*LONDON OFFICES.*

**4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.**
A. ALLAN SHAND, *Manager.*
F. W. INGALL, *Assistant Manager.*

**52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**
W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.*
J. O. VENTRIS, *Sub-Manager.*

*METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.*

LOMBARD ST. (*late* Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Pk., S.W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.
Haverstock Hill, 11, Belsize Parade, N.W.
Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W.
Teddington. | Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

*PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.*

**LIVERPOOL:** City Office, Castle Street.
J. C. ROBERTSON, *Manager.*
WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

**MANCHESTER:** City Office, 1, York Street.
WM. JONES, *Manager.*
THOS. S. LUPTON, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager Altrincham - Anstey — Ashbyde-la-Zouch — Ashton-in-Makerfield—Ashton-under-Lyne—Atherton—Barwell - Belper Birkdale—Birkenhead ; Ditto, Charing Cross Birmingham, 7, Old Square—Blundellsands—Bolton - Bootle; Ditto, Stanley Road—Burton-on-Trent Chester—Cliftonville (Margate)—Colchester—Congleton Coventry —Cressington Crewe - Crich—Derby - Duffield—Dukinfield—Earl Shilton—Eccles, Lancashire—Earlestown—Ellesmere Port Frodsham Garston Great Crosby—Golborne Hastings—Haydock Helsby—Herne Bay - Hinckley - Hindley Hoylake - Huyton - Ipswich Knutsford Leek—Leicester ; Ditto, Cattle Market - Leigh (Lancashire)—Litchurch - Derbyy Little Sutton (Cheshire—Liverpool ; Aigburth, Cattle Market ; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Toxteth ; Fairfield ; Gateacre ; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street ; Old Swan ; Tue Brook - Llandudno Long Eaton—Loughborough - Lutterworth - Lymm - Macclesfield - Manchester : Cattle Market, Salford ; Docks Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford ; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate ; Gorton, 14, Hyde Road ; Hyde's Cross, Corn Exchange ; Knot Mill, 339, Deansgate ; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road ; Newton Heath ; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street ; Regent Road, Salford ; Sackville Street (No. 28) ; Weaste, 292, Eccles New Road, Salford - Market Drayton - Matlock Bath Matlock Bridge Measham - Melbourne (Derbyshire) Melton Mowbray - Mountsorrel - Nantwich—New Ferry ; Newton-le-Willows - Northwich Old Colwyn Ormskirk Oswestry - Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road Platt Bridge Prescot Quorn - Radcliffe (Lancashire)— Rainford—Rainhill—Rhyl—Rock Ferry—Runcorn—St. Helens—St. Leonards-on-Sea Sale—Sandbach Scarcombe Seaforth Silcby Southport—Stalybridge Standish Sutton - Tyldesley (Lancs.) —Upper Brighton (Cheshire Warrington—Waterloo ; Ditto, St. John's Road - Westhoughton—West Kirby—Wrexham Widnes ; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford Wyvenhoe.

*ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.*

T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *District Manager.*
Douglas—Castletown—Laxey—Peel—Port St. Mary—Ramsey.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued. [127

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **£1,500,000.** RESERVE FUNDS, **£1,085,000**...TOGETHER, **£2,585,000**
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... ... ... ... ... ... **3,000,000**
**TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES** ... ... ... ... ... ... **£5,585,000**

## HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**Directors.**

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

**Trustees.**

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | The Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

**Bankers.**

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.

*Manager*—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.
*Secretary*—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq.
*Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME, Esq.
*Accountant*—C. M. C. SHANNON, Esq.

**The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.**

**Drafts** upon the Branches are issued by Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

**Telegraphic Remittances** are made to the Colonies. **Bills on the Australian States and New Zealand** are purchased or sent for collection. **Deposits** are received at Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [214

# WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

*Established 1835.*

**Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.**
**Reserve Fund, £750,000.**

## Head Office = = = SALISBURY.

**BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.**

Amesbury.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Barnstaple.
Bath.
" (Lower Weston).
Beaminster.
Bideford.
Blandford.
Boscombe.
Bournemouth.
" (Lansdowne).
" (Pokesdown).
" (Westbourne).
" (Winton).
Bradford-on-Avon.
Branksome.
Bridgwater.
Bridport.
Bristol.
" (Cheltenham Road).
" (Horfield).
Brockenhurst.
Budleigh Salterton.
Burnham.
Calne.
Cardiff.
Chard.
Cheddar.
Cheltenham
Chippenham
Christchurch
Cirencester.
Clevedon.
Clifton (Regent St.)
" (Royal Promenade).
Colyton.
Corsham.
Crewkerne.
Devizes.
Dorchester.
Eastleigh.
Exeter.
Exmouth.
Fareham.
Fordingbridge.
Freshwater (I.W.)
Frome.
Gillingham.
Glastonbury.
Gloucester.
Highbridge.
Ilminster.
Kingsbridge.
Lyme Regis.
Lymington.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Melksham.
Mere.
Midsomer Norton.
Minehead.
Nailsworth.
New Swindon.
Newton Abbot.
Paignton.
Parkstone.
Pewsey.
Plymouth.
Poole.
Portland.
Portsmouth Borough.
Radstock.
Redland.
Ringwood.
Roath.
Romsey.
Ryde (I.W.)
St. Mary Church.
Salcombe.
Salisbury.
" (Pinckneys).
Seaton.
Shaftesbury.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Somerton.
Southampton.
" (Avenue).
Southsea.
Stroud.
Sturminster Newton
Swanage.
Swindon.
Taunton.
Teignmouth.
Torquay.
Trowbridge.
Wareham.
Warminster.
Watchet.
Wells.
Westbury.
West Southbourne.
Weston-super-Mare.
Weymouth.
Wimborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Wootton Bassett.
Yarmouth (I.W.).
Yeovil.

**AGENCIES.**

Avonmouth.
Banwell
Beer.
Bournemouth (Malmesbury Park).
" (West Cliff).
" (Charminster Road).
Bovey Tracey.
Box.
Broadstone.
Bulford Camp.
Chagford.
Chandler's Ford.
Charmouth.
Chudleigh.
Cockington.
Corfe Castle.
Downton.
Easton (Portland).
Hythe.
Lacock.
Ludgershall.
Lyndhurst.
Maiden Newton.
Martock.
Milford-on-Sea.
Moreton Hampstead.
Nailsea.
New Milton.
Purton.
Shrewton.
Southampton Docks.
Southbourne-on-Sea.
Stalbridge.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon
Street.
Tisbury.
Totton.
Washford.
Wedmore.
Westbury-on-Trym.
Williton.
Wilton.
Wrington.
Yatton.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.** [26

# THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED,

*(Established 1839)*

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

**Smith, Payne & Smiths.** (*Established* 1758.)
**Samuel Smith & Co.,** Nottingham and Mansfield. (*Established* 1688.)
**Smith, Ellison & Co.,** Lincoln. (*Established* 1775.)
**Samuel Smith Bros. & Co.,** Hull. (*Estab.* 1784.)
**Samuel Smith & Co.,** Derby. (*Established* 1806.)
**Samuel Smith & Co.,** Newark-on-Trent. (*Established* 1688.)
**Wigan, Mercer, Tasker & Co.,** Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (*Established* 1818.)
**Prescott's Bank, Limited,** *consisting of:—*
**Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales.** (*Established* 1762.)
**Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co.** (*Established* 1766.)
**Miles, Cave, Baillie & Co.,** Old Bank, Bristol. (*Established* 1750.)
**Sanders & Co.,** Exeter Bank. (*Established* 1769.)
**Milford, Snow & Co.,** City Bank, Exeter. (*Established* 1786.)
**Tugwell & Co.,** Old Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1760.)
**Moger & Son,** City Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1815.)
**Deane & Co.,** Winchester. (*Established* 1787.)
**Bulpett, Hall & Co.,** Old Bank, Winchester. (*Established* 1789.)
**Hilton, Rigden & Rigden,** Faversham Bank. (*Established* 1796.)
**Thos. Butcher & Sons,** Old Bank, Tring. (*Established* 1836.)
**Harwood & Co.,** Old Bank, Thornbury. (*Established* 1808.)
And **The London and Yorkshire Bank, Limited.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **AUTHORISED CAPITAL** - - | **£25,000,000** | **PAID-UP CAPITAL** - - | **£3,554,785 10s.** |
| **SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** - - | **£22,934,100** | **RESERVE FUND** - - - | **£1,150,000 0s.** |

### Directors:

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., *Governor.* JOHN TROTTER, Esq., *Deputy Governor.*

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
LEO BONN, Esq.
PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.
FRANCIS W. BUXTON, Esq.
CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.
JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
JOHN MEWS, Esq.
R. FENTON MILES, Esq.
HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.
KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.
EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.
FRANCIS ABEL SMITH, Esq.
GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.
HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.
LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.
RT. HON. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, K.C., M.P.
ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
SIR JULIUS WERNHER, Bart.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALGERNON WEST, G.C.B.
CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

R. H. NUNN, *General Manager.* J. E. W. HOULDING, *Manager.*
H. R. HOARE, *Secretary.* L. J. CORNISH, *Assistant Secretary.*

**LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.**
**PRESCOTT'S OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.**

### Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

BAYSWATER BRANCH: 67, Bishop's Road, W.
BEDFORD ROW BRANCH: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
BISHOPSGATE STREET BRANCH, 54 and 55, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
BLOOMSBURY BRANCH: 103, High Holborn, W.C.
BROMLEY BRANCH: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.
CHARING CROSS BRANCH: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.
CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH: 116, Fore Street, E.C.
CROYDON BRANCH: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY BRANCH: 4, Market Parade, N.
FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
FINSBURY CIRCUS BRANCH: Salisbury House.
GOSWELL ROAD BRANCH: 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
HAMPSTEAD BRANCH: 39, Heath Street, N.W.
HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH: Holborn Circus, E.C.
KENSINGTON BRANCH, High Street (corner of Campden Hill Road, W.).
MOUNT STREET BRANCH: 12, Mount Street, W.
MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 31, The Exchange, N.
NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH: 8, High Street, W.
OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 455, Oxford Street, W.
PADDINGTON BRANCH: 22, London Street, W.
PURLEY BRANCH: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENT STREET BRANCH: 14, Argyle Place, W.
ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SLOANE STREET BRANCH: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH CROYDON BRANCH: 111, South End.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.
SOUTH NORWOOD BRANCH: 76, High Street.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.
SWISS COTTAGE BRANCH: 12, College Crescent, N.W.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.

### Country Branches:

Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Ashby, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Barnsley, Bath, Batley, Bedminster, Boro, Green, Box, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Bristol, Bristol (Redland), Budleigh Salterton, Caistor, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Cheadle, Chippenham, Chorley Wood, Cleckheaton, Cleethorpes, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eccleshill, Ecklington, Elland, Elsecar, Exeter, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhamsted, Great Grimsby, Greengates, Halifax, Haworth, Headley, Hoyland Common, Hoyland Nether, Hucknall Huthwaite, Hucknall Torkard, Huddersfield, Hull, Idle, Ilkeston, Keighley, Keynsham, Killamarsh, Knowle, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Market Rasen, Mirfield, Morley, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Paddock Wood, Penistone, Pinxton, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Repton, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shirebrook, Shirehampton, Silsden, Sleaford, Snodland, Southampton, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Thornbury, Thorner, Tonbridge, Tring, Wendover, Westbury-on-Trym, West Meon, Winchester, Wombwell, York.

**TERMS.**—CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers. [97

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

**Authorised Capital . £1,725,000.** | **Paid-up Capital . . . £375,000.**
**Subscribed Capital . £1,125,000.** | **Reserve Fund . . . . £300,000.**

HEAD OFFICE: 15, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.*

CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.
J. H. B. COATES, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Aratapu Agency, Raupo Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gore (Waikaia Agency), Greymouth (Kumara Agency), Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Oamaru, Onehunga, Ponsonby (Auckland), Outram, Paeroa, Port Chalmers, Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Otautau Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui, Te Aro (Wellington), Timaru, Waihi, Wanganui, Wellington.

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., **Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards** on terms to be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [213

# SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (DE PARIS)

**(Société Anonyme).**

Subscribed Capital - Fr. 300,000,000. | Paid up - - Fr. 150,000,000.

*President*—Baron HELY D'OISSEL.

**Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.**

General Manager—Mr. L. DORIZON.

**London Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.**

London Manager—C. LAUDOUR, Esq.

This Bank transacts a general banking business, in particular in France, where it has over 500 Branches, and all over the Continent, and issues Cheques, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Notes on its Head Offices, Branches, and Correspondents throughout Europe. It also undertakes the purchase and sale of all Foreign Bonds and Securities, the collection and cashing of Dividends, Coupons, Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds, &c., &c. [129

# THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

**LIMITED.**

*ESTABLISHED 1880.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... ... ... ... | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| Capital Paid Up ... ... ... ... | „ | 21,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... | „ | 11,700,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund ... ... ... | „ | 2,000,000 |

**HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - YOKOHAMA.**

*BRANCHES and AGENCIES at*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANTUNG | HANKOW | LIAO YANG | NEWCHWANG | RIOJUN (Port Arthur) |
| BOMBAY | HONG KONG | LYONS | NEW YORK | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CHEFOO | HONOLULU | MUKDEN | OSAKA | SHANGHAI |
| DALNY | KOBE | NAGASAKI | PEKING | TIELING |
| | | TIENTSIN | TOKIO | |

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application—

**LONDON OFFICE: 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.**

T. S. NISHIMAKI, Manager. [98

# WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

## LIMITED.

**(Formerly Manchester and Salford Bank).** ESTABLISHED 1836.

**Capital, 125,000 Shares of £50 each, £6,250,000.**
**Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £650,000.**

## DIRECTORS.

COLONEL SIR CLEMENT MOLYNEUX ROYDS, C.B., CHAIRMAN.
FRANCIS KEMP, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
GEORGE LITTLETON DEWHURST.
JAMES ECKERSLEY.
GEORGE HENRY GADDUM.
CHAS. SUMNER HOARE.
SIR WILLIAM HENRY HOLLAND, M.P.
E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
SIR JOSEPH LEIGH.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

***Joint General Managers—J. Craig and G. H. Wood.***

**Manchester Office—Mosley Street** ... ... { **Sub-Manager, John Moodie.** **Secretary, E. A. Williams.**

**London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C.** ... { **Joint Managers—W. F. Courthope and G. H. Pownall.**

## LONDON BRANCHES.

**Brompton and Earl's Court—Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.**
**Charing Cross—2, Cockspur Street, S.W.**
**Marylebone—Marylebone Road, N.W.**
**St. Mary Axe—22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.**

## COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ST. ANN STREET, Manchester (late Messrs. Heywood Brothers & Co.).
BOLTON (late Messrs. Hardcastle, Cross & Co.).
ROCHDALE (late Messrs. Clement Royds & Co.).

ADLINGTON, Lancashire, Sub-Branch to Chorley.
ALBERT BRIDGE, Manchester.
ALTRINCHAM.
ARDWICK GREEN, Manchester.
ASTLEY BRIDGE, Sub-Branch to Bolton.
ATHERTON, Lancashire.
BIRKDALE, Sub-Branch to Southport.
BLACKBURN.
BLACKPOOL.
BLACKROD, Sub-Branch to Horwich.
BRINSCALL IN WITHNELL, Sub-Branch to Chorley.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE, Sub-Branch to Ormskirk.
BURY.
CATTLE MARKET, Salford, Sub-Branch to Water Street.
CHEETHAM HILL, Manchester.
CHORLEY, Lancs.
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Sub-Branch to Stretford.
CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, Manchester.
COPPULL, Sub-Branch to Chorley.
CORN EXCHANGE, Manchester.
CROSTON, Sub-Branch to Ormskirk.
DEEPDALE, Sub-Branch to Preston.
DOCK OFFICE, Trafford Road, Manchester.
ECCLES, near Manchester.
FARNWORTH.
FLEETWOOD.
FLIXTON, Sub-Branch to Stretford.
FORMBY, Sub-Branch to Southport.
GOLBORNE, Sub-Branch to Wigan.
GORSE HILL, Sub-Branch to Gorton.
HIGHER BROUGHTON, near Manchester.
HIGHER OPENSHAW.
HINDLEY, Sub-Branch to Wigan.
HORWICH.
HULME, Manchester.
LEIGH, Lancashire.
LITTLEBOROUGH, Sub-Branch to Rochdale.
LITTLE LEVER, Sub-Branch to Bolton.
LONDON ROAD, Manchester.
LONGSIGHT, Manchester.
LYTHAM.
MIDDLETON, near Manchester.
MOSES GATE, Sub-Branch to Farnworth.
MOSS SIDE, Manchester.
NEWTON HEATH, Manchester.
OPENSHAW, Manchester.
ORMSKIRK.
PATRICROFT, Sub-Br'ch to Eccles.
PEMBERTON, Sub-Br'ch to Wigan.
PENDLEBURY, Sub-Branch to Pendleton.
PRESCOT, Sub-Branch to St. Helens.
PRESTON.
PRINCESS ROAD, Sub-Branch to Moss Side.
REGENT ROAD, Salford.
RUNCORN.
RUSHOLME, Sub-Branch to Chorlton-on-Medlock.
ST. HELENS.
SALFORD.
SMITHFIELD MARKET, Manchester.
SOUTHPORT.
SOUTH SHORE, Sub-Branch to Blackpool.
STANDISH, Sub-Branch to Wigan.
STOCKPORT.
STRANGEWAYS, Manchester.
STRETFORD, near Manchester.
SWINTON, near Manchester.
TURTON, Sub-Branch to Bolton.
URMSTON, Sub-Branch to Stretford.
WALKDEN.
WATER STREET, Manchester.
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, Sub-Branch to Chorley.
WHITWORTH STREET, Manchester.
WIGAN.

*The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business.* 125

## AKTIEBOLAGET
# SKÅNSKA HANDELSBANKEN

HEAD OFFICE: MALMÖ.

BRANCHES: BÅSTAD, HELSINGBORG, HVELLINGE, HÖGANÄS, HÖRBY, LANDSKRONA, LUND, SJÖBO, SKURUP, TRELLEBORG, ÅSTORP.

CAPITAL, fully paid: Kr. 10,250,000. RESERVES: Kr. 2,770,000.

The Bank collects Bills payable on Scandinavian places, and transacts a general Banking Business. [92

*THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.*

# THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

**19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.**

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria, Session 1842.*

CAPITAL, **£100,000,** FULLY PAID UP AND INVESTED.

The Guarantee Society issues Guarantees on the lowest terms for the **Fidelity** of persons in situations of **Trust.**

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

*Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to*

**ALFRED DALTON,** SECRETARY. [36

# THE MUTUAL GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

*Founded 1876.*

**Chief Offices: 30 and 31, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E C.**

FIRE (NON-TARIFF), GUARANTEE, GLASS, BURGLARY, SICKNESS, ACCIDENT, AND DRIVERS' INSURANCES.

**Policies of this Company are accepted by His Majesty's Government.**

Prospectus, &c., from **E. J. NICHOLS,**
*General Manager and Secretary.* [169

**CHALLENGE OFFER.** **AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.**

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**AGENTS WANTED.** [88

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THE

# LONDON PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST,

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*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.*

**CAPITAL ... ... ... ... £250,000**

IN 50,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, OF WHICH EIGHT ARE FOUNDERS' SHARES.

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***Bankers.***

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***Offices.***

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This Trust was established in the year 1893 for the purpose of acquiring Freehold and Long Leasehold Shop Properties, primarily in the London District, solely for **investment** purposes.

The Capital of the Company is divided into "A" and "B" Shares.

The "A" Shares have been fully subscribed and paid up. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. have been regularly paid thereon for the last fourteen years, and they are officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The "B" Shares carry a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and are issued from time to time as required. Applications for them are invited.

The present Rental Income, arising from lettings on full repairing Leases, exceeds £20,000 per annum, nearly half of which is derived from freeholds.

The Directors, Solicitor, and Secretary, as holders of the Founders' (or Management) Shares, do not participate in profits until the dividends are paid on the "A" and "B" Shares, and one-fourth of the remaining profits is carried to a Reserve Fund. This Reserve now amounts to £3,500, and is invested in consols.

The "A" and "B" Shares together rank for priority both as to Capital and Dividends. Only fully-paid £5 Shares are issued, so that they carry no liability. Full particulars of all investments are detailed in the Annual Reports.

**PURCHASES.**—The Trust is open to entertain Shop Property Investments in main thoroughfares and well-established trading positions, either in London or the provinces.

**MORTGAGES.**—Loans on First Mortgages of the Trust's properties are entertained. The rate of interest varies from 3½ to 4 per cent. The loans required never exceed two-thirds value.

A copy of the Fourteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, showing the progress of the Trust since its formation, can be obtained on application.

EDWARD WELSH, *Secretary.*

[195

# The Birmingham Reversionary Interest Co.

*Offices: 1, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

**PURCHASE** REVERSIONS to Real or Personal Property of every description, Absolute or Contingent; LIFE INTERESTS in Possession or Expectation; and

**GRANT LOANS** on the Security of Life Interests, Reversions, or Policies of Life Assurance.

**MORTGAGES** arranged for large amounts on Landed Estates or high-class Property.

**DEATH DUTIES** provided for by Special Scheme to avoid compulsory sale.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY. [182

# CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE and GENERAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

*FOUNDED 1881.*

*President:* **THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.**

**BEST FOR BORROWERS.—Low** Rates of **Repayment** and **Easy** Terms of **Redemption.**

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*Write for Prospectus to the*
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# EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LTD.,

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—*Established 1835.*

CAPITAL (PAID UP), **£500,000.**

*DIRECTORS.*

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ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.
FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
REGINALD ST. A. ROUMIEU, Esq.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq.
C. THEODORE WILLIAMS, Esq., M.D.

*Auditors*—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS & FARGUS. *Actuary*—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.
*Bankers*—Messrs. COUTTS & Co.

This Society PURCHASES Reversionary Property, Life Interests and Annuities, and grants LOANS on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

C. H. CLAYTON, F. H. CLAYTON } *Joint Secretaries.* [206

# MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

# Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

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CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [100

# J. W. REACHER & CO.

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***Mansion House Buildings,***

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***We invite correspondence with Investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.***

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Dealing at close prices. Prompt delivery.
Cover business not entertained.
Stocks delivered to any London Banker against cash.
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***Monthly Investment List free on application.***

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LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, Ltd.

**Telegraphic Address: "CORNFORTH, LONDON."**
**National Telephone, 905 (Bank).**

[225

# GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

## 26, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

*Established* 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £621,220.

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WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.

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This Company (established seventy years) PURCHASES or grants LOANS upon—
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LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, or in *Expectation*, and POLICIES OF ASSURANCE upon Lives.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of redeemable deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in, and free from the payment of interest in the meantime.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

*Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from*
ROBERT RUTHVEN TILT, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary*. [101

## LIFE INSURANCE.

# "Where Shall I get the Most for my Money?"

## By JOSEPH ALLEN, F.S.S.

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EACH CASE CONSIDERED ON ITS MERITS.

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**SETTLEMENT THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK IF PREFERRED.** [224

# The National Temperance Land and Building Company Limited,

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Advances made upon House Property which can be repaid on the Building Society plan by easy instalments extending over a term of years to suit the Borrower: the rate of Interest is extremely moderate; Survey Fee and Law Charges low; no shares to take or premiums to pay, thus avoiding having rent raised; which would also mean increased rates in proportion. "Why not buy your house with its rent?" Deposits received at 3% interest, paid January and July.

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# NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPY., LTD.

*INSTITUTED 1837.*

**Office: 71a, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

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This Company purchases Absolute and Contingent Reversions, Life Policies, and Life Interests, and makes Loans upon such Securities.

The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase.

Proposal Forms and all information may be obtained at the Office as above.

G. H. MAYNE, Secretary. [34

# Nineteenth Century Building Society,

ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

**ASSETS £169,000.**

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F. H. A. HARDCASTLE, F.S.I., 5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
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**ADVANCES** upon House Property. Low Repayments. Fixed Law Costs. Survey Charges Low.

Prospectus free of **CHARLES A. PRICE,** *Secretary and Manager.* [157

# PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY,

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**SHARES, £25 EACH,**
PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

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FREE OF INCOME TAX.

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WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE.

*Immediate Advances upon House Property in any district. Easy Repayments.*

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OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

**Removed from No. 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.**

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*Deputy Chairman* - The Right Hon. J. W. MELLOR, K.C.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANNELL.
JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., Pixham Firs, Dorking.
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FREDK. LEE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
ALDRED WILLIAM ROWDEN, Esq., K.C.
C. R. R. WEST, Esq., Cheam.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. CAPRON & Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, W.

**PURCHASES.**—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent; Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

**LOANS.**—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment. The option of redeeming the Charge during the first three or five years can usually be combined with this form of Loan.

*Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.*

W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.* [33

# THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY LTD.

## 30, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Authorised Capital, One Million; Subscribed Capital, £643,200; Paid-up Capital, £564,825. Debenture „ £138,200.

**ESTABLISHED 1823.**

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REVERSIONS, absolute or contingent, to Real or Personal Property of every approved description:
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POLICIES of Assurance on lives.
LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale. [35

THE

# SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY COMPANY, Ltd.

## Head Office: CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

***Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.***

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Forms of Proposal and all information to be obtained from

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Telegraphic Address—"Natdis, London." LIMITED, Telephones—No. 1419 Avenue. No. 11948 Central.

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Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

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F. C. K. Fleischmann, Esq. | Sigismund Ferdinand Mendl, Esq.
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Charles David Seligman, Esq.

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|---|---|---|---|
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Building Land.
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Life Interests, &c.

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DATES OF AUCTIONS FOR 1907.

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**WEDNESDAYS:—**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY | 16th | APRIL | 3rd | JUNE | 12th | OCTOBER | 2nd |
| ,, | 23rd | ,, | 10th | ,, | 19th | ,, | 9th |
| ,, | 30th | ,, | 17th | ,, | 26th | ,, | 16th |
| FEBRUARY | 6th | ,, | 24th | JULY | 3rd | ,, | 23rd |
| ,, | 13th | MAY | 1st | ,, | 10th | ,, | 30th |
| ,, | 20th | ,, | 8th | ,, | 17th | NOVEMBER | 6th |
| ,, | 27th | ,, | 16th | ,, | 24th | ,, | 13th |
| MARCH | 6th | ,, | 22nd | ,, | 31st | ,, | 20th |
| ,, | 13th | ,, | 29th | AUGUST | 14th | ,, | 27th |
| ,, | 20th | JUNE | 5th | SEPTEMBER | 18th | DECEMBER | 4th |
| ,, | 27th | | | | | ,, | 11th |

The prices realised at these Auctions are not included in the official reports, such quotations being often prejudicial—and never beneficial—to the only parties concerned—buyer and seller,

**99, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

*Telegrams*—"FOX BOUSFIELD, LONDON." *Telephone* { No. 1882 LONDON WALL. No. 10222 CENTRAL. [287

# WEATHERALL & GREEN,

## Surveyors, Valuers, Auctioneers, and Land Agents,

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# SALES BY AUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1907.

MESSRS.

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AS FOLLOWS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, January .. .. 22 | Tuesday, May .. .. 7 | Tuesday, July .. .. 16 |
| Tuesday, January .. .. 29 | Tuesday, May .. .. 14 | Thursday, July .. .. 18 |
| Tuesday, February .. 12 | Tuesday, May .. .. 28 | Tuesday, July .. .. 23 |
| Tuesday, February .. 19 | Tuesday, June .. .. 4 | Thursday, July .. .. 25 |
| Tuesday, February .. 26 | Thursday, June .. .. 6 | Tuesday, July .. .. 30 |
| Tuesday, March .. .. 5 | Tuesday, June .. .. 11 | Tuesday, August .. 13 |
| Tuesday, March .. .. 12 | Thursday, June .. .. 13 | Tuesday, October .. 8 |
| Tuesday, March .. .. 19 | Tuesday, June .. .. 18 | Tuesday, October .. 22 |
| Tuesday, March .. .. 26 | Tuesday, June .. .. 25 | Tuesday, October .. 29 |
| Tuesday, April .. .. 9 | Tuesday, July .. .. 2 | Tuesday, November .. 12 |
| Tuesday, April .. .. 16 | Thursday, July .. .. 4 | Tuesday, November .. 19 |
| Tuesday, April .. .. 23 | Tuesday, July .. .. 9 | Tuesday, December .. 3 |
| Tuesday, April .. .. 30 | Thursday, July .. .. 11 | Tuesday, December .. 10 |

*Auctions can also be held on other days, in Town or Country, by arrangement.*

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THEIR

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*Comprising Estates, Town, Suburban, and Country Residences, Hunting and Shooting Quarters, Farms, Ground Rents, Advowsons, Rent Charges, House Property, and other Investments,*

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**Telephone No. 503 Bank.**

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"A valuable pamphlet on life assurance. . . . There are two carefully prepared tables—No. 1, 'exhibiting in a concentrated form the more essential points to be considered in the selection of a Life Office,' and No. 2, 'showing the different results to policy-holders produced by the payment of the same money to the various offices.'"—*Morning Post.*

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"An instructive pamphlet. Insurers in search of knowledge might advantageously expend a shilling on this book."—*Statist.*

**Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).** [189

JOHN HEYWOOD,

Deansgate, Manchester; and 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.

# ALLIANCE
# Assurance Company
**LIMITED.**

## LIFE. FIRE. MARINE.

**Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

*Established 1824.*

**INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED 15 MILLIONS STERLING**

Directors:

**The Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O., *Chairman.***

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Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq.
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Francis Augustus Bevan, Esq.
Percival Bosanquet, Esq.
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Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq.
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Col. The Hon. Everard C. Digby.
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Max Hecht, Esq.
C. Shirreff Hilton, Esq.
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Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
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Lieut.-Colonel F. Anderson Stebbing.
Henry Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Right Hon. The Earl of Verulam.
Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**Premiums.**—The Rates of Premium charged are below the average rates of British Offices.

**Expenses.**—The total annual expenses, including commission charged to the Life Department, are restricted to **10** per cent. of the net premiums.

**Profits.**—Policy-holders assuring with profits receive four-fifths of the **total profits** derivable from the Company's Life Department. These profits are large, and at the last two valuations have permitted reversionary bonuses in the new series to be declared **at the rate of 30s. per cent. per annum on sums assured and on previous bonuses.** The next valuation will be made after December 31st, 1908.

**FIRE, MARINE, AND LEASEHOLD AND CAPITAL REDEMPTION POLICIES**
are granted on favourable terms.

**THE HOME FIRE BUSINESS OF THE ALLIANCE IS IN EXCESS OF THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.**

Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, and Statements of Accounts may be had on application. ROBERT LEWIS, *General Manager.* [133

# ATLAS ASSURANCE

**FIRE.** COMPANY LIMITED, *WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED* **LIFE.**

THE MANCHESTER FIRE OFFICE.

**Head Office** ... ... ... 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Manchester Office: 98, KING STREET.

Branch Offices at
BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, GLASGOW, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, and NOTTINGHAM.

*INCOME, 31st DECEMBER, 1905* ... ... ... £1,263,000
*FUNDS ,, ,, ,,* ... ... ... 2,780,000
*SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL* ... ... ... ... ... ... 2,200,000

—Total Security for Policy-holders nearly—
**FIVE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.**

**Life Department.**

LARGE BONUSES. LARGE RESERVES. VERY LOW PREMIUMS.

**Fire Department.**

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS. LOWEST CURRENT RATES CHARGED BY FIRST CLASS OFFICES. SURVEYS MADE WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE INSURED.

**Active Agents Wanted.** SAML. L. PIPKIN, *General Manager.* [210

# BRITISH EQUITABLE

**Assurance Company, Limited.**

CAPITAL = = = = = £500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS = £1,832,612
PAID IN CLAIMS = = = £3,270,217

**LIFE - - - -**
**FIRE - - - -**
**ACCIDENT - -**
**BURGLARY - -**

1, 2 & 3, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C. [43

*ESTABLISHED 1824.*

# Clerical, Medical and General

## Life Assurance Society.

**Chief Office: 15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.**

**Directors.**

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VALUATION RATE OF INTEREST, 2½ PER CENT. ONLY.

***PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF BUSINESS.***

WHOLE LIFE & ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS.

CONVERTIBLE CONTRACT POLICIES.

ANNUITIES.

## QUINQUENNIAL BONUS, 1912.

Profit Policies effected prior to June 30th, 1907, will be entitled to A FULL FIVE YEARS' SHARE OF PROFITS in JANUARY, 1912.

**The latest Bonus Report, Full Prospectus, and every information can be had on application to the ACTUARY.**

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. [102

# THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

*Subscribed Capital* .. .. .. .. .. *ONE MILLION STERLING.*

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**GLASGOW**: 105, West George Street.—*District Secretaries*, J. R. Watson and Andrew Penn.

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This Company, established by Members of the Legal Profession throughout the Country, entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire and Lightning on eligible risks within the United Kingdom, including Mercantile Insurances. No Foreign Business undertaken.

*Applications for Agencies invited.* [22

# British Natural-Premium Life

## ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

## 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

## MAXIMUM SECURITY. MINIMUM COST

Life Assurance Premiums held **IN TRUST** absolutely for Policy-holders only, the surplus returned to Policy-holders.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, bi-monthly, or monthly.

**Authorised Capital, £250,000.**

*Agents Wanted upon a liberal remuneration. Apply to General Manager,*

## BRITISH NATURAL-PREMIUM LIFE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.

*56, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.* [13

# Clergy Mutual

## Assurance Society.

FOUNDED 1829.

**Office—2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.**

*Patrons:* THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
*President:* THE BISHOP OF LONDON. *Vice-President:* THE LORD HARRIS.
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**The Society offers the BENEFITS of MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE without Personal Liability on highly favourable terms to**

## THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

*ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Accumulated Fund* | - - | *£4,292,691.* |
| *Annual Income* | - - | *£438,200.* |
| *Bonuses Distributed* | - - | *£4,256,464.* |

**LOW PREMIUMS. LARGE BONUSES.** Notwithstanding the LOWNESS of the Premiums charged, the BONUSES are on an EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SCALE.

**NEW AND SPECIAL POLICIES.** Application is invited for the PROSPECTUS, and Leaflets explaining two new Policies, with valuable options.

1. **WHOLE-LIFE CONVERTIBLE ASSURANCES. Very Low Premium**—about one half the usual rate—during first ten years.
2. **PENSION POLICIES.** Premiums returnable with compound interest in case of death or surrender before pension age. Option to commute for Cash.

**A SPECIMEN OF RATES for £1,000, with PROFITS.**

| Age next Birthday. | Assurance Payable at Death. | | | Endowment Assurance, Payable at Age 60 or earlier Death. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 25 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 4 |
| 30 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 10 | 10 |
| 35 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 8 |
| 40 | 31 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 5 | 0 |

**Special Notice.**—Under the Reduced Premium System, four-fifths only of these premiums need be paid, the other one-fifth remaining a charge to be repaid out of Bonus.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

No Agents employed and No Commission paid for the introduction of business, whereby **£10,000** a year is saved to the Members.

Assurances can be effected by **direct communication** with the Office, 2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

[255

# COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company, Ltd.

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE

**Hand-in-Hand Insurance Society, Est. 1696.**

***FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.***

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .. .. | £2,500,000 |
| LIFE FUND .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £3,004,438 |
| SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS—"West of England" | £672,007 |
| "Hand-in-Hand" | £3,529,817 |
| OTHER ASSETS .. .. .. .. .. .. | £4,997,411 |
| TOTAL .. .. .. | £12,203,673 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS .. | £3,000,000 |

**Head Office: 24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

*Directors:*

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The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
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JOHN TROTTER, Esq.
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The following classes of Insurances effected:—
**FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES, MARINE, LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION & SINKING FUND, ACCIDENT,** including Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company will act as **TRUSTEES & EXECUTORS** under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World. [5

# BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

**(Formerly called British Workman's and General.)**

*Established 1866.*

## INDUSTRIAL AND ORDINARY BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Annual Income nearly** ... ... ... ... ... | **£1,250,000** |
| **Total Funds** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **£1,800,000** |
| **Claims Paid** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **£5,000,000** |

Gentlemen able to influence good business will find the Company's Agency terms very remunerative. Agency Terms and Prospectuses on application to

S. J. PORT, *Secretary.*

**Chief Offices—BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.** [42

# ECCLESIASTICAL

## Insurance Office, Limited,

### 11, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**Insurances are granted against Damage by Fire, especially upon Ecclesiastical Property, including Churches, Colleges, Schools and Mission Houses, with their contents; Parsonages, and other Official or Private Residences; Glebe Premises, Farm Stock, &c.** [50

# English and Scottish Law

## Life Assurance Association.

### ESTABLISHED 1839.

*TRUSTEES.*

The Right Hon. the EARL OF HALSBURY, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
The Right Hon. LORD MONCREIFF OF TULLIEBOLE.
The Right Hon. LORD FIELD, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF HOME.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RANFURLY, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. Sir R. HENN COLLINS, Master of the Rolls.
The Honourable LORD ADAM, late one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

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AND
41, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
W. A. SMITH, F.F.A., *Manager & Secretary.*

**Total Funds exceed = = = £2,695,000**
**Claims Paid exceed = = = £5,248,000**

***New Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy.***
***Deferred Assurances for Children.***

***Guaranteed Five Per Cent. Investment Policies.***

## LOANS GRANTED

On Personal Security with Policies, and on Life Interests and Reversions.

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# COUNTY FIRE OFFICE LIMITED

**50, REGENT STREET, W., & 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.**

BRANCH OFFICES:

**BELFAST**—10, Victoria Street.
**BIRMINGHAM**—59 & 61, Colmore Row.
**BRISTOL**—Clare Street.
**CANTERBURY**—St. George's Street.
**DUBLIN**—113, Grafton Street.
**EDINBURGH**—123, George Street.
**EXETER**—Queen Street.
**GLASGOW**—158, St. Vincent Street.
**LEEDS**—9, East Parade.
**LIVERPOOL**—Bank Chambers, 3, Cook Street.
**MANCHESTER**—68, Fountain Street.
**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**—9, Grainger Street West.
**NOTTINGHAM**—Exchange Walk.
**SHREWSBURY**—12, High Street.

The business of this Office is confined to the United Kingdom. No Foreign Risks undertaken.

LOSSES promptly settled.

FIRE INSURANCES granted at current Rates of Premium, for particulars of which apply to the Branches and Agencies of the Company, or to—

**F. G. REYNOLDS,** *Secretary.* [10

# ECONOMIC
# Life Assurance Society,

**6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.**

*ESTABLISHED 1823.*

DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM PLENDER, Esq., F.C.A.

*Actuary and Secretary*—GEO. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,400,000.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.

**CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title.** [250

# EQUITY & LAW

## Life Assurance Society,

### 18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

**ESTABLISHED 1844.**

*Directors.*

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## MODERATE PREMIUMS—STRINGENT VALUATION—LARGE BONUSES.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS paid by the Society during the year 1906.

| Date of Policy. | Original Sum Assured. | Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1858 | 1,000 0 0 | 2,227 0 0 |
| 1856 | 400 0 0 | 919 12 0 |
| 1867 | 150 0 0 | 305 10 0 |
| 1858 | 1,000 0 0 | 2,223 12 0 |
| 1858 | 500 0 0 | 1,111 0 0 |
| 1853 | 1,000 0 0 | 2,583 7 0 |
| 1862 | 2,000 0 0 | 4,417 1 0 |

**Funds exceed ..... £4,300,000**
**Claims Paid exceed ..... £6,350,000**
**Income exceeds ..... £470,000**

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to

**W. P. PHELPS**, *Actuary and Secretary.*

18, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.* [165

# EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

*ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited.*

**Subscribed Capital .. .. £750,000**
**Reserves .. .. .. .. .. £805,633**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
GENERAL ACCIDENTS.
FIDELITY GUARANTEES

**HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.**

*Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World.* [4

# THE EQUITABLE

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

**(FOUNDED 1762.)**

**THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE**

***No connexion whatever with any American Office.***

The latest Valuation of the Society disclosed a surplus of ***£976,807,*** which ***£479,808,*** equal to more than

**50 PER CENT. OF ALL THE PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE VALUATION PERIOD, WAS DIVIDED.**

***The Society has no Shareholders, and pays no Commission, and consequently secures***

THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO POLICYHOLDERS.

FOR OVER A CENTURY THE CLAIMS PAID, INCLUDING BONUSES, HAVE AMOUNTED ON THE AVERAGE TO MORE THAN TWICE THE SUM ORIGINALLY ASSURED UNDER THE POLICIES.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—

**MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**
**(THE ONLY ADDRESS).** [1

# GUARDIAN

## ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

*Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

**Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

*ESTABLISHED* 1821.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital . | £2,000,000 | Total Assets over . | £6,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital . . | £1,000,000 | Total Income over . | £1,000,000 |

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD, *Chairman.* EDWARD NORMAN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

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*Actuary*—ERNEST WOODS.
*Manager of Fire and Burglary Insurance Departments*—A. J. RELTON.
*Sub-Manager, Home Fire Department*—R. G. COCHRANE.
*Assistant Manager, Foreign Fire Department*—E. F. GRUNDY.
*Assistant Manager, Burglary Insurance Department*—JOHN H. HAIG.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

**FUNDS (1905), £682,150.** **INCOME over £527,000.**

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

**FUNDS (1905) over £4,000,000.** **INCOME over £439,000.**

## ACCIDENT, BURGLARY AND GENERAL ASSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Policies are issued insuring against General Accidents, and also to indemnify Employers against the Compensation which they have to pay to their Workmen in the event of Accident.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking, and Larceny upon moderate terms. Full information will be forwarded on application.

**FUNDS (1905) £59,981.** **INCOME over £53,000.**

*The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.* [38

# THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

## CAPITAL - - £500,000.

*President:* The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. *Vice-President:* The EARL DE GREY.

*DIRECTORS.*

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*
H.S.H. Prince FRANCIS OF TECK.
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.
Sir JAMES D. LINTON, R.I.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, P.R.W.S., R.A.
E. F. G. HATCH, Esq.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

## THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

***Personal Accident.*** ***Employers' Liability.***

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN. [55

# Friends' Provident Institution

## FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - - - - | £3,000,000 |
| ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - - - - - | £300,000 |

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to careful selection of lives and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

*The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.*

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.* [105

# THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1836

# LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Empowered by Act of Parliament

**Trustees**

The Right Hon. The EARL OF HALSBURY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

His Honour Judge BACON.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., J.P.

**Advantages**

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

**Directors**

BACON, His Honour Judge.
DAVEY, The Right Hon. Lord.
DEANE, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
ELLIS-DANVERS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.
FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.
FRERE, GEORGE EDGAR, Esq.
GRANT-MEEK, A., Esq., J.P. (Devizes).
HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWYCK, Esq., K.C., C.B.
JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq.
KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice.

**Directors**

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCY, Esq.
MATHEW, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. C.
MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W., K.C., M.P.
MORRELL, FREDERIC P., Esq. (Oxford).
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq., J.P.
RAWLE, THOMAS, Esq.
SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.
TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., J.P., D.L.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1906

**Annual Revenue ... ... ... ... £678,000**
**Total Assets exceed ... ... ... ... £5,123,500**
**Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid ... £8,800,000**

BONUS, 1901.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of £1 18s. per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for full five years' Bonus, range from £95 to £209.

**The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, Hm Table of Mortality.** [56

# HORSE AND VEHICLE INSURANCE,
## MOTOR ACCIDENTS, DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS,
## BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, FARMERS' LIABILITY.
## IMPERIAL ACCIDENT, LIVE STOCK & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

*HEAD OFFICES: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.*

**Horses** and **Cattle Insured** against **Death** from **Accident** and **Disease.**
**Mares Insured** for **Foaling** and **Loss** of **Foals.**
**Motor Cars** and **Carriages Insured** against **Accidental Damage.**
**Employers Insured** against **Drivers' Accidents** to **Persons** and **Property.**
**Farmers' Liability** for **Accidents** to **Labourers Insured.**

**CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £350,000.**

Prospectuses, &c., post free. **Agents Required.** B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.* [107

# THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL
## Insurance Company, Limited.
**Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Diseases. Carriages and Motor Cars against Accidents. Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties. General Indemnity. Special Rates quoted for Special Risks. Farmers' Insurance. Personal Accident Insurance.
Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and Common Law.

*Patronised by His Majesty the King.*

**CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £450,000.**

*THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.*

*Managing Director*—A. WATERS. *Secretary*—R. R. WILSON. [136

# GENERAL
## ACCIDENT FIRE and LIFE
## ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.
*ESTABLISHED 1885.*

CHIEF OFFICE—
## GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH.

London Offices { 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
13, Pall Mall, S.W.

*Funds as Security for Policy Holders over .. .. .. £1,000,000.*

## THE "TRIUMPH" ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY
**is the BEST issued.**

Fire. Life. Sickness.
Vehicle Indemnity. Fidelity.
Burglary. Motor Car.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. CONTRACT GUARANTEES.

*PROSPECTUSES FREE ON APPLICATION. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.*

*Chairman:* Lieut.-Col. H. S. HOME-DRUMMOND of Blair Drummond, Vice-Lieutenant, J.P., and Convener of Perth County.
F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., *General Manager.* [106

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.*

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

## Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.

**West End Office: No. 22, Pall Mall, S.W.**

**Governor.**

ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.

**Sub-Governor.**

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

**Deputy-Governor.**

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

**Directors.**

CHARLES G. ABBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
ARTHUR HENRY BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
COLIN F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
Admiral Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

**Secretary.**

C. A. DENTON, Esq.

**Underwriter.**

S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

**Manager of the Fire and Life Departments.**

JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

**Actuary.**

A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred years. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

### INCOME, 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Life Premiums** | £174,430 17 8 |
| **Fire Premiums** | 561,603 6 7 |
| **Marine Premiums** | 255,918 12 1 |
| **Interest** | 166,902 12 1 |
| **Other Receipts** | 118 8 5 |
| | £1,158,973 16 10 |

### FUNDS, 31st December, 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shareholders' Capital paid up** | £448,275 0 0 |
| **General Reserve Fund** | 500,000 0 0 |
| **Life Assurance Funds** | 2,320,282 14 8 |
| **Fire Fund** | 750,000 0 0 |
| **Marine Fund** | 310,000 0 0 |
| **Profit and Loss** | 205,901 4 1 |
| **Investments Reserve Account** | 80,000 0 0 |
| **Provision for accrued liabilities** | 119,263 7 7 |
| | £4,733,722 6 4 |

***Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.***

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# LAW ACCIDENT
## INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

Head Office: 215, STRAND, LONDON.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £918,625.

Departments :—

PERSONAL ACCIDENT.
PUBLIC LIABILITY (Third Party Risks).
BOILERS AND ELECTRICAL MACHINES.
MOTOR CARS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Registered Post and other Transit Risks.

Insurances are also granted against LOSS and DAMAGE by BURGLARY, HOUSEBREAKING, and LARCENY, on the total contents of Private Houses, at the following rates :—

Section A. Burglary—Housebreaking ... ... ... ... ... **1/6** per cent.
,, B. Burglary—Housebreaking—Larceny* ... ... ... **2/-** ,,
,, F. Fire—Insurance against Fire is only undertaken when the Contents are insured under Section (A) or (B) **2/-** ,,

* The Larceny Policy issued by this Society includes Theft committed by Servants or Workpeople, or by Any Other Person, whether lawfully or unlawfully on the Premises. [164

THE **LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.**

**TRUSTEESHIPS** *under* **WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS, &c.** *and for* **DEBENTURE HOLDERS.**

**CONTINGENCY INSURANCE**
*(Indemnities re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries, Marriage, Re-Marriage, and Issue Risks).*

**MORTGAGE DEBENTURE LICENSE INSURANCE.**

**FIDELITY GUARANTEES.**

*SINKING FUND and LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION POLICIES.*

*Head Office:* 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.
*City Office:* 70, CORNHILL, E.C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | ... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ... ... | £200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ... ... | £200,000 |

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# THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

(A Mutual Life Assurance Office Established in 1806).

## 81, King William Street, LONDON, E.C.

**Funds in Hand - - - £4,850,000**

## MINIMUM PREMIUMS.

THE London Life Association Limited is not a company trading for profit, but a society of persons mutually assuring each others' lives at the lowest possible cost. It has no shareholders to provide for, no branch offices to keep up, and it never employs travellers or pays commission to agents or solicitors to get new business. The expenses of management are thus reduced to a minimum, being but £4 10*s.* 1*d.* per cent. of the Premiums, or £2 19*s.* 8*d.* per cent. of the Income from premiums and interest—ratios less probably than those of any other office, and in fact less than those of most for commission alone.

The Association's system of charging a full premium for seven years and then allowing large reductions during the rest of life is well known, but there are those to whom the higher early premiums are inconvenient, even when the Office lends one-half of each at 4 per cent. The Directors, therefore, knowing that the Association can rightly be content with smaller payments than are necessary elsewhere, have introduced tables of MINIMUM PREMIUMS which, although they are lower than the non-profit rates of most companies, will yet, after the first seven complete years, participate in reduction by a rate per cent. always less by 50 than the rate per cent. declared for their series, the limit of reduction being one half. If, therefore, as is hoped, the rate declared in seven years' time for the Seventh Series should be 52 per cent., Minimum Premiums will be reduced by 2 per cent., and so on, a *gradual* increase in these rates of reduction being confidently anticipated; but, whatever happens, the sum assured is fixed (without being liable to any diminution or debt), and the renewal premium specified in the policy is the most which the assured can be called upon to pay. These Minimum Premiums are applicable to various forms of assurance, whether on the lives of children or those who are of age; the policies are free for the whole world; a surrender value of at least one-quarter of the ordinary complete premiums paid, even of the first alone, is guaranteed; and all claims are receivable immediately on proof of death (or maturity) and title.

It is impossible to set forth here the details of this scheme, but they are to be found in a prospectus which may be obtained on application by post or otherwise, for there is not the least difficulty in effecting assurances without the intervention of any middleman. [220

### ASSURANCE AT DEATH.

| Nearest Age (not Age next Birthday). | Annual Premium per cent. |
|---|---|
| | £ *s.* *d.* |
| 18 | 1 9 0 |
| 19 | 1 9 8 |
| 20 | 1 10 4 |
| 21 | 1 11 0 |
| 22 | 1 11 8 |
| 23 | 1 12 6 |
| 24 | 1 13 4 |
| 25 | 1 14 2 |
| 26 | 1 15 0 |
| 27 | 1 16 0 |
| 28 | 1 17 0 |
| 29 | 1 18 0 |
| 30 | 1 19 0 |
| 31 | 2 0 2 |
| 32 | 2 1 4 |
| 33 | 2 2 6 |
| 34 | 2 3 10 |
| 35 | 2 5 2 |
| 36 | 2 6 6 |
| 37 | 2 8 0 |
| 38 | 2 9 8 |
| 39 | 2 11 4 |
| 40 | 2 13 0 |
| 41 | 2 14 10 |
| 42 | 2 16 8 |
| 43 | 2 18 8 |
| 44 | 3 0 10 |
| 45 | 3 3 0 |
| 46 | 3 5 4 |
| 47 | 3 7 10 |
| 48 | 3 10 6 |
| 49 | 3 13 2 |
| 50 | 3 16 0 |
| 51 | 3 19 0 |
| 52 | 4 2 2 |
| 53 | 4 5 6 |
| 54 | 4 9 2 |
| 55 | 4 13 0 |
| 56 | 4 17 0 |
| 57 | 5 1 2 |
| 58 | 5 5 8 |
| 59 | 5 10 4 |
| 60 | 5 15 4 |
| 61 | 6 0 8 |
| 62 | 6 6 2 |
| 63 | 6 12 0 |
| 64 | 6 18 2 |
| 65 | 7 4 8 |
| 66 | 7 11 8 |
| 67 | 7 19 0 |

# LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

## 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY. MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.

INTERMEDIATE BONUSES. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to pay the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities, in satisfaction of the Duty, **before Probate is obtained.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Assets, 31st December, 1905 ... ...** | **£5,307,796** |
| **Income, 1905 ... ... ... ... ... ...** | **£546,131** |
| **Total Claims paid up to 31st Dec., 1905** | **£21,261,706** |

*For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,*

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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THE

# LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

*ESTABLISHED 1836.*

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

**FIRE. LIFE. ANNUITIES.**

**Insurances effected against loss by FIRE in all parts of the World at moderate rates.**

**FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1903, THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35/- per cent. per annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus.**

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL BONUSES.**

*Head Office* - - - - 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

*London* { *Chief Office* - 1, CORNHILL, E.C.
Branch Offices - - 56, CHARING CROSS; 41, MINCING LANE.

**Branch and District Offices:** BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

**Applications for Agencies Invited.**

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# NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, BURGLARY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.*

Established 1809.

**TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED - - £17,000,000.**
**REVENUE - - - - - £3,700,000.**

*President*—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
*Vice-President*—The Most Honourable the MARQUESS OF ZETLAND, K.T.
*Chairman of the General Court*—CHARLES J. CATER SCOTT, Esq.

### *LONDON DIRECTORS.*

*Chairman*—The Hon. CHAS. N. LAWRENCE. *Deputy-Chairman*—ALEX. D. KLEINWORT, Esq.

ALEX. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
HUBERT F. BARCLAY, Esq.
VINCENT R. HOARE, Esq.
HERBERT R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jun., Esq.
Baron BRUNO SCHRÖDER.
EDWARD NETTLEFOLD, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq.

*Manager of Fire Department*—W. T. PRICE.
*Assistant Managers*—J. HAGGARTY and L. SINCLAIR.
*Manager of Life Department and Actuary*—HENRY COCKBURN, F.I.A., F.F.A.
*Joint Life Manager*—D. C. HALDEMAN.
*Assistant Actuary*—HUGH LUGTON, F.F.A.
*Secretary*—ROBERT CARMICHAEL.

### *EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.*

DAVID B. WAUCHOPE, Esq.
RALPH DUNDAS, Esq.
Sir JAS. H. GIBSON-CRAIG, Bt.
Sir CHARLES B. LOGAN.
CHAS. C. MACONOCHIE, Esq.
Lt.-Col. R. DUNDAS.
JOHN SITWELL PITMAN, Esq.
GEORGE YOUNGER, Esq., M.P.
THOMAS S. ESSON, Esq.
ROBERT CROSS, Esq.
JAMES CURRIE, Esq.

*Manager*—JAMES CHATHAM, F.I.A., F.F.A. *Secretary*—H. J. STEVENSON.
*Actuary*—THOMAS WALLACE, F.I.A., F.F.A.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**The principles** on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the Safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds. **Ninety per cent.** of the **Life Assurance Profits** is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. **The Profits** are divided every five years. **Claims** paid on proof of Death and Title.

**Annuities** of all kinds are granted.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**Property** of nearly **every description** at **Home** and **Abroad** insured at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.

**Burglary Insurances** effected at moderate rates.

**Chief Offices** { **London: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.**
**Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street.**

# LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

## COMPANY. (Established 1862.)

**Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.**

### Board of Direction.

*Chairman*—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSCOTE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
*Deputy-Chairman*—VESEY G. M. HOLT, Esq.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.
WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.
General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, G.C.B.
HON. SYDNEY HOLLAND.
Colonel KEMP.
Sir THOMAS PAINE.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

*General Manager*—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.
*Actuary*—W. R. HOPKINS, F.I.A.
*Secretary*—G. W. MANNERING.

## PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

**During the past Twenty Years, to December 31, 1905.**

| YEARS. | NEW BUSINESS. | | NET PREMIUM INCOME. | INVESTED FUNDS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sums Assured. | New Premiums. | | |
| 1885 | £582,675 | £21,853 | £117,076 | £422,539 |
| 1895 | 767,570 | 29,697 | 194,051 | 1,059,799 |
| 1905 | 749,912 | 32,974 | 302,508 | 2,117,199 |

It will thus be seen that the Net Premium Income and the Funds have largely increased during the above period.

*Special Features.*—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Non-forfeitable, World-wide.

*Distribution of Profits.*—New Policy-holders participate in the large proportion of **Ninety per cent.** of the entire Profits of the Company.

**Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security.** 1108

## LIFE—ACCIDENT—INDUSTRIAL.

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED **£2,700,000.**

# London and Edinburgh and Glasgow

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PREMIUM INCOME 1905, EXCEEDS HALF A MILLION STERLING.

THOS. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

ASSURANCE COMPY LIMD

HEAD OFFICE: INSURANCE BUILDGS FARRINGDON ST LONDON E.C

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.** 1216

# London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.

**Chief Office—61, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.** Incorporated 1869.

**CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £1,375,000.**

**Trustees:**

THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 34, Cadogan Place, S.W.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq., Lockers, Billericay, Essex.
ALEX. YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), Coleman Street, E.C.

**Directors:**

J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq., Grove Mill House, Watford.
HERBERT E. COLES, Esq. (Messrs. Padgett & Coles). 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
E. MURRAY IND, Esq., Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, Essex.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington.
HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 34, Cadogan Place, S.W.
Sir OWEN ROBERTS, J.P., D.L., Henley Park, Guildford.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq., Billericay, Essex

**Bankers:** PARR'S BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

**Joint Secretaries:** S. L. ANDERSON and W. R. STRONG, F.I.A.

## GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by His Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the City of London and other Municipal Corporations, and by various Banks and Railways and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom. Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

## ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

"THE PARAGON POLICY" insures against Accidents of all kinds (compensation being doubled if by Tramcar or Railway Accident), provides against illness from 60 diseases, permanent incapacity by Accident, and paralysis and blindness by disease. The Policy is world-wide, the sums insured at death, or loss of limbs or eyesight by accident, are increased at each renewal by 5 per cent. (limited to 50 per cent. of the sum assured), and there are other special advantages. A prospectus will be forwarded on application.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

Risks under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897–1900, the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 and under the Common Law, covered at moderate rates.

## BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE.

*Applications for Agencies invited.* [176

# MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

**Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

*Established 1852.*

## DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., LL.D., *Chairman* (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

J. HERBERT TRITTON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Major-Gen. Sir OWEN TUDOR BURNE, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (late a Member of Council of India).
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, 9, Swan Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
H. W. FORSTER, Esq., M.P., Southend Hall, Catford.
FREDERICK GREEN, Esq. (Messrs. F. Green & Co., London and Blackwall).
FRANKLIN R. KENDALL, Esq., 1, The Paragon, Blackheath.
ARTHUR NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, E.C.).

*Medical Referees—*

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

*Auditors*—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

*Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

*Solicitor*—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

*Actuary and Secretary*—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Agency Manager*—GEORGE H. VINER.

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

*LARGE PROFITS TO MEMBERS—See PROSPECTUS.* [41

# METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

*13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

ESTABLISHED 1835. FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

**Directors:**

RUSSELL J. COLMAN, Esq., Norwich.
WILLIAM F. COURTHOPE, Esq.
J. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
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UNDER THE SOCIETY'S

## DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

*Life Assurance may be obtained at a*

## MINIMUM PREMIUM.

**No Agents, No Commission, No Shareholders.**
**All surplus direct to Policy Holders.**

Exceptionally low Expense Rate, with large Reductions of Premiums varying from 74% to 34%. [211

TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 12618. *ESTABLISHED 1861.*

# THE LONDON AND GENERAL

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY,

**19, Haymarket, London, S.W.**

ONE OF THE OLDEST COMPANIES TRANSACTING THIS CLASS OF INSURANCE.

A Moderate Tariff of Rates. Liberal Commission to Agents.

For Terms apply to the Secretary, as above. 144

# PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

**ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.**

*Established* 1864. *Incorporated under Act of Parliament.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... ... | £3,300,000 |
| ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ... ... | £1,600,000 |
| CLAIMS PAID EXCEED ... ... | £5,000,000 |

*Managing Director*—P. J. FOLEY.

*See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company.*

**Wanted, additional Representatives in all Districts.**

To good business men, liberal terms and certain success. 153

# THE NATIONAL BURGLARY & FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED.

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INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

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COMBINED IN ONE POLICY.

**Householders** are invited to **Compare** the **Saving of Premium** and the **Convenience** of a Combined Policy with the **Cost** and **Trouble** of effecting and keeping up separate Insurances. 2501

# The NATIONAL MUTUAL

**LIFE ASSOCIATION**

# OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £4,250,000. Annual Income over £750,000.

New Business, 1905-6, over £2,800,000.

**No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.**

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10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

***CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.***

A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright": premiums ceasing on death of parent.

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## DIVISION OF PROFITS, 20th NOVEMBER, 1907.

All with Profit Assurances previously effected and then existing will share proportionately to the number of premiums paid.

# National Provident Institution

ESTD.] *FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,* [1835.

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### ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Policies are issued combining Life Assurance at Minimum Cost with Provision for Old Age, and are singularly advantageous.

**Write for Leaflet on Net Cost of Endowment Assurances.**

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

*INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED* in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [221

# NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

## FOUNDED 1797.

## Head Office: NORWICH.

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BELFAST: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
BIRMINGHAM: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
BRIGHTON: 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.
BRISTOL: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
DUBLIN: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
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EXETER: 59, HIGH STREET.
GLASGOW: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
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JERSEY: 15, ROYAL SQUARE.
LEEDS: CITY SQUARE.
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LIVERPOOL: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.
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WORCESTER: ANGEL PLACE.

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| **Premium Income** ... ... ... ... ... ... | **£1,170,000** |
| **Losses Paid** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **£19,920,000** |

## LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

*Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Offices and Agencies of this Society.*

*APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.* [54

"THE SPLENDID SUCCESS"

which continues to attend the operations of the

# Norwich Union Life Office

is due not only to its

## STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION,

but also to the

ATTRACTIVENESS AND UP-TO-DATENESS OF ITS NEW SCHEMES.

The following, among others, deserve special attention :—

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Write for particulars of the Scheme you think will suit you to Dept. 7,

*NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.* 157

THE

# OCEAN

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## Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

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RICHARD J. PAULL, *General Manager and Secretary.* 130

# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,

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*Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.*

**Invested Funds exceed Sixty-Three Millions.**

**The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.** [47

# PHŒNIX

## ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

# FIRE OFFICE.

*ESTABLISHED 1782.*

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**BRANCH OFFICES:**

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Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and abroad. Insurances effected against Loss by Fire and Lightning in all parts of the world. Moderate Rates for all Insurances—both ordinary and special. Every Insurable Risk covered. This Company has already paid, in satisfaction of Fire Claims, more than THIRTY MILLIONS STERLING. Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be obtained at the CHIEF and BRANCH OFFICES as above, and from the respective Agents of the Company. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [184

# PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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*Assistant Manager of Profit Department*—ALEX. B. WRIGHT. *Manager of Income Department*—W. H. WEBBER.

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Full particulars as to Policies, Rates, &c., may be obtained on application. [58

# THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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| (Exclusive of Bonuses.) | |
| BONUSES ALREADY ALLOTTED ... ... | £2,350,000 |
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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This Association issues GUARANTEE POLICIES for situations of trust. It is specially authorised to guarantee the Employees of the Government. By an arrangement with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, all persons Assuring their lives with that Association, in connection with a Guarantee, will be enabled to effect the latter at a considerable reduction of Premium. This arrangement has been so framed as to be advantageous to both Institutions.

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Telephone: No. 1307 London Wall.

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The Insurances granted by the Company are chiefly comprised in the following Classes, provision for special cases being made on application at the Chief Office, 61, Coleman Street, E.C.:—

1. Insurance against Accidents of every kind, with or without allowances during entire or partial disablement.
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The liability of Employers under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, can be covered by special arrangements for Insurance.

To Assurers with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION and the PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Accident Policies are issued at reduced rates.

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C. H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary.* [245

Telephones: No. 1307 London Wall; No. 9684 Central.

**Favourably reviewed by over 100 Influential Newspapers.**

# "HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

## By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

**Extracts from a few Press Opinions.**

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The Oldest Proprietary Life Office in the World transacting Life Assurance Business only.

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*NEW AND ATTRACTIVE TABLES OF RATES.*

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## THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**LIFE.**

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

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**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905 ... £13,803,187**
**INCOME ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... £4,304,689**

**FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND PROGRESS.**

| | 1895. | 1900. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP . .. ... | £ 375,702 | £ 375,702 | £ 391,887 |
| LIFE FUNDS .. ... ... | 5,141,592 | 6,118,786 | 9,135,960 |
| SUPERANNUATION FUND ... | 45,173 | 53,234 | 80,066 |
| FIRE RESERVE FUNDS, including Balance of PROFIT and LOSS | 3,009,919 | 3,337,681 | 4,195,274 |
| | £8,572,386 | £9,885,403 | £13,803,187 |

**Absolute Security. Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Policy Conditions.**

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**SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when HEALTH is IMPAIRED.**

Write for full Prospectus to Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

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*Paid in Claims upwards of ... ... ...* ***£12,700,000***

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Leasehold Sinking Fund Policies. Annuities for Life or Fixed Periods.

☞ INVESTMENT POLICIES.

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ROBERT STIRLING, *Secretary.* GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. 1194

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS IN HAND, OVER £6,950,000.

## INCOME OVER £1,000,000.

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*WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES*

**WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

*FOR MALE OR FEMALE LIVES.*

**Premiums payable Monthly if desired.**

PARTICIPATION IN 90 PER CENT. OF TOTAL PROFITS.

**Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, granted.**

**INSURANCE AGAINST**

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***Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full prospectuses and new pamphlet, "The Test of Time."*** 146

# SCOTTISH AMICABLE

## Life Assurance Society.

*For Mutual Life Assurance.* *No Shareholders.*

**Funds, £4,800,000. Claims Paid, £8,000,000.**

At the Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits as at 31st December, 1905, the large

**Compound Bonus**

OF

**£1 15s. 0d.**

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information.

"It seems only the other day that the Scottish Amicable surprised the insurance world by setting aside Reserves which provided a larger margin for security and profits than any other Company kept in hand before or since. Yet this was ten years ago, and now another Valuation Report reminds us that the Society is even stronger than before."—*Standard.*

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.
London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [151

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1906.

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London City Office: 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| **PREMIUM INCOME exceeds - -** | **£2,180,000** |
| **In 1906 the Income Increased -** | **£180,000** |
| **TOTAL CLAIMS PAID over - -** | **£10,100,000** |
| **Funds exceed - - - - - - -** | **£4,800,000** |

Branches throughout the Kingdom, where information may be readily obtained. [109

# THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

***CAPITAL, £1,000,000.***

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APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES ARE INVITED.

ALBERT H. HEAL, *General Manager and Secretary.* [159

# THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

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**Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

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### A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE.

**THE WHOLE PROFITS** belong to the Assured, who by the Society's Special Act of Parliament are **expressly protected** against any individual liability.

**BONUSES** are calculated on the **Compound System**—that is, on **Previous Bonus** as well as on the sum assured.

**NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE: Minimum Rates—with Profits,** and **PENSIONS** combined with **Family Provision.**

**POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE** from the outset in most cases.

**GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES** are stated in the Policies.

**THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM** obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

**CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY** on proof of death and title.

THE SOCIETY TRANSACTS every description of Life Insurance Business.
INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.
LOANS ARE GRANTED on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased and Annuities are granted.

*Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office*

**19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.**

Telephone No. 492 Bank. *Resident Secretary*—F. R. LEFTWICH. [51
Telegraphic Address: "LIFE, LONDON."

THE

# STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

***Established 1825.***

## EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir RALPH W. ANSTRUTHER, of Balcaskie, Bart.
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*Manager*—LEONARD W. DICKSON, C.A.

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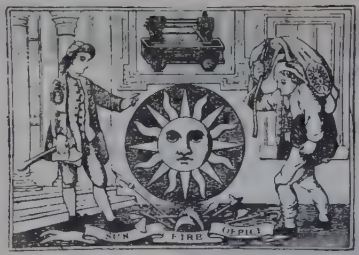
## DUBLIN—59, Dawson Street.

*Secretary*—S. G. ROBINSON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | **£1,450,000** | **Accumulated Funds** | **£11,300,000** |
| **Bonus Declared** | **£7,000,000** | **Claims Paid** | **£24,375,000** |

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [60




# SUN FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

FUNDS IN HAND, £2,788,638.

**Head Office—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C**

London Branch Offices { 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
332, OXFORD STREET, W.
40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
42, MINCING LANE, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq., *Chairman.*

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The Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.
CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.

GEO. E. MEAD, JOHN SMITH } *Assistant Secretaries.*

EDWARD BAUMER, *Manager and Secretary.* [52

# THE UNITED LEGAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 222-225, STRAND, LONDON.

## NON-FORFEITABLE PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.

and other descriptions of Personal Accident Policies to suit all classes of the community.

**Employers' Liability Insurance.**

**Public Liability Insurance.**

**Motor Car Insurance.**

**Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny Insurance.**

**Plate Glass Insurance.**

**Fidelity Guarantee, &c., &c.**

*Joint General Managers:*

GERALD I. BOON, A.I.A. CHARLES H. TRENAM. [246

# WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.* *INCORPORATED 1851.*

**Paid-up Capital = £308,000.** **Total Cash Assets = £665,713.**

**British and Foreign Offices:**

2, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**LONDON DIRECTORS.**

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B., M.P.
ALFRED COOPER, ESQ. (Messrs. Grahams & Co.).
SIR ERNEST CABLE (Bird & Co.).

R. H. R. BURDER, *Marine Underwriter.* W. B. MEIKLE, *Manager.*

## *FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES*

at Home and Abroad granted at Current Rates. Claims promptly and liberally settled.

***Applications for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns Invited.*** [229

*83rd YEAR.*

# YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE LIFE ANNUITY ACCIDENT BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE LIVE STOCK

**Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £556,460.**
**Accumulated Funds Exceed £1,500,000. Annual Income, £437,374.**

Head Office: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
London Office: 2, BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
West End Branch: 49, PALL MALL, S.W.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

| AGE | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 20 | 1 19 7 |
| 25 | 2 3 10 |
| 30 | 2 9 1 |
| 35 | 2 15 11 |
| 40 | 3 4 9 |
| 45 | 3 16 4 |
| 50 | 4 11 7 |

FIRE INSURANCES

Effected by the Company on the most Moderate Terms, according to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

**The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values and paid up Policies.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them. Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus. Rates per £100 at Death or 60.

| AGE | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 20 | 2 3 4 |
| 25 | 2 11 1 |
| 30 | 3 1 7 |
| 35 | 3 16 6 |
| 40 | 4 19 4 |

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. Policies issued covering Full Liability under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Common Law.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT. World-wide Policies issued conferring Full Benefits at Moderate Rates.

BURGLARY INSURANCE TRANSACTED. Liberal Conditions. Low Rates. No Average Clause. [276

# ANNUITIES.

**The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada grant Annuities on the most Advantageous Terms.**

**Write for particulars to 93, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., or to the Branch Offices of the Company.** [4

## BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,

**LOWER CLAPTON.**

**Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.** (late 27, Red Lion Square)

*Patrons*—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
*President*—THE LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY.
*Treasurer*—MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
*Secretary*—W. T. HILLYER, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a*. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 12 years of age.

*b*. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

*c*. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

**Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c.** [66

## BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

**SLOUGH.**

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Patroness*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

*Instituted* 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and, in some cases, by purchase between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is *unendowed*, and the Committee *earnestly* appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

*Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACONS BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.
*Offices*: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C. CHARLES T HOSKINS, *Secretary*. [150

## CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

**STRAND, W.C.**

*Treasurer*—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq., 440, Strand.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations, New Annual Subscriptions and Legacies. The Annual Income from Invested Property is only **£2,000,** while the Expenditure (including that of the Convalescent Home) is **£26,000,** the Balance being derived from Voluntary Contributions. Average number of Patients received yearly, **22,000.**

WALTER ALVEY, *Assistant Secretary*. [23

# DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

## National Incorporated Association.

ABOUT 8,000 CHILDREN ALWAYS UNDER THEIR CARE.

***Patron*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**
***President*—The Right Hon. LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.**

**2,412 New** and **Permanent** Admissions in 1905.
*(A unique Sheet Photograph of these can be obtained on application.)*

No Destitute Child ever refused **Immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant.

**61,558** Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed out to 30th Sept., 1906.

**11,277** Boys and Girls wholly maintained in 1905.

**10** New Cases admitted **Daily.**

NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money Promise needful; No Barriers on Account of Age, Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health. **Destitution** is the **ONLY** but essential qualification.

**1,200 EMIGRANTS** leave for Canada every year. **18,645** have already (Oct., 1905) been sent and 98% have succeeded.

***FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.***

**£240** required **daily** for **FOOD ALONE.**
**£16** per annum maintains one Healthy Child.
**£30** per annum maintains one Suffering Child.
**£10** defrays the cost of one Emigrant.

*Honorary Director*—WILLIAM BAKER Esq., M.A., LL.B.
*Honorary Treasurer*—HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.
*Honorary Secretary*—GEORGE CODE, Esq.

*** Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, crossed "L. & S.W. Bank: Barnardo's Homes," and remitted to him at

***Head Offices:*** 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

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# BRITISH HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

**STREATHAM, S.W.**

*Patroness:* H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

**HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED**

to carry on the work of providing a home or pension for the many helpless and suffering incurables applying for relief.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "Barclay and Co., Ltd.," and made payable to

EDGAR PENMAN, Secretary.

**Offices: 72, Cheapside, London, E.C.**

HELPLESS.
HOPELESS.
HOMELESS.

110

# The Cancer Hospital

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851),

## BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

*The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.*

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

***New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.***

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."*

174

# GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

## York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

*Patrons*—THE QUEEN; Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women, in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

*Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or* Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.*

165

# Chelsea Hospital for Women,

Fulham Road, London, S.W.

*Convalescent Home:*

*ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.*

The Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patronesses:
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICA OF HANOVER.

President:
The LORD GLENESK.

Treasurer:
HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Consulting Physician:
WM. DUNCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Physicians:
W. H. FENTON, M.A., M.D.
J. INGLIS PARSONS, M.D., M.R.C.P.
F. WATT EDEN, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Surgeon:
J. BLAND SUTTON, F.R.C.S.
A. E. GILES, F.R.C.S., M.D.

Matron:
Miss E. C. LAURENCE.

The Hospital has 60 Beds, and was founded for the reception and treatment of respectable poor women and gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, suffering from those many distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable. A great proportion of women thus afflicted are those upon whom the numberless misfortunes of ill-health most heavily fall—the poor gentlewoman, the governess, the wife of the ill-paid clerk, the artisan, and the very poor. Their homes are altogether unsuited for the performance of a critical operation, nor can they there have the special nursing and care which their condition demands. It is therefore obvious that the work of this Charity, in restoring Mothers, Wives and Daughters to that health upon which the maintenance of families so frequently depends, is one of real value and importance.

**FREE IN-PATIENTS**
are admitted on recommendation of Subscriber, one Letter being sufficient for each Patient's entire stay.

**CONTRIBUTING IN-PATIENTS**
are received upon payment Weekly of 10s. 6d., 21s., or 42s., according to means.

**OUT-PATIENTS**
attend daily at 2.15 o'clock (except Saturdays), with Subscriber's Letter, or on payment of 1s.

**THE CONVALESCENT HOME**
at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 22 Beds, and is not reserved for hospital patients.

The Hospital is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions. It has recently suffered severe loss through the death of old friends, and further assistance, especially regular support, is greatly needed.

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Sec.*

1217

# CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
FOR
# DISEASES OF THE CHEST
## *(VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL),*
## VICTORIA PARK, E.

*Nearest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, Great Eastern Railway.)*

**Telegrams: "PHTHISIS, LONDON."**

*Patron:* HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *President:* H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
*Treasurer:* SIR EDWARD SASSOON, BART., M.P.
*Chairman of Committee of Management:* ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT.

The Hospital contains **164** Beds, and is the special Hospital for Consumption and Heart and Chest Diseases in the EAST END.

Several Wards are now, unfortunately, **CLOSED ENTIRELY FOR WANT OF FUNDS.** Large numbers of poor people anxiously await admission. Who will help to re-open some of these beds?

**1,143** In-Patients relieved during the past year. **67,062** Attendances in the Out-Patients' Department during the same period.

The **OPEN-AIR** treatment for Consumption has now been adopted

**£1,000 Endows a Bed, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.**
**£500 Endows a Cot, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.**

## LEGACIES GREATLY NEEDED.

***ADDITIONAL HELP IS VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED to carry on this great work among the poor of the EAST END.***

H. DUDLEY RYDER, *Secretary.* [76

## *A NATIONAL WORK.*

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND

# WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

PATRON—H.M. THE KING.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

**NEEDS AND PLEADS** for Help on behalf of its large family of over 3,60 Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

**12,500** Children have been Rescued.

Over **100** Homes, including Farm and Garden Homes.

*Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Savoy Street, London, W.C.*

# THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patroness—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents and Vice-Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The G.F.S. is a National Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 wome of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to se before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be tru to that ideal: to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for ever woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up t womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of lovin Christian fellowship and of fellowship in Christian work.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, the care of Work house Children, Registry Work, protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision o Lodges and Recreation Rooms, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance an Thrift. That it has a just claim on general sympathy and support can scarcely be doubted by thos who realise the need that exists for such services as the Girls' Friendly Society strives to render.

The Publications of the Society, and all further information, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Centra Office, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. [24

# THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

**(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).**

*Patron*—THE KING. *Vice Patron*—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
*President*—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
*Chairman of Committee*—General Sir GEORGE W. A. HIGGINSON, G.C.B.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.
OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the age of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this countr or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15¼. 2. A boy must, in th opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity a would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, whic would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of th Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for bad fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 250 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations ar urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by th Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, G.C.B., V.C., Buckingham Palace, S.W.; and by th Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

Lt.-Colonel G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, *Secretary*. [6

# GUY'S HOSPITAL,

*LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.*

**BEDS, 602. IN-PATIENTS (1905) 8,626. OUT-PATIENTS, 137,792**

**URGENT REQUIREMENTS.** **£40,000** to discharge Debt.
**£15,000** per annum Additional Income

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.*

NOVEMBER, 1906. [11

THE TEMPORARY

# Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

## Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.,

*And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.*

PATRON:

**His Most Gracious Majesty the King.**

**President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.**

*OBJECTS:*

1. To provide shelter and food for the lost, deserted and dangerous dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless operation, all valueless and diseased dogs.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED**

FOR THE COUNTRY HOME AT HACKBRIDGE, AND

THE EXTENSION OF THE BATTERSEA HOME.

*CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED BY*

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.* [112

# HOMES OF HOPE,

## Nos. 4, 5, & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

*(Established 1860.)*

For the **restoration** of the **First** fallen and the **Protection** of **Friendless** young women.

Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatever, **if there be room** in the Homes, and **funds.**

The special efforts of this Society are made on behalf of the poor **betrayed** and **deceived young women** who have **taken** the **one false step,** who are really the **most hopeful** class **of the fallen,** and generally **to be pitied.**

In **every** case, **if** it be **possible,** the **men** are **compelled** to **pay** the sum allowed by law **for** the **child's support.**

While inmates of the Homes, the young women **are trained** in household and domestic duties, with a view to their **becoming good** and **useful members of society.** The great object, however, kept most anxiously before the Committee is to afford them opportunities of religious instruction.

The applications for admission are **painfully urgent,** and the charity is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions. It is hard to witness **the anguish and sorrow** of those who apply, and **pass them over** for lack of funds.

This best of all Rescue work is **hampered** and **hindered** by **debt,** and the Committee require **more Subscribers,** as the **work** is **limited** for lack of more money. Had they the means, **many more young lives** could be **snatched from sin,** and—**mark this! - nearly every case** that comes into the Homes **is a rescue.**

The Secretary will be happy to forward the last Annual Report.

*Bankers*—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer*, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "*BETRAYED, LONDON.*" [62

# The HOMES for LITTLE BOYS

## *Farningham and Swanley, Kent.*

(INCORPORATED.)

*Patrons*—**Their Majesties the KING and QUEEN.**
*President*—**The EARL of ABERDEEN, K.T.**
*Vice-Presidents*—**The BISHOPS of LONDON, RIPON, EXETER, &c., &c.**
*Treasurer*—**EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq.**

The first Cottage Homes erected in England, with foster parents in every house. A Gor School and Fifteen Trades. Every boy receives a thorough religious training. The father more than ninety of the boys have died in the King's Service, either in the Navy or Army.

WILL ALL WHO SYMPATHISE WITH HOMELESS CHILDREN SEND A DONATION?

W. ROBSON, *Secretar*

**Offices—100, TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE, E.C.**

# The Hospital for Diseases of the Skin

## 52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

**Telephone: 5653 Central.** ESTABLISHED 1841.

*Patroness*—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
*Vice-Patron*—His Grace the Duke of Rutland. *Treasurer*—Robert Barclay, Esq.

Nearly **400,000** Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the *first*, and for many yea the *only* Institution in the Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's lett of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m., including Saturdays, and on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clo *Medical Men are admitted free to the practice of this Hospital.*

Light Treatment Lupus Lamps, X Ray, High Frequency, and Radium, daily towards the expense erecting and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfu received and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED F THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

GEO. A. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

THE

# LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

*ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND SESSION.*

## The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st, the WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.

The largest General Hospital in England; over 929 Beds are in constant use, and no beds a closed. Being the only General Hospital for East London *i.e.*, for a million and a half people the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 13,552; out-patients, 209,272; accidents, 14,15 major operations, 3,353.

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried a resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. Ninety of these qualified appointme are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every three month All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. Thirty-seven Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEV ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other Higher Examinatio Special entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. A reduction of 15 Guineas is ma to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.—The New Pathological Institute and t laboratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology, Public Health, Operative Surgery, Chemistr Biology, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Central Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College

*For prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter.*

MILE END, E. MUNRO SCOTT, *Warden.*

# INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,
## WANSTEAD

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Bankers* Messrs WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,697 Fatherless Children already. Forty-one were admitted last year.

Nearly 500 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year.

Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed*, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Life Subscription for One Vote ... ... ... ... ... | £5 5*s.* 0*d.* |
| ,, ,, Two Votes ... ... ... ... ... | £10 10*s.* 0*d.* |
| Annual Subscription for One Vote ... ... ... ... ... | £0 10*s.* 6*d.* |
| ,, ,, Two Votes ... ... ... ... ... | £1 1*s.* 0*d.* |

*Offices*—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secretary*. [113

# IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

**Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

**Executive Committee.**—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. *Vice-Presidents*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. Sir R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt. *Hon. Treas.*—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Manageress*—Work Depôt, Miss CAMPBELL, 411, Oxford Street, W. *Secretary*—GENERAL W. M. LEES, 411, Oxford Street, W.

The COMMITTEE VERY URGENTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those Ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish property, but who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty and are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a livelihood.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPÔT—411, OXFORD STREET, W. [75

# London Lock Hospital
## AND RESCUE HOME,
## Harrow Road, London, W.

Patron:
*HIS MAJESTY THE KING.*

OVER 200 BEDS. NO LETTERS REQUIRED.
NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUCH NEEDED.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION of the kind in this or any other country with Hospital and Home combined.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Treasurers:—

LORD KINNAIRD, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.;
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.;
OR THE
SECRETARY, Harrow Road.

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# LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

## ISLINGTON, N.

**Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**
**President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.**

82,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1802. Th Diseases admitted are Scarle Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles; and Typhoid when accommodation can l made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Privat rooms, three guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fourth of the annual out- the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people wh are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatm at home or cast themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates for this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donor of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, an certain employés of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels, are promptly removed an treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure promp admission. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone; 657 Nort

Bankers: UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50, Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, *Secretary.*

# LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813. **WATFORD.** Incorporated 1845.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Orphan at Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE,** represen ing all professions and callings.

Nearly 7,000 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority of the bo having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£13,300 annually,** and **£4,00** is necessary **to clear** the indebtedness of the year **1906.**

Annual Subscriptions from 10*s.* 6*d.*, Life Subscriptions from £5 5*s.*, and DONATIONS will be gladly received.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Treasurer and Chairman.* ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Deputy Chairma*
Office, 21, GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C. HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.*

# London Missionary Society

Established in 1795 on a Non-sectarian Evangelical Basis.

*16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

## SECOND CENTURY OF WORK

The Society has sent out such men as **John Williams, Robert Moffat, David Livingston Robert Morrison, James Gilmour, James Chalmers, and John Mackenzie.** It has now

277 MISSIONARIES (38 OF THEM MEDICALS).
7,155 NATIVE WORKERS.
79,906 CHURCH MEMBERS.
292,945 OTHER ADHERENTS.
1,415 SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
60,895 SUNDAY SCHOLARS.
2,147 DAY SCHOOLS
89,106 DAY SCHOLARS.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED,** as the work is alive and gro rapidly. Contributions should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M. at the above address.

# Metropolitan Hospital,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

*Patron:*

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

*Chairman:*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

*Treasurers:*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILLINGDON.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BATTERSEA.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.

*This Hospital has accommodation for*

**113 In-Patients.**

*While the necessary Expenditure averages*

**£14,000**

*a year, the Assured Income from investments is only*

**£487.**

*HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.*

In-Patients, 1905.

**1,341**

Out-Patients, 1905.

**128,088**

(ATTENDANCES).

*Secretary:*—CHARLES H. BYERS.

*Bankers:*—GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

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# LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL,

## 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

**Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.**
**President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS.**
Treasurer:—W. H. ROTHERY-NUTT, Esq.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections among the poorer classes. It is entirely free to the necessitous—without distinction—and also affords relief to those above that class who are unable to pay the ordinary medical fees. At present there are no funds available for the admission of free In-Patients, and it is for this especial purpose that the Committee most earnestly appeal to the benevolent.

**Annual Subscribers of £3 3s. have the right to recommend In-patients.**

Out-Patients are seen every afternoon at **1.30**, and every evening at **6.30**.

Röntgen Ray, High Frequency, and other Electrical Methods of Treatment every afternoon at **2**.

Up to the 31st of December last, **34,500** persons had been relieved, and the attendances exceeded **215,000.**

Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross, S.W., or will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

**J. H. TYLER,** *Secretary.* [77

# The Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home

## HOWARD'S ROAD, PLAISTOW, E.

*Founded in 1889.* **Branches at Victoria Docks, East Ham, and Barking.**

**9,851** Patients were nursed in 1905, including: Maternity cases, **4,941**; Pneumonia and Bronchitis, **412**; Diphtheria, **50**; Typhoid, **55**; Surgical, **714**; Accidents, **110.** **202,343** visits were made.

**FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.**

**Over £6,000 a year is required to carry on this good work.**

*Secretary*—FREDERICK R. PANTER. | *Lady Supt.*—Miss KATHERINE TWINING. [197

# The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

**Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Albans.**

*President*—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
*Treasurer*—GENERAL CLIVE. *Secretary*—GRANT MARSTON, ESQ.
OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it, in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
Subscriptions to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.
Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING Co. Ltd., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [6

# THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

**FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.**

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of **His Most Excellent Majesty the King.**

*Treasurer*—E. JACKSON BARRON, Esq.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to **£14,350** per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand and Twenty-Six**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£619,900.**

Subscriptions, from 5*s.* and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily.

*Office*—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [68

# NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.) Incorporated by Royal Charter.

## QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

**Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

**"A National, International and Imperial Charity."**

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

**The Times**, in a leading article dated March 18, 1905, says:—"It is impossible not to perceive that the committee . . . has been practically the first to grapple in the right way with the financial difficulty against which so many of the London hospitals have to contend; and it may be hoped that the public will show appreciation of their good management by an increase of the amounts entrusted to their stewardship."

Contributions will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

*Secretary:* GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers:* COUTTS & CO., Strand. [115

# NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

## HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN. *(Founded 1867.)*

**Patron—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

*President*—LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY. *Chairman*—COLONEL LORD WILLIAM CECIL, M.V.O.

X **125 BEDS IN CONSTANT USE.** X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000. Recently Enlarged with the assistance of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

**1,700** IN-PATIENTS and **28,000** OUT-PATIENTS (making **78,000** Attendances) annually.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of **£10,000** a year.

## INCREASED SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.

*Bankers:* BARCLAYS, Lombard Street. T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary.* [160

# NAVY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

16, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Patron—VICE-ADMIRAL H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Under the Management of Officers of the Royal Navy.*

**OBJECT.**—To find employment for men who have served in the Royal Navy and Marines. Only men of the **BEST CHARACTER** are registered. Reliable men can be supplied for almost any position—*e.g.*, Chauffeurs, Doorkeepers, Porters, Messengers, Stokers, Indoor Servants, Electricians, Clerical Assistants, and any position of trust.

For further particulars, and for **MEN,** apply to

THE SECRETARY, 16, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.

*Telephone*—12032 CENTRAL. *Telegrams*—"ENABLING, LONDON."

Branches at the Naval Ports. Supported by Voluntary Subscriptions.

# THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

**144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.**

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.
*Hon. Sec.*—Miss VINCENT, 27, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.
*Physicians*—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.
*Surgeons*—Mrs. BOYD, M.D., Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.
*Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients*—Miss WEBB, M.B., Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S., Mrs. FLEMMING, M.D., Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon*—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

*The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.*

*Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [2

# North London or University College Hospital

GOWER STREET, W.C.

***Founded A.D. 1833.***

***A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease.***

***OVER 65,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.***

**ANNUAL EXPENDITURE** ... ... ... ... **£27,000**

**RELIABLE INCOME** ... ... ... ... **£9,000**

**ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED £18,000**

**NEWTON H. NIXON,** *Secretary.*

# THE NATIONAL REFUGES
FOR
# Homeless & Destitute Children
## And "ARETHUSA" & "CHICHESTER" Training Ships.

**INCORPORATED 1904.**

BEFORE.

AFTER.

**FOUNDED 1843.**

**London Office: 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.**

(*Formerly at* 8, 25 *and* 36, *Great Queen Street, W.C.*)

**THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF—**

1. **The Training Ship "Arethusa."** } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
2. **The Training Ship "Chichester."** } For Poor Boys of good character.
3. **The Boys' Refuge and Technical School, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
4. **The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.**
5. **The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.**
6. **The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.**
7. **The Girls' Home, Sudbury Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.**
8. **The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.**
9. **Home for Little Girls, Royston, Herts.**
10. **Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
11. **Working Boys' Home, 21, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.**
12. **"Arethusa" and "Chichester" Depot, 100, East India Dock Road, E.**
13. **Shipping Agency, Newport, Mon.**

**In these Homes and Ships 1,000 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.**

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. **18,000** Boys and Girls have been received.

**£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.**

*President*—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B. *Chairman and Treasurer*—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
*Joint Secretaries*—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. HENRY G. COPELAND.
*Bankers*—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

**FUNDS ARE NEEDED** to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above. [196

THE
ORPHAN
WORKING
SCHOOL
AND
ALEXANDRA
ORPHANAGE
FOUNDED 1758.

# 500 FATHERLESS CHILDREN

**MAINTAINED AND EDUCATED.**

MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL, LONDON, N.W.
Convalescent Home: HAROLD ROAD, MARGATE.

*Patrons:*
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
*President:*
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
*Treasurer:*
SIR HORACE B. MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

# New Annual Subscriptions

**Are Urgently Needed.**

The Charity is not endowed, but depends upon Voluntary Contributions.

Please help this most necessary work.
One Thousand new Annual Subscriptions are urgently needed.
Two Votes at each half-yearly Election for every Guinea subscribed.
Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom contributions should be sent.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

**Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C.**

*Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C. [116

# Paddington Green Children's Hospital

LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

***Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.***

The In-Patients average **550**, and the New Out-Patients **13,000** a year; the total attendance being nearly **50,000**.

The Hospital, which formerly had accommodation for 23 Beds, has recently been Rebuilt and Enlarged, and now provides 46 Cots.

**New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed** to meet the increased Expenditure, and for the Convalescent Home.

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman.* W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [141

# The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867

*President*—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **25,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

## DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [61

# ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

## BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

*Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1890. Removed to Beddington, 1866.*

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. PATRONESSES—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA and H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7** and **10**, and at the age of **16** are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Life Subscription, 2 Votes** .. | **£10** | **10** | **0** | **Annual Subscription, 2 Votes** .. | **£1** | **1** | **0** |
| **Ditto 1 Vote** .. | **5** | **5** | **0** | **Ditto 1 Vote** .. | **0** | **10** | **6** |

A Donation of **60** Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise.
Cheques crossed "Messrs. HOARE."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

**Offices -32, Essex Street, Strand W.C.** BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary.* [81

# THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

## *CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.*

**Founded 1814.**

*Patron:* HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
*Vice-Patrons:* H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
*President:* THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. *Treasurer:* S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.
*Chairman of Council:* SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart. *Vice-Chairman:* THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ordinary Annual Expenditure** | **£6,500** |
| **Ordinary Annual Income** | **£3,000** |
| ANNUAL DEFICIT | **£3,500** |

**New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.**

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [276

# Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

## MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

*FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.*

*Patron:*—**HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

*Vice-Patron:*—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

*President:*—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer:*—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

*Chairman of Committee:*—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

### *OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.*

1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,560** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,969** were attended at their own homes.

***ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £6,000.***
***RELIABLE INCOME, £3,000 ONLY.***

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [79

# ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), **CITY ROAD, E.C.**

FOUNDED 1804.

**Every day this Hospital Relieves over 100 In-Patients and 400 Out-Patients.**

**NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.**

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.* [70

# ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL,

**MARGATE,**

**FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES, &c. *150 Beds.***

**ADVANTAGES.**—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

Want of Funds compels the enforcement of a payment of 12/- and 8/- per week for an adult and child respectively. **£1,000 will make a bed Free. There are only two Free Beds** for necessitous patients.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

*Bankers*—COCKS, BIDDULPH & CO. *London Offices*—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
*Treasurer*—LORD BIDDULPH. *Secretary*—A. NASH. [240

# REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,

## PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
*Treasurer*—H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Esq.
*Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
*Office*—99, CANNON STREET, E.C.

This Undenominational Institution is entirely dependent upon public benevolence, having ***no endowment whatever.***

It was founded for the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children of both sexes.

Orphans are received from all parts of the Kingdom, at any age between ***three months*** and eleven years, and are retained until they are fifteen.

***2,350*** children have already been admitted to its benefits, ***300*** of whom are still in the Orphanage.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least ***£8,000,*** of which less than ***£2,300*** is provided by annual subscriptions.

The large balance is dependent upon donations and legacies. The Board of Management are sorely in need of funds to meet current expenses. Help from the benevolent public is therefore urgently needed and earnestly requested.

The Secretary will be pleased to give any further information.

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.* [64

# Royal Blind Pension Society.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

*Vice-Patrons*—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

*President*—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

*Honorary Secretaries*—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.

There are at present **1,191** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom upwards of **£8,000** is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the agency of upwards of **800** Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Queen Victoria," "Thomas Pocock," "James Templeton Wood" and other Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer.*
237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [117

# CONSUMPTION.

## VENTNOR: THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, affords Hospital Treatment with Home-like Comforts to Sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of Eleven Blocks of Buildings (standing in Twenty-two acres), with a separate Bedroom for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea: its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. Facilities for Open Air Treatment are afforded. The results achieved with upwards of ***20,000*** Cases already admitted have been most encouraging. 150 Beds are constantly occupied.

An Annual Subscription of **Five Guineas** or a Life Donation of **Fifty Guineas** constitutes a Governor, with the usual privileges of recommendation.

**FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.**

The yearly expenses exceed ***£14,000.***

*Bankers*—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.
*Full particulars on application to the Secretary.*
*Offices*—34, CRAVEN STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C. [80

*Patron*—**His Majesty THE KING.**
*Chairman of Committee*—**Admiral Sir R. E. TRACEY, K.C.B.**
*Treasurer*—**F. A. BEVAN, Esq., D.L.**

**Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.**

*URGENTLY IN NEED OF FUNDS.*

# Sailors' Orphan Girls' School & Home,

HAMPSTEAD. Instituted 1829.

For the Gratuitous Board, Clothing, Education, and Training for Domestic Service of Destitute Orphan Daughters of British Sailors, of the Royal Navy or Merchant Service; of Royal Marines; or of Fishermen from all parts of the United Kingdom.

**Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Limited.**
J. NETHERY HILL, Commander R.N. (Retd.), *Secretary.*
**Office: 96, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.** [161

# ROYAL SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

105, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

PATRONS—{ HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Treasurer*—A. GUILLUM SCOTT, Esq. *Secretary*—CAPT. G. L. DERRIMAN.
*Bankers*—COUTTS & Co., London.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824, rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance—

I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Nearly 8,000 convictions annually.

The increased operations of the Society necessitate a continual drain on the funds of the Society on account of the inadequacy of the yearly Subscription. The Committee need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to the Secretary.

***SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.***

Benevolent individuals who may be inclined to become benefactors by Will to this Society are earnestly desired to use the following FORM OF BEQUEST:—

"I give and Bequeath to The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Established 1824, to be paid to the Treasurer and to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society; and I direct that the same be paid free of legacy duty." [142

# ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, S.W.

Urgently appeals for further support, as the ordinary Income is about £12,000 less than the Expenditure.

**£1,000 WILL ENDOW A BED,**

**£500 A COT.**

[72

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. W. H. DAVENPORT, *Secretary.*

# SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger.

About **150** yearly are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

**£500** additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

***THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.***

**President:** SAMUEL SMITH, J.P.
**Hon. Treasurer:** E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
**Secretary and Superintendent:** MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [143

# SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3, Gul. iv., Cap. ix.)

Establishments:

**Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.**
**Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. 50 Beds.**
**Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.**

***For Sick and Injured Seamen.*** ***Funds Urgently Needed.***

**The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.**

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

**The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.**
**The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.**

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to P. MICHELLI, *Secretary*, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [207

# THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1858. ***SOUTHWARK, S.E.***

**FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.**

## FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

**Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.**

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

*Offices:* No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.* [175
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

THE

# School for the Indigent Blind

**LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.**

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK, 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

**1799-1907.**

***108 years of national work with the Blind of the United Kingdom.***

**"To render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade."** (COPYRIGHT.)

Annual Contributions earnestly pleaded for.

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,
*Principal and Secretary.*

*Chief Offices:*
**HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.**
Telephone No. 4, P.O. LEATHERHEAD.
Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD." [176

# SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF PERSECUTED JEWS

**(SYRIAN COLONIZATION FUND).**

**Office:—41, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.**

*President*:—LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY.
*Hon. Treasurer*:—F. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
*Bankers*:—MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

**INHUMAN and FIENDISH TORTURE and MASSACRE of JEWS** in Russia is driving out all who can escape. Under the Alien Act few can be sheltered here. Some reach Palestine, where they can at least die unmolested. The majority are in great destitution, and suffer terribly from want and disease, because they cannot get work.

For many years THIS SOCIETY HAS EMPLOYED MEN AND BOYS on Abraham's Vineyard, Jerusalem, in Stone dressing, Carpentry, Building, constructing Rock-hewn Cisterns for Water, and Olive Oil Soap Making. **1,500** Families of Sick and Feeble are given Food, Clothing, Drinking-water and Fuel, as Funds permit. Numbers live in underground, airless places, or in sheds exposed to summer heat and winter storms, no furniture, scanty bedding of rags, no fuel. Many apply to us daily for work, whom we would employ, but **FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED.**

**DONATIONS WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED** by the Treasurer and Bankers, as above, or at the Office, 41, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W., by E. A. FINN, Secretary, where also the Olive Oil Soap may be had at 4*s.* per dozen Tablets, post free.

This is the **ONLY SOCIETY FOUNDED FOR RELIEF OF PERSECUTED JEWS** in TOKEN OF CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY. [162

# SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

*Founded* A.D. 1655. *Incorporated* 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters, and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

**BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.**

Donors of ***30 Guineas*** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

**MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.**

***Legacies*** also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [187

# ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

## *For Stone and other Urinary Diseases.*

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

## HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

*President*—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.
*Treasurer*—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Private Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1905 was **385** In-Patients and **3,921** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary.* [178

# St. Thomas's Hospital,

## THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

*Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.*

There are **561** Beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are **42** Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

**IN-PATIENTS**—**6,873** cases were treated in **1905.**

" " **566** cases were treated in St. Thomas's Home in **1905.**

**OUT-PATIENTS**—**78,118** were treated in **1905.**

The Hospital Expenditure on Maintenance and Special Repairs amounted in **1905** to .. **£57,269**
The Income from Endowments, Paying Patients, &c., amounted to .. .. .. .. **£50,284**
Capital Expenditure on New Buildings and Structural Improvements .. .. .. **£64,288**

It is thus seen that a considerable amount in **1905** was required from **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS** to maintain the Hospital in its efficiency.

**Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.**

*Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.* [240

# S. THOMAS'S HOME,

## S. Thomas's Hospital,

## WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

# For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon. Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., *Steward.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637. [71

# THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

*Chief Office*—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
*President*—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

**Over 30,000 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1906.**

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

*Contributions are earnestly Solicited.* *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St.
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [231

# The United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

*Secretary*—F. BURTON OSBORN, Esq.

## *Office : 7, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.*

**Under the Patronage of H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.**
PRESIDENT: His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., C.B.

The Association grants Annuities to Widows and Daughters of Clergymen, Medical Men, Officers of the Navy and Army, members of the Legal Profession, landed proprietors, and others of the upper and middle classes of gentle birth, above forty years of age, free from any unsoundness of mind, and medically certified to be unable, from age or bodily infirmity, to earn their own livelihood. Persons in possession of more than £50 per annum are not eligible for the benefits of the Association.

Since the foundation of the Association in 1863, annuities have been granted to 2,147 persons, of whom 1,053 are now living. Over 430 Candidates, many of them absolutely without income, are waiting to receive annuities. Waiting Candidates are assisted from time to time from the Temporary Relief Fund, and Candidates and Annuitants share alike in the benefits of the Clothing Department and the Department of Visiting Friends.

Permanent Memorial Annuities can be established. The cost and conditions may be ascertained upon application. [179

# WEST END
# Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System
## PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY,
## 73, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

*Instituted 1878.*

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

With Special Wards for Paralysed Children. 77 Beds.

Applicants must be in attendance at the Hospital for Examination by the Physicians at half-past one o'clock upon Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, or half-past five o'clock upon Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Patients contribute according to their means. The indigent are immediately and gratuitously treated upon production of a Certificate signed by a Subscriber to the Hospital, a Minister of Religion or Registered Medical Practitioner, that the applicant is known by the donor to be deserving of free Hospital Relief.

Urgent cases treated in the first instance without letter. H. C. WILLOCK-PULLEN, *Treasurer*.
*N.B.*—Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited ALFRED J. WISE, *Secretary*. [177

# PREVENTION YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PROTECTION
## (LONDON).

*Treasurer*—The LORD KINNAIRD.
*Hon. Secs.* The Hon. EMILY KINNAIRD, Miss EDITH G. DASHWOOD.
*Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY AND CO. (Ltd.), 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

**London Centres and Workers**:—Institutes, Homes, and Restaurants, 59; Affiliated Homes and Bible Classes, 6; Other Adult Branches, 51; Junior Branches, 35; London Membership, 14,706; Homes accommodate 500; Homes used annually by over 4,000.

**The London Finance Committee are responsible for work requiring £8,000 annually.**

**FUNDS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.**

*Secretary*: Mr. H. KIDNER, F.G.S.

**OFFICES: 25 & 26, GEORGE ST., HANOVER SQ., LONDON, W.** [118

# WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

*Patron*—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *President*—His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
*Treasurer*—Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD. *Chairman*—His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

IT needs:—£63,000 to carry out the scheme of extension for which plans have been accepted, and by which provision is made for about 250 beds; £10,000 to pay off debt; and £12,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,300 In-Patients and 40,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of about £350. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £11,650 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £12,000.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold devises of freehold land or any other property.

*Bankers* { LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Hammersmith, W.
{ LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, *Secretary and Superintendent.* [188

## Paragraph Advertisements.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD. Instituted 1750. Patroness: H.R.H. The Princess of Wales. Donations urgently needed to repay Loan from Bankers required for re-building, the old Hospital being considered unsafe. Patients delivered last year, 3,212. Life Governor's qualification, Ten Guineas.

R. A. OWTHWAITE, *Secretary.*

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION. President, The Lord Bishop of London. The only Society of its kind which gives immediate assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, in all parts of the Empire. Help is urgently needed. MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, London, W.C.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION. Established to give Home or Pension to Merchant Seamen when old, destitute, and helpless. Over 2,200 already permanently benefited. Hundreds of urgent cases cannot be admitted for want of funds. Annual support needed. Office, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

J. BAILEY WALKER, *Secretary.*

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. — Patrons: His Majesty King Edward VII., Her Royal Highness Princess Christian. Treasurer: Herbert John Allcroft. Designed to relieve, during the remainder of life, persons above the pauper class suffering from incurable maladies and thereby disqualified for the duties of life.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY (London). Founded 1757. Patron: H.M. The Queen. President: H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. For providing poor wives and medical attendance to poor married women in their OWN HOMES GRATIS. The charity is BURDENED WITH DEBT, and earnestly pleads for help.—Secretary's Office, 31, Finsbury Square, E.C.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION. Established 1864. Object—To assist the Church of England in her endeavours to advance the spiritual welfare of Sailors, Fishermen, and Emigrants, on board ship or ashore, both at home and abroad. Patron: Archbishop of Canterbury. Funds urgently needed. 65, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ST. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION. The work includes: Evangelistic effort among the poor; Orphanage and Holiday Homes; Homes for Friendless Juvenile Offenders, thus saved from "Prison taint"; Refuge for Homeless Women and Girls; "Prison-gate" work. Funds greatly needed. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Superintendent, 4, Ampton Street, Regent Square, London, W.C.

STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE (SPURGEON'S), Clapham Road, London, S.W. President: THOMAS SPURGEON; Treasurer: WILLIAM HIGGS. A home and school for 500 fatherless children. No votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management. Contributions gratefully received by Secretary as above. Notice to intending Benefactors: Annual Report with Form of Bequest will be gladly sent on application.

CLARKSON'S SECONDHAND OPTICAL MART. Specialty, high-class Prismatic Field Glasses; Zeiss, Ross, Goerz, Astronomical Telescopes, Tourist Telescopes, Microscopes, Theodolites, Levels, Sextants, Drawing Instruments. 338, High Holborn, W.C., opposite Gray's Inn Road. Good Instruments purchased for cash.

## Great Yarmouth Bloaters.

Patronised by Royalty, Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Army, Navy, and Private Families throughout the United Kingdom. Estd. 1878.

The Secretary will forward to any address genuine Bloaters, Kippers, Mild or Hand-cured Herrings at 2s. 6d. and 3s. for 25; 5s. and 6s. for 50; 9s. and 11s. for 100. Or 8 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 12 lbs., 5s. Parcel Post.

We have also introduced Potted Herrings (original recipe); a sample can be enclosed, or by Parcel Post, 1s.; half-doz., 5s.; dozen, 9s., on remittance to

**HENRY S. SCOTT, Great Yarmouth.**

*Bankers*—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. [25

# COST PRICE ASSURANCE.

## *A Guide to 3½ per cent. on Policies.*

## By T. G. ROSE.

"Interesting tables and illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record.*

"Vast amount of information."—*Citizen.*

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**SIXPENCE.**

EFFINGHAM WILSON, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

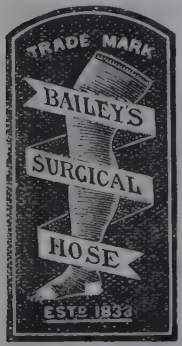
All Booksellers and Bookstalls. [163

**NEW AND ENLARGED CATALOGUE POST FREE.**

# BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

**A badly fitting stocking, or one made of unsuitable material, is not only no good, it is positively harmful.**

"Varix," all about Elastic Stockings, how to wear, clean, and repair them, post free, two stamps.




## BAILEY'S PATENT BELTS.

## BAILEY'S "VERILITE" TRUSS.

**Price 18s.**

A perfect Truss. Effective without restraint. Acts simply as a clip, and adapts itself to every movement of the body.

SEND CIRCUMFERENCE OF HIPS. EXCHANGE FREE.

**Write for List A. Full Particulars, Illustrations, and Prices.**

**SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ORDERS.**

## W. H. BAILEY & SON, Manufacturers,

**38, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.**

**HOSPITAL AND INVALID FURNITURE 2, RATHBONE PLACE;**

***CITY BRANCH - - 52, FORE STREET, E.C.*** [163

# Dr. J. Collis Browne's

# Chlorodyne

**The Effectual Remedy for**

## COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases: **Fever, Croup, Ague.**

Acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa.**

The only specific in **Cholera & Dysentery.**

Effectually cuts short all attacks of **Spasms.**

Is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Toothache.**

The **Illustrated London News,** of Sept. 28th, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

**Avoid disappointment. Insist on Dr. J. Collis Browne's,**

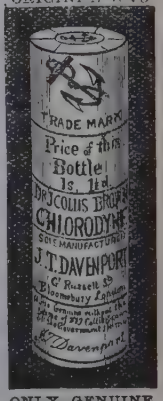
## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Chlorodyne. Eminent Hospital Physicians have stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.

The secret of its manufacture has never been divulged, and therefore a substitute cannot be Chlorodyne.

**Of all Chemists, 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/6 each.**

ORIGINAL AND




ONLY GENUINE.

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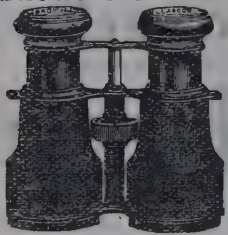
# BROWN'S OPTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC SPECIALITIES



"EUREKA," 14/-.

**BROWN'S** celebrated "**SCORER**" **FIELD GLASS** is unrivalled for all-round excellence. None genuine without "Brown, Glasgow" on Eye-pieces and Scorer on Top Bar. In best Case, 40/-.

**BROWN'S BAROGRAPH** or **SELF-RECORDING BAROMETER**. £5. is a thoroughly reliable Instrument.

**BROWN'S POCKET ANEROID**, with Scale for Measuring Heights and Forecasting Weather, 21/-, is unrivalled for value.

New form **POCKET TELESCOPE**, showing church clock 3 miles distant, 9/6.

*All the above post free in U.K.* **2/6** *extra foreign postage.*

**BROWN'S** 3-in. **ASTRO** or **TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPE**, on Stand, shows 6-in. letters 4 miles distant, church-clock 10 miles. Price, in hinged Case, **£5 10s.**

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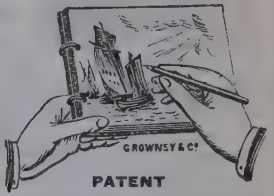


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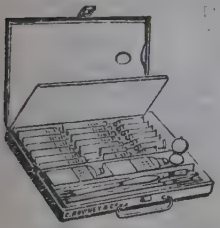

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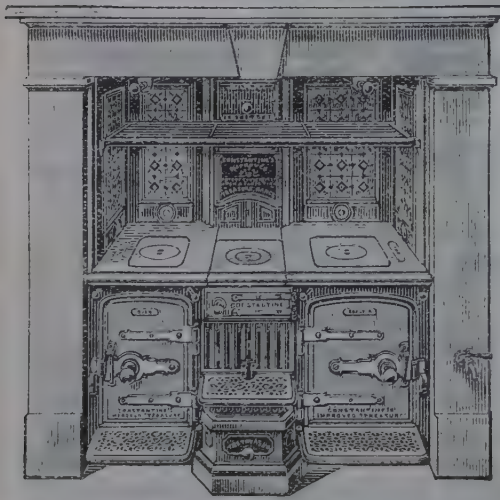

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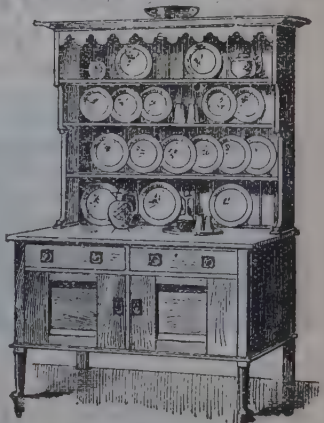

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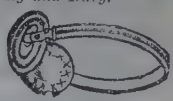

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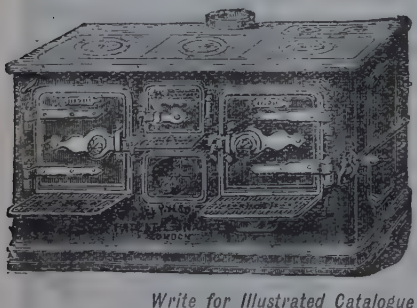

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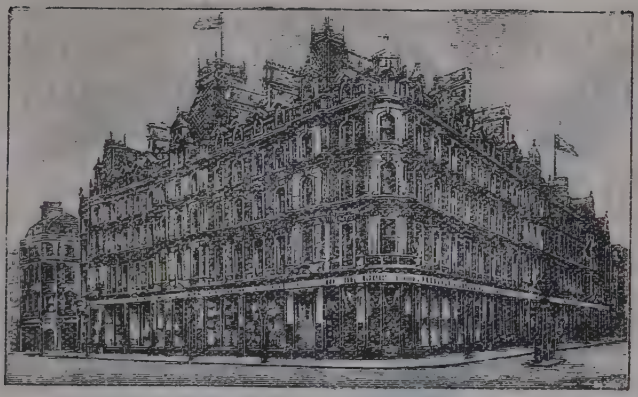

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